SUMMARY per R. M. S. Malta, and C., N.Z., and A. M. S. Wonga Wonga.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9935.—VOL. LXI. FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS

On Sunday, the 6th instant, at her residence, 23, Miller-street, Surry Hills, the wife of LINDSAY LITTLE, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at Mount Selim, New England, the wife of B. H. WATT, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at Carcoar, the wife of JAMES SPARK, M.D., of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Trevillyn, Darling Point, Mrs. J. B. CHRISTIAN, of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at Delmar, Ashfield, Mrs. A. TANOR, of a daughter.

DEATHS

On the 28th December, at her residence, Eastbourne, England, JANE HOWES, the dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Rowland Biddell.

On the 7th February, at her residence, Clarence-street, Mrs. MARY HUTCHINSON, in the 81st year of her age, widow of the late Captain John Hutchinson, of London, and mother of the late Ralph Hutchinson, of Sydney.

On the 26th February, at Walcha, New England, Mr. WILLIAM FATH, of Wilts, father of Mr. Charles Bath, 4, John-street, Bath, Somersetshire, England.

At his residence, Little Bombay, near Braidwood, Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, in his 59th year, much and deservedly regretted.

On the 19th instant, at her parents' residence, 163, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, FLORENCE SARAH ELIZABETH, the beloved and only child of JOHN and ANNE WILLIAMS, aged 14 months and 10 days.

On the 22nd instant, at his residence, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. JOHN EVANS, formerly of the Argyle Bond, in the 55th year of his age, a native of Liverpool, England, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

On the 24th instant, at No. 27, Park-street, Sydney, Mr. JOHN JONES, late of Grenfell, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude. Aged 35 years.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, Berry's Bay, North Shore, JULIA, the beloved wife of MICHAEL CONNOR, aged 50 years, leaving a large family to mourn their loss.

SHIPPING

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MALTA, 1942 tons, 500-horse power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 26th March, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 23rd, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 24th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 26th February, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail or by canal, in their own steamers or in vessels employed for the purpose. HENRY MOORE, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—The CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under contract for a monthly MAIL SERVICE.—The splendid steamship WONGA WONGA, 1500 tons, T. S. Beal, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on the 26th March, at 4 p.m., via Auckland and Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), carrying an experienced surgeon. Superior accommodation for saloon, cabin, and intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite—wines and spirits extra. Bedding, &c., is not provided in the cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line which has decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoids the disagreeables of a long sea voyage; the whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as many berths are already engaged, to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul. Head Office, Grafton Wharf.

WONGA WONGA.—PASSENGERS are requested to get their heavy luggage on board THIS AFTERNOON. A steamer will leave Grafton Wharf at 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, to convey passengers and light luggage to the ship, which leaves punctually at 4 p.m. H. H. HALL, Manager.

NOTICE.—To passengers and visitors per steamer Wonga Wonga.—Boats plying from the stairs, opposite Morley's Royal Standard Hotel, Grafton Wharf, every 10 minutes; no delay, fare 6d.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Wednesday afternoon, at 4 30. Fares.—Saloon, £5; return, £8 5s. Steerage £1 10s.

TO AUCKLAND.—City of Melbourne, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy on Monday night.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 8th April.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing. FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE. Goods received for Miller's Forest THIS DAY. F. J. THOMAS, Manager. Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON direct, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.; NEW ENGLAND, on WEDNESDAY. C. WISEMAN, Manager. Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship TARARUA will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 4th April, via Hokitika. Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned. For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—DANDENONG, THURSDAY, March 31st, at noon, from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates. The saloon is amidships. Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s. Return tickets available for two months. The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families. Fare—30s. W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 4th April, at 4 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST on SATURDAY, at 9 a.m. Baltic Wharf.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The undermentioned first-class passenger ships will be dispatched in the following order:—

	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
BEN LOMOND ..	986	Moir	March
BRUCKLAY CASTLE ..	1013	Wallace	April
HAWKESBURY	1169	Sayers	May

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and all other information, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. 24th March, 1870.

FOR LONDON. The BRUCKLAY CASTLE will be dispatched on the 15th April. Wool received at Flood's stores. For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain WALLACE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11. KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11. SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11. ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon. CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon. MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, 8 a.m. MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 1st April.

SHIP KIRKHAM, for LONDON (being unavoidably detained), will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, 30th March. Has still one saloon cabin and a few second-class berths vacant, for which early application is necessary.

Fares:

Saloon (berths, washstands, &c., fitted) ..	£45
Second cabin	25

For passage apply to Captain M'FARLANE, on board, Circular Quay; or to M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street. Wool receiving at Marsden's.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS. FOR LONDON. The splendid iron clipper ship DULEEP SINGH, Captain Jennings, 1198 tons register, AA1 at Lloyds, for 20 years, having all her dead weight and the bulk of her wool on board, she will be dispatched immediately after the outgoing mail. Wool received at Marsden's. For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON.—THE BEN LOMOND. This favourite trader will have immediate despatch. Wool received at Marsden's Stores. For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain Moir or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—Messrs. Green's celebrated Blackwall liner SWIFTSURE, 1326 tons, V. Stacpool, commander, will leave Melbourne for LONDON, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April. Her passenger accommodation for all classes is unrivalled.

Fares from Melbourne:

Saloon (according to accommodation required)		
Second cabin	£25 to 27	
Third cabin	18 to 20	
Steerage	16	

M. METCALFE and Co., 9, Bridge-street.

THE ABERDEEN Clipper Line.—For LONDON.—Unavoidably detained in consequence of the continued wet weather.—The new A1 20 years clipper ship PATRIARCH, 1348 tons register, G. H. Pile (late of the Strathdon), commander, has made the outward passage in 67 days. Will sail early in April. Passengers are invited to inspect her very superior cabin accommodations for first and second class. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship. Carries a milch cow. For freight or passage apply to Captain PILE, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
PATRIARCH (new)	1500	Pile	....April.
WALTER HOOD	987	Latto	....May.
KOSCIUSKO	1350	Lawson	....June.

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 20th April.—Clipper ship WINEFRED, 1359 tons register, A1 Lloyd's, W. Loftus, commander.

Saloon	£45
Steerage	18

For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or YOUNG and LARK. Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years clipper ship TAMANA, 629 tons register, Donald Main, commander, will have quick dispatch; wool received at Flood's Stores. For freight or passage apply to Captain MAIN, on board, at Circular Quay; or to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid new iron ship SAVERNAKE, 1700 tons, Captain Whiteway, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about the 1st April. Has splendid accommodation for passengers. For view of plan of cabin, and all other information, apply to Messrs. SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; or to JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—The A1 American clipper ship OLD DOMINION, 1000 tons, F. A. Freeman, commander, will have immediate dispatch, being the first of the Monthly Line of Sailing Packets. This vessel will have very superior accommodation for intermediate passengers. Parties proceeding Home or to San Francisco should avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. A very liberal dietary scale provided, and steward's attendance. Parties are invited to inspect this splendid ship at Throckmorton's Wharf. Early application is necessary to secure passages, as many are already engaged. Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, Grafton Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY. The 14 years A1 clipper ship MONETA, 1000 tons, under command of Captain Wilson, will be dispatched as above on or about 15th APRIL. This beautiful vessel was specially built for the passenger trade between England and Australia. For comfortable accommodation and speed she cannot be excelled by any sailing vessel now in the harbour, and with ordinary winds will make the passage in 50 days. Captain Wilson also has had a large experience in the passenger trade between this and California. The space both in cabin and steerage being limited, intending passengers are invited to inspect the above vessel immediately, at Parbury's Wharf, and to make their arrangements. For rates of passage and all further particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO, Wynyard-square; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct—The A1 clipper ship ONWARD, 606 tons register, William White, commander. This well-known regular trader will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.—The A1 North German clipper barque ELSE, 400 tons, Kaempffer, commander, so favourably known in the China trade, is now fast loading at Macnamara's Wharf, and will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to F. G. LENDER and CO., Agents, 10, New Pitt-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper ship SURPRISE, 600 tons, Captain Hamilton, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about 28th instant. For light freight or passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO, 3, Bridge-street.

FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT. FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY. The splendid new A1 clipper ship MIAKO, 510 tons register, William Anderson, commander, will be dispatched for the above port not later than 2nd April. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Farrelly's Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents, Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL for MAURITIUS.—The clipper barque ISLE OF FRANCE, W. Sinclair, 460 tons, will be dispatched as above, next week, and has room for Passengers and Gold only. For all particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR THE NAVIGATOR ISLANDS direct.—The brig OCEAN will clear on 30th. For freight or passage apply to F. G. LENDER and CO., New Pitt-street.

YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, for FIJI.—Passengers will please be on board by 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, as the vessel will be towed to sea at that hour.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, Direct.—The A1 clipper brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, George Hamilton, commander, will be dispatched on the 2nd April. For freight or passage apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

BARQUE NORMAN, 300 tons, for FIJI ISLANDS, OVALAU, and TAVIUNI (affording passengers an excellent opportunity for visiting the latter beautiful island), will clear at the Customs and sail on SATURDAY. Only a few cabins remain disengaged, for which early application is necessary. WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO, 23, Bridge-street.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite clipper schooner COLONIST, A. Geach, master, will sail end of the week. For freight or passage apply SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS, carrying cargo for other NEW ZEALAND PORTS. CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 1st April, now loading. KATE, Captain Cooper, 16th April. NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st May. For all passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—Goods received for this Line free of wharfage at the Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR LYTTELTON. The fine A1 clipper barque JOHN KNOX, 350 tons, B. Jenkins, commander, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper brigantine CIRCE (detained at the request of shippers) will sail THIS DAY, Friday. For freight or passage apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. Cargo received free of wharfage.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA, calling at INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The favourite clipper schooner MARGARET AND JANE, J. C. Till, commander, will commence loading in a few days at the Patent Slip Wharf, and be quickly dispatched. For freight, passage, and all further particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner WALLABY, first fair wind. Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, this day, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

CHARTERS.—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, and other Eastern ports; also SAN FRANCISCO and MAURITIUS. Tonnage wanted. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Sydney or Newcastle.

CHARTERS for BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

TONNAGE wanted for CALCUTTA.—Apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the under-mentioned vessels:—

Barque	CHRISHNA,	254	tons register.
Ditto	ANN MELHUISH,	363	ditto
Brig	DERWENT,	221	ditto
Schooner	AU REVOIR,	138	ditto.

For particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

VESSEL FOR SALE. For Positive Sale the brig KESTREL, 170 tons register, in good condition, lately coppered, well found in sails, &c.; ready to go to sea without any outlay, and admirably adapted for the Intercolonial or South Sea Island trades. May be inspected off Macnamara's Wharf. Inventories and all particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against schooner CLEONE to be sent in by SATURDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock, to ISAAC RODDAM, Lime-street.

SALE OF THE STEAM FLEET, PROPERTY, and EFFECTS of the NEW ZEALAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation.)

TENDERS will be received by the Liquidators till noon on the 14th day of April next, for the purchase of the Business, Freehold and Leasehold Property, Slip, Steam Fleet, and Coal Hulks of the above Company.

A good and profitable carrying and passenger traffic is being carried on, and is capable of great extension. The vessels have recently undergone considerable repairs, and are in good working order. They consists of the

WELLINGTON, 365 tons, 80-horse power
RANGATIRA, 218 tons, 50-horse power
AHURIRI, 184 tons, 50-horse power.
STORM BIRD, 96 tons, 30-horse power.
LADY BIRD (laid up), 323 tons, 70-horse power.
TWO COAL HULKS, will contain together 590 tons.
A SLIP, capable of taking up for repairs, &c., vessels of 300 tons.

The OFFICES are freehold, situated convenient to the public wharf, and have a large water frontage.

The fullest information can be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company in Wellington.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

If no suitable tender be received by the above date, the property will be subdivided, and sold by public auction, in Wellington, on TUESDAY, 17th May next.

WILLIAM ALLEN, DAVID ANDERSON, JOSEPH BURNE, Liquidators.

Wellington, 17th February, 1870.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors in this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 26th April next, at 12 (noon), to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect a Director in the place of Henry Brown, Esq., resigned, and whose place has been filled by Walter Friend, Esq., under the 37th clause of the deed of settlement; to elect three Directors in the room of D. L. Waugh, C. J. Stevens, and L. W. Hurford, Esqs., who retire. Also, to elect two Auditors in the room of Messrs. G. O. Allen, and J. W. Holmes, one only of whom is re-eligible; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. Messrs. D. L. WAUGH and C. J. STEVENS have given notice of their intention to offer themselves for re-election; and Messrs. JAMES BOOTH, GEORGE FOSTER WISE, and WILLIAM WOODS have also given notice of candidature. By order of the Board. E. MANNING, Manager. I.S.N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 24th March, 1870.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at the Principal Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April next, at 2 p.m., for the purposes of

1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the past year.
2. Confirming, in terms of By-Law XIV., the adoption of
   1. Table of rates for Survivorship Assurance;
   2. Extension of Tables A, B, J, and C, to provide for the payment of premiums by equitable half-yearly and quarterly instalments;
   3. Adjusted Tables D and E of the Endowment Branch;
   4. A revised Table K, for present Annuities; all which have been prepared by the Actuary.
3. Electing two Directors, in lieu of George King, Esq., M.P., and Samuel Lyons, Esq., who retire in terms of By-Law II., and both of whom are eligible for re-election.
4. Electing an Auditor, in pursuance of By-Law XVII. In terms of By-Law XXXIX, no member shall be put in nomination for the office of Director, unless WRITTEN notice thereof, or of his being a candidate, shall have been given to the Board, or to the Secretary, at least thirty clear days before such meeting.

Dated at Sydney, this 15th day of March, 1870. By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of AUDITOR, at the Annual Meeting in April next. HENRY PHILLIPS. Pacific Insurance Company.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Gentlemen,—The principle of an annual change in the constitution of your Board, having been fully accomplished by the election of three new Directors during the last two years, I feel that my retirement is not demanded to sustain this principle, of which I have always been an advocate. I therefore announce myself as a CANDIDATE for the seat I am about to vacate, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the election to take place on the 26th April next. Your obedient servant, SAMUEL LYONS. 227, George-street, 16th March, 1870.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The SHOT PRACTICE ordered for TO-MORROW, will take place at WAVERLEY. Members will parade THERE at 3 p.m., instead of at Hyde Park. By order, C. A. W. LETT, Lieut.-Adjutant, V.A.

NO. 1 CO., S.B.V.R.—Monthly SHOOTING.—Recruit (Walker and Slade) Prizes, Saturday, 26th, 3 p.m.; 1st class (Cooper) Prizes, Wednesday, 30th, 4 p.m. JOHN WELLS, Captain.

NO. 7 BATTERY V. A.—Prize Firing, to-morrow, at 2 45 p.m. Open to all members. D. Syme, hon sec.

BALMAIN CORPS, V.R.—Company Drill, without arms, at School of Arts, Balmain, This Evening, at 8.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANNE ALLEN, lately living at North Shore. Please CALL at 168, Pitt-street.

CHARLES TOMPSON, from Exeter, write to your family, they are anxious to hear from you.

CHARLES, your Niece JESSIE wishes to see you TO-DAY, at 8 p. m., Exchange.

F. P. KAVENAGH, Esq., of Port Augusta and Marachowie Stations for North.—Please communicate immediately with ELDER, SMITH, and CO., Merchants, Adelaide. Letters of importance for you.

IF Mr. HENRY CLIVER will CALL on Mr. HENRY W OLIVER, 448, George-street, he can receive a LETTER, with remittance, from home, wrongly delivered.

MR. C. D. HUSBAND.—Letters for you at General Post Office.

MR. EDWARD HALSTEAD, call on H. Sharpe, Market-street. A letter of importance awaits you.

MEETINGS

GENERAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.—A MEETING of the General Committee of the Flood Relief Fund of 1867 will be held at the Sydney Exchange on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, to consider certain applications for relief from the Hunter River District. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Treasurer.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Civil Service will be held at the Civil Service Club House, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at quarter-past 4 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Superannuation Bill prepared by Sir William Manning. CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Honorary Secretary. 24th March, 1870.

NEW SOUTH WALES PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Council to MEET at 7 sharp, THIS EVENING, at Rooms, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. Usual meeting of Members at quarter-past 8; Picnic Tickets will be ready. GEORGE L. CARTER, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Hon. Secretaries.

BELMORE MARKETS.—A Public MEETING of Stallholders will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. All concerned are requested to attend. PATRICK O'HEHIR.

L. O. L., No. 7.—Arch Purple MEETING, THIS (Friday) EVENING, 7.30 sharp. Brethren of the Purple Order invited to attend.

MASONIC.—Unity Lodge of Sydney, No. 1169, E.C., Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, S.C.—Emergency MEETING, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7.30 p.m. Passing and Raising. By order of the R.W.M., W. HIGSTRIM, Secretary.

GREVILLE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM. HIGH CHANGE THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., when telegrams from the neighbouring colonies will be posted.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, a Signet RING, between Double Bay and Haymarket. A reward will be given on delivery to HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street.

LOST, a Gold NECKLET, with Locket, containing miniature. £1 reward on delivery of the Locket at 50, Margaret-street.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, a SAVINGS BANK BOOK. Finder rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. LUCY WILSON'S, Botany Road.

LOST, near St. James's Church, a Ladies large Back COMB. Reward given if brought to the Café de Paris, King-street.

LOST, New Zealand GREEN STONE, gold mounted (diamond cut). The finder will be rewarded. ALDERSON and SON, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, Black and Tan Terrier SLUT, about 6 months old. Reward at Norfolk's, Castlereagh and Market sts.

LOST, part of SEAL, with initials G. M. GEORGE MOSS, Custom-house Agent, Circular Quay.

LOST, a silver Lever WATCH, Forrester, Sydney, 4208. The finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning it to E. FORRESTER and CO., Watchmakers, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral, 574, George-street.

DOG.—LOST, from Cohen's Hotel, large Grey Kangaroo DOG, leather strap on neck. Finder handsomely rewarded on returning same to F. P. KAVENAGH, Cohen's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

HANDSOME REWARD.—LOST, on the 23rd instant a Black Retriever DOG, answers to the name of "Rover." 330, Castlereagh-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a Blue King George PARROT, with yellow ring mark round the neck. Apply No. 4, Hereford Cottages, Glebe Point.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on Tuesday last, either in town or on the road to Botany, a Gold LOCKET, with monogram outside, and containing 4 coloured photographs. The above reward will be paid on delivery to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 160, Pitt-street.

THE BOY that took a PARCEL from Fraser's boat, Pyrmont, had better return it.

FOUND, a PIG. The owner can have it by paying expenses. No. 10, Barker-street.

BUSINESS CARDS

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, removed to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—Mr. BENNETT, Dentist, 10, Wynyard-square.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-street.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for Artificial Teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

A CARD.—R. TREMAIN, Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, 252, Pitt-st., Sydney, late opp. Willow Tree.

A CARD.—T. and W. CLARE, Cordial and Gingerbeer Manufacturers, Bottlers and Packers, 156, Pitt-st.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A. FLACK, Die Sinker and Seal Engraver to the various Government offices. Official Seals, Bankers' and Merchants' Endorsing Stamps, Headings for Newspapers, &c., York and Barrack streets, Sydney.

CARD.—W. BOWES, Tailor, best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consultations personally, or by letter containing 14 1d-stamps. Edwards, Bridge-st.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. MADDOCK, Bookseller, George-st.

NEWMAN'S (late Montagu Scott's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 392, George-street.

JOHN BLACK and CO., Ship and Commission Agents, 14, Spring-street, Sydney.

JOHN WILLIAMS (late of the Parramatta), General Commission Merchant. 14, Billiter-st., London, E.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

MR. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist. Fee, 1s. 6, Bridge-street.

REMOVAL.—F. KIRBY, Theatrical Book Importer, from Market-street, to Pitt-st., next Victoria Theatre.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

SMART, DONKIN, and CO., Merchants and Commission Agents, Edward-street, Brisbane.

THOMAS J. STUTCHBURY and CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, and IMPORTERS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, 94, Clarence-street (near Barrack-street), Sydney. Consignments receive best attention and prompt remittances.

ZIONS, Tailor, has REMOVED 4 doors north of his old premises. Warsaw House, 409, George-street.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

A CARD.—J. DEGOTARDI'S Photographic Studio, 287, George-st., opp. Hunter-st.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling reduction.—First-class Photo, 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, George-st.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait Painter in crayons. 140, Pitt-street.

OUR usual FISH DINNER, TO-DAY. American Restaurant, Wynyard-square; tea, pudding, 6d.

FISH, Tea, &c., THIS DAY, breakfast, dinner, and supper. City Restaurant, 28, York-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

LONDON AND ST. KATHARINE DOCKS COMPANY. Dock House, 109, Leadenhall-street, January, 1870.

The attention of the Directors of this Company has been called to a Circular of Messrs. Cousens, Renshaw, and Co., offering great prospective advantages as an inducement to carry out the Wool trade at the Millwall Dock instead of the London Dock.

Beyond alluding to the vast amount of capital which it would be necessary to expend for the accomplishment of the proposed scheme, the Directors of this Company do not consider it within their province to express any opinion as to the probability of its being carried out; but they think it incumbent upon them to notice that, not only have the present charges made by this Company been overstated, but that nothing whatever has been said as to the wishes of the Trade having been met in the credit given for the proceeds of Sweepings, which was virtually a further reduction of the rates.

The London Dock Warehouses were expressly constructed for accommodating Wool, and are admitted to be unequalled for light and space. The Directors are able to add that the means of affording equal facilities of railway transit with those mentioned in the proposed scheme are already provided, and only require to be developed.

The effect which will be produced on the expenditure in the conduct of the Company's business by the arrangements the Trade have made for more frequent sales during the present year will receive from the Directors the utmost consideration, with every desire on the part of the Company to give the trade the benefit of these arrangements in the shape of a reduction of Rates.

BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE.—To the Owner or Owners of the undermentioned Property.—NOTICE.—That, for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the following properties have been ASSESSED, and that a rate of One Shilling in the pound upon the assessed value thereof has been levied and imposed by the Council of the borough for this Municipal year:—

1st. Three allotments of Land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Herringdon-street, lying between the properties of Messrs Hodges and Dupain, belonging to the executors of the late Mr. D. B. Hughes. Assessed value, £7 10s.

2nd. Allotment of Land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Tupper-street, lying between the properties of Messrs. Williams and Garratty. Assessed value, £4.

3d. Two allotments of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Emily-street, lying between the properties of Messrs. Pillar and May. Assessed value, £5.

4th. Allotment of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Cowper-street, adjoining the property of Mr. J. C. Molloy. Assessed value, £2 10s.

5th. Two allotments of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate on the Fnmore Road, lying between properties of Messrs. Pillar and Teeson. Assessed value, £6.

6th. 40 allotments of land, original grantees G. Johnston and Edward Laing, situate at Norwood. Assessed value, £63 10s.

7th. 12 allotments of land, original grantees G. Johnston and Thomas Moore, situate at Norwood, and belonging to the executors of the late Mr. Ingelow. Assessed value, £20.

8th. One acre of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situate in Chapel-street, supposed to belong to Mandsley. Assessed value, £2 10s.

9th. One acre and 36 perches of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situated on the Sydenham Road, supposed to belong to one Burrows. Assessed value, £5.

10th. 46 acres of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situate on Cook's River, belonging to T. D. S. Moffitt. Assessed value, £80.

11th. 3½ acres of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situate on the Terrace Road, belonging to one M'Lean. Assessed value, £7.

G. C. TOMPSON, Council Clerk. Municipal Council Chambers, Marrickville, 21st March, 1870.

NOTICE. THE GREAT FLOOD of public opinion has given overwhelming proof of the desirability of a SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY to those engaged in mercantile houses in this city, yet still THOUSANDS ARE INCARCERATED until midnight every Saturday, and many VALUABLE LIVES LOST from the absence of any opportunity to enjoy the fresh air and recreation so essential in this tropical climate. You are earnestly invited to HASTEN TO RESCUE all who are thus compelled to labour; and this you can do if you will kindly make all your purchases before ONE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY. A. OGILVIE, Hon. Sec.

MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Fort-street.—The next quarter commences on MONDAY, 28th March. Parents are reminded that BOYS can be admitted only the first week in each quarter.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND. E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON, Honorary Treasurers. M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs. Committee Rooms, 61, Elizabeth-street North.

MURRAY V. PARKES.—Subscriptions for the purpose of indemnifying Henry Parkes, Esq., M.P., in the late action will be received and acknowledged by John Davies, 90, York-street; and W. C. Wearne, STANDARD Office, Pitt-street.

RANDWICK AUTUMN RACES. Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON begs to remind owners of racehorses that the ENTRIES for the above races will close THIS DAY, and to be valid must reach his office not later than 4 p.m. on that day.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The undersigned is a candidate for the vacant AUDITORSHIP. THOMAS FIELD, 392, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. G. WOODLEY has left her home without any reasonable cause; the same not to be trusted in my name. No debts will be paid. Mr. G. WOODLEY.

I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted by my WIFE without my written order. JOHN DAWE. Parramatta, March 23, 1870.

NOTICE.—I have, THIS DAY, appointed Mr. WILLIAM BUYERS to act as my Attorney in all matters connected with my business until my return from Honolulu. I have also appointed SOLON S. AUSTIN, Esq., Vice-Consul for the United States of America during my absence. H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul. Sydney, 24th March, 1870.

NOT having heard from my husband, JOSEPH BOWLES since 1863, I hereby give notice, unless I hear from him on or before this day three months, I intend to get married. MARY ANN BOWLES, No. 2, Oxford-terrace, Islington, London, England. March 25th, 1870.

NOTICE.—ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—Scotchmen and their descendants can SIGN the ROLL at No. 160, Pitt-street. A. TORNING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The DRAYMAN that called at the Erin-Go-Bragh Hotel, Cumberland-street, on Thursday forenoon, March 24th, and bought two empty Beer HOGSHEADS is requested to call as soon as possible. ANDREW TAYLOR, 150, Cumberland-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—CHARLES WEBB, Jun., lately in my employ, is no longer authorised to receive money on my account. T. W. BOWDEN, 154, Pitt-street.

TO BAKERS.—Ovens built and repaired; country orders executed. J. W. Beauchamp, 60, Hunter-st.

TENDERS

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of NEW BANKING PREMISES for the Bank of New South Wales at Newcastle. The works may be tendered for as under:—

1st.—Excavation, Drainage, Masonry, and Brick-work, in one sum.

2nd.—Carpenter's and Joiner's work; and all finishing trades, in one sum.

3rd.—Or the whole of the works in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen, on application to the Manager of the Bank of New South Wales at Newcastle; or to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney; to whom, tenders are to be addressed, on or before noon of Wednesday, 6th April next.

TO MASTER PAINTERS.—TENDERS required for painting House, Lodges, Stables, &c., at Green Oaks, Darling Point. For particulars apply on SATURDAY, March 26, to Mr. MARTIN, at Green Oaks.

TENDERS are required until 9th of April, for the completion of 2 SHOPS in George-street, with other Alterations and Additions. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 400, George-street.

SYDNEY SYNAGOGUE, York-street.—TENDERS for the supply of PASSOVER BISCUITS for charitable distribution will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st April. M. DE LISSA, Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAM. PRICE ONE PENNY. This Journal is published at 3 o'clock p.m. each day. It gives the Colonial and Intercolonial News up to an early hour in the afternoon; Shipping; Supreme Court, Metropolitan Court, and Police Proceedings; Telegrams from Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, &c.; Coroner's Inquests, &c., &c.

Advertisements received up to 1 o'clock.

This Journal is printed for the Proprietors, at the Office of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. All communications for the Editor, Advertisements, &c., must be sent to Mr. JOHN R. MOORE, the publisher, No. 15, Hunter-street; or to the HERALD Office.

Terms to agents can be obtained of Mr. Moore.

BOYS WANTED, to sell in the suburbs.

THE SYDNEY MAIL. PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
Proceedings of the Œcumenical Council at Rome
Summary of English News by the Mail
Horrible Scene at an Execution at Paris
A French Journalist Shot
A Dreadful Paraffine Accident
Sinking of U. S. Corvette Oneida
Duke of Edinburgh at Lahore
Terrible Riots by Colliers
Floods at Maitland and Windsor
Mr. John Smith visits the Assembly
Summary of Debates in Parliament
The Tale—"The Farm, the City, and the Sea"
Sporting—Latest Betting—Turf Gossip
Agricultural—Mining
Chess Player
Shipping—Commercial—Markets.

THE "GRAPHIC," new English Illustrated. Subscribers' names received. GORDON and GOTCH.

THE CHRISTMAS Number of the "GRAPHIC," over 50,000 numbers sold.

SUBSCRIBERS to the "GRAPHIC" can be supplied by GORDON and GOTCH, Agents Sydney.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE IMPORTERS FROM ENGLAND.—All engaged in trade with Great Britain and Ireland will do well to subscribe to THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL and EXPORT PRICES CURRENT, as it gives the most complete and exact information of every branch of Trade, and so renders it unnecessary to read each departmental publication. It is a comprehensive Monthly Resume of all Items of Interest to Traders resident out of England, the Shipping, as well as the Markets and other Commercial news being written and compiled expressly for the merchant, planter, exporter, and importer abroad.

THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL was established in January, 1863, and enjoys the support of the general Commercial Public IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD; it is published on the 2nd of every Month, and is regularly supplied direct from the Office to its subscribers.

The Subscription is £1 sterling per annum, payable in advance, free by post to any part of the Globe. The amount can be remitted by Post Office Order, cash or stamps, or any mode that may suggest itself. An equivalent amount in the currency of the country remitting will be accepted.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION ORDER.

Please send to me, until further notice, THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL and EXPORT PRICES CURRENT, addressed as under:—
Name..............................
Address...........................
Payment by........................
To the Publishers of THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL, 42, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at current rates of interest, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—

TABLE F. Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	19 15 4	9 6 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 7
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary. Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

MONEY. NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000. Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street. This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments, of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices. Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

W. T. MUSTON and CO. HAVE FOR SALE

City Bank	United Insurance
Australasian Steam	Peak Downs
Illawarra Steam	Waratah Coal
Sydney Insurance	And other Shares.

Holt's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street.

VICTORIAN TRUNKEY.—25 SHARES for SALE, at 7s 6d. A. J., HERALD Office.

MONEY.—£5 to £20 to Lend without security. £20 to £3000 from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st. N.

WANTED, to LEND the utmost value on Watches, jewellery, clothing, &c., at J. Murphy's, Bathurst-st.

STARR-BOWKETT Building Society, No. 1.—Two Paid-up Shares for Sale. 57, King-st., nr. York-st.

FOR SALE, one £300 SHARE, in No. 1 Starr-Bowkett Building Society; paid up to the end of March. Address Shares, Pierce, William-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

G. E. CRANE, City Cement Stores, 23 and 25, New Pitt-street, Quay (Branch Yard, Parramatta-street), Importer of Building Materials, Slates, Lead, Cement, Plaster, Fire Goods, Drain Pipes, &c., &c.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SHINGLES.—Forest Oak. Small cargo on SALE, at Baltic Wharf.

PAPERHANGINGS, Oils, Paints, &c.—E. CURTISS is SELLING OF, on account of leaving the colony.

PAPERHANGINGS, selling at cost price by the bale. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Everybody who wants them should buy of E. CURTISS, who is selling off.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS is selling off. No reasonable offer refused.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Parties furnishing should call at E. CURTISS'S before purchasing anywhere else.

ON SALE, Paints, Oils, Red and White Lead, Wire Nails, Steel, Files, Boiler Rivets and fittings, Flax and Indiarubber Packing, Cotton Waste, Mill Belting, and sundries. J. H. KNIBBS, 768, George-street.

COAL FIREWOOD ETC.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY. REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE.

The price of COKE is, THIS DAY, REDUCED to ten shillings per chaldron.

Delivered free of charge for cartage, at any place within the boundaries of the city; and at two shillings per chaldron at any place not more than two miles beyond the city boundaries.

For places at a greater distance, parties must make their own arrangements as to carriage. Gas Works, 11th March, 1870.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459729

THE DIAMOND DISTRICT.

No. 2.

Before continuing my description of the other diamond localities in this neighbourhood, I must make a few explanatory remarks supplementary to my last article on the Two-Mile Flat. In the absence of published maps and sections, it is extremely difficult to explain the relative positions of the different rocks, leads, &c., but I have endeavoured, by writing these papers in the simplest geological language, to make myself intelligible to, I hope, the generality of my readers.

The Australian Diamond Mines Company have now prospected their leases on Buckley's Lead, by cleaning out some old shafts in the newer drift at depths varying from 43 to 65 feet, and have found washdirt exactly similar to that at Miller and Adams' claim, with the exception that gem stones are not so plentiful or visible in it. They obtained, I believe, a few diamonds, but not in sufficient quantity to pay. Like Miller's, this part of the lead rests upon, or very near to the greenstone dyke, and the drift contains large boulders of that rock. The lead runs round the south end of Buckley's Hill, and passes to the east side of it, at the foot of the range, where it is 70 feet deep, and from thence it shallows out to the scrub leads.

On the west side of the flat the newer drift is divided at a depth of about 43 feet, by a high slate bar or "reef," the depth on the west side of the bar being 58 feet, and on the east side 66 to 75 feet. Further south it is 40 feet on the bar, and 28 to 34 feet on the west, and from 70 to 80 feet on the east sides. This bar appears to run in the strike of the rocks (white and gray arenaceous shales and white mudstones). The drifts are characterised by a flesh-coloured or red quartz gravel, which appears to be derived from the carboniferous conglomerates, from what I have seen lately; and also by gray and yellow grits and felspathic sandstones in flat oval-shaped boulders. This deep lead seems to be peculiar to the flat, and is a mere series of rather sharp undulations, with occasional flat and sometimes pot-holed spaces. Most of the shafts have partly fallen in, and contain bad air, so that it is difficult to obtain accurate results from any observations.

From the peculiar position with respect to one another of the basalt outliers about here, and the apparent impossibility of drifts, of such varying thickness, being part of the same river bed (I now allude to the older drift), I at first supposed that the old river must have been a chain of small lakes; but on making a series of barometrical levels across the Two-mile Flat in and across the strike of the rocks, with measurements of shafts sunk, &c., this supposition, with reference to the Flat at least, turned out to be incorrect, for the drift bottom is higher at Buckley's on the east than at Driscoll's on the west or fall of the old river, although Buckley's Hill has been more denuded of basalt, and is consequently lower than the other hills. The Deep lead is, however, a curious exception. At Fitzpatrick's claim, about 80 feet of basalt covers 30 feet of drift, and the drift bottom is nearly 20 feet *below* what it should be in the average fall of the river, and is nearly on a level with the newer drift, which is very little over the present river level. It is evidently the older drift, inasmuch as it underlies the basalt, and the only way to account for it is, that it must have been a lagoon or deep waterhole. The absence of fossil marine remains in these drifts is indicative of fluviatile and not marine agency in their formation. The minerals found in them, such as oxides of iron and manganese, and carbonates of magnesia and lime, have been formed from the percolation of water through the basalt, dissolving out some of its constituents, and then redepositing them in the form they are now found.

Since the publication of my first article, I have been informed that the large diamond, which weighed 5¾ carats, was not derived from tailings washed into the river, but was found in the river bank. Although the river bed has been tried in most of the shallow places and bars, there is no proof, except this, of any diamonds being obtained otherwise than where tailings have been washed into the river. Chinamen and others are now, and have for some time been, working the river for some distance down, but I have not heard of their having discovered any diamonds in the banks.

Finding that in my first paper I have omitted some characteristics of the greenstone dyke in the centre of the Flat, and also a description of the contents of the Devonian (?) conglomerate capping the hill at the north-west corner, I will now supply the deficiency, and then continue my remarks to other portions of the district. The felspar crystals in the greenstone have a pale green colour and a rough parallelism in rings round the concretionary blocks. It generally weathers brown, though some, apparently very felspathic, has the external white appearance of granite. It effervesces in joints and minute cracks with hydrochloric acid, and it contains traces of dark brown mica (?) The decomposition of the protoxide of iron in the hornblende, and the partial removal of the magnesia and lime, confers great fertility on the soil covering the greenstone; and the highest ranges in the neighbourhood, which are composed of this rock, are always clothed with open timber and fine grass, in contradistinction to the slate ranges, which are generally scrubby and thickly timbered. The greenstone possesses two systems of joints—one striking north and dipping west, the other striking E. 30° N., and dipping N. 30° W.

The Devonian (?) conglomerate before mentioned consists of loosely cemented green, yellow, and purple grits with veins of calcite (carbonate of lime)—purple shales—mottled and banded grits—decomposed greenstones, and small and large grained metamorphic breccias from the immediate neighbourhood—the whole embedded in a hard brittle ferruginous clay, and the pebbles being all covered with a glistening purple polish.

The lead, after leaving the Flat, crosses the Cudgegong River to its north side, where it is only represented by a thin deposit of drift, the basalt having been entirely denuded away. The gold obtained here was not in payable quantity, and the lead soon disappears. To the east of this flat is a schist range, on both sides of which the greenstone dyke crops out. It will be remembered that the same dyke splits, or rather underlies, and crops out on both sides of a schist hill, near Miller's claim. This range, with its accompanying parallel outcrops of greenstone, runs in the strike of the rocks up the east side of the valley of the Sandy, or Cudgebeyong Creek.

The next appearance of the lead is at the Rocky Ridge, where the river, after running northerly along the strike of the metamorphic beds, turns abruptly to the west. This ridge is a basalt capped hill, running in a north-westerly direction, and about a mile long, having a bold rocky escarpment on its west side, facing the Sandy or Cudgebeyong Creek. Some tunnels have been driven and shafts sunk on this hill, and in places very rich deposits of gold were found, but never followed out. Only in the southerly half of the hill have diamonds been found (generally more or less spotted). The drift is remarkable for the number of agates it contains. The northerly half is underlaid by another outlier of the before-mentioned Devonian conglomerate, into which some tunnels have been driven in the western escarpment. The basalt is merely a fringe here resting against the flank of the conglomerate hill to the east. A few inches of drift rest upon this conglomerate, in which some small quantity of nuggetty gold was obtained, and from one to two inches of a species of lignite or carbonaceous clay is seen between it and the bottom of the basalt. The basalt is intersected by numerous veins of kaolin, or some allied mineral. The Devonian conglomerate is similar in character and appearance to that on the flat, and contains in some of the joints small spherical concretions of carbonate of iron. At the extreme north end of the ridge great quantities of ironstone and cement occur; but from its mode of occurrence, I imagine it to be a part of the carboniferous series, which are largely developed to the north.

Crossing the Cudgebeyong Creek—in the bed of which is a horizontally bedded mass of conglomerate, which I had at first supposed to be merely a local loosely cemented drift, but afterwards found to be some part of the carboniferous series—we arrive at another basaltic outlier. The hill itself is a slate hill, capped with Devonian conglomerate of the same character as those already described. A ring-like fringe of basalt surrounds it, leaving the top uncovered, while between it and the basalt, tertiary ferruginous cement and drift crop out on the flanks of the hill. The decomposed basalt, from shafts on the north side of the hill, is remarkably full of kaolin (?). The metamorphic beds of the flat crop out again a short distance west of this hill.

It is extremely difficult to conceive the course taken by the old river from this point. It could not have gone westerly, as the country consists of high schist ranges intersected by several greenstone dykes, running as usual in the strike of the slate rocks. On the south-west flanks of the Rocky ridge, the surface is covered with a wash of drift, which is continuous across the river (here running to the westward) to the Horseshoe Bend, a semicircular basalt capped hill, having its concave side facing the river, and its convex one resting against the side of the Devonian conglomerate hill in the north-west corner of the Two-mile Flat. This hill is, like the others, partly (on the river side) underlaid by older drift. The lead dips into the hill on its western side, and is, from all accounts, not very rich in gold or diamonds. A few diamonds have been obtained in the shallow ground in the northern concavity, and the associated gems are much larger here than anywhere else that I know of. A beautiful example of columnar basalt occurs in a shaft in the south-west horn of the hill. Between this and Hassall's fence on the river, the greenstone dyke of the west side of the flat, which disappeared, as before stated, under the Devonian capped schist hill, again crops up and crosses the river. Its course is now somewhat altered, both it and the accompanying band of metamorphic rocks, being thrown a few chains to the west, probably by some dislocation or fault.

As a description of the next basalt hill, in the drifts under which the finest diamonds have been found, will be too long for the present article, I will reserve it for my next, and conclude this with a few additional observations on the occurrence of the diamond.

It seems strange that the diamond should always be associated with other gems, which are mostly derived from the igneous or metamorphic rocks. Is the association merely due to their similar specific gravities? Or does the fact prove that they are derived from the same rocks? If so, they should be found in nearly all the Victorian rivers and creeks, which contain abundance of fine sapphires, topazes, zircons, &c., but no diamonds, except at Beechworth. Wöhler asserted that they cannot have been formed at a high temperature, least of all by fusion. The clear drops of resin, which exude from the pine stems about here, bear a wonderful resemblance, at a first glance, to the diamond, in their brilliant lustre. It was long ago conjectured that diamonds were of vegetable origin; and Brewster thought this opinion confirmed by their optical properties and analogy to amber.

I have not yet had an opportunity of seeing Captain Burton's work on the Diamond Districts of Brazil, but, from what I have heard, the rock called there "cauva," a ferruginous cement, spoken of by him as the true diamond matrix, seems to be identical with the "cements" of this district, of which more hereafter.

NORMAN TAYLOR.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, March 24.

The President took his seat at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. OWEN laid upon the table a despatch relative to the form of the oath of allegiance. Also the Report of the Sydney Grammar School for the past year.

The papers were ordered to be printed.

THE LATE JOHN BLAXLAND.

Mr. ALLEN, on behalf of the President, brought up the Report of the Standing Orders Committee in reference to the position to be assigned in the Parliamentary Buildings to the bust of the late John Blaxland.

PRINTING REPORT.

Mr. ALLEN brought up the Printing Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council.

The reports were ordered to be printed.

CEMETERIES' BILL.

Mr. DARLEY moved the adjournment of the House, with a view to explanation as to the reference made by him to a petition against the Cemeteries' Regulation Bill. He would read to the House a letter which had been addressed to him this day, in reference to the petition which had been referred to.

"Thursday.

"My dear Darley,—The Dean of Sydney's petition was so much referred to last evening, in the discussion of the Cemeteries Bill, that I deem it well to put you in possession of the actual state of the case in reference to that petition.

"When the bill was before the Assembly, the Standing Orders Committee had a meeting in reference to it, and determined to petition in the form carried out by the Dean's petition.

"After the bill passed the Assembly, and was sent up to the Council, the Standing Committee had a second meeting to determine what they should do as to petitions respecting it. It was then determined not to petition against the bill, but I was requested to communicate with you and Mr. Charles Campbell as to obtaining those certain alterations in it which you and I have discussed together.

"I may mention that alterations were made in the Assembly, especially in clauses 6, 12, 19, and 25 of the original bill, which rendered the course resolved on by the Standing Committee the one apparently most desirable to pursue. Believe me, yours very faithfully,

"(s) Alexander Gordon.

"The Hon. T. M. Darley, Esq."

At the time the petition was presented the case was different. Now amendments had been made, and it was not, it seemed, necessary to present the same petition to this House.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said that the petition referred to would not have been quoted by him, if it had not been placed in his hands.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL said it was not worth while now to enter further into the matter.

After some further conversational discussion (which could not be heard in the gallery), the motion for adjournment was negatived.

POSTPONEMENTS.

On the motion of Mr. OWEN, all orders were postponed, in order to give precedence to the Temporary Appropriation Bill.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BILL.

Mr. OWEN moved the second reading of the Temporary Appropriation Bill.

Carried.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Bill, and reported it without amendments.

The report was adopted, and the Bill read a third time and passed. The bill was returned by message to the Legislative Assembly without amendment.

UNITARIAN CHURCH LAND BILL.

Mr. DOCKER moved the House into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Unitarian Church Land Bill.

After some discussion, the further consideration of the bill in committee was postponed until Wednesday next.

CEMETERIES' REGULATION BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the Cemeteries' Regulation Bill.

Clause 1. Repeal of Necropolis Act of 1867.

Mr. DOCKER moved that this clause be postponed.

Mr. DARLEY wished to know why this clause was to be postponed.

Mr. DOCKER said that he had important amendments to propose affecting the seventh clause of the bill, by which amendments the wording of this clause and of the commencement of the bill might possibly be materially affected in form. He, therefore, thought it would be much better to postpone the opening clause.

Mr. OWEN feared that the object of the hon. member, in moving that such a postponement should be made, was nothing more or less than a desire to reopen the whole question. Hon. members were, of course, perfectly justified in opposing this bill, but they ought, in his humble opinion, to be prepared to oppose it fairly. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Darley.) They ought not to try and trip up hon. members' heels in this manner, and take hon. members by surprise. (Hear, hear, No, no, and laughter.)

Mr. HOLT sincerely hoped that the clause would not be postponed, but be settled at once. It was a measure which clearly affected certain vested interests—it took away land permanently vested in the hands of a number of trustees who were, as he thought, proposed to be rather summarily dealt with, and that for no fault shewn. Surely some consideration was due to these gentlemen,—the trustees who were to be dealt with by this bill, if it was to be passed at all. These trustees had a right to know what was to be their fate. (Hear, and a laugh.) They at least deserved as much consideration as had been that evening manifested for the trustees referred to in the Unitarian Church Land Bill. He was for proceeding with the consideration of this clause at once, and was disposed to move a further amendment. He would move, as an amendment, that the clause be amended by the insertion, in the 6th line, of the word "not," after the word "is." The clause would then read as follows—"The Act 31 Victoria, No. 14, styled the 'Necropolis Act of 1870,' is not hereby repealed. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. WEEKES hoped hon. members would not trifle with the measure before the committee. The bill before them very nearly affected a rather too serious subject.

Mr. HOLT: I was never more serious in my life. I am strongly opposed to my hon. friend's motion to postpone this clause, because I wish the bill to be disposed of at once. Why should not the committee now deal with the clause as printed?

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL addressed the committee on the motion for the postponement of the clause. He, too, thought that they ought to be prepared to make all the progress that they could with so important a measure. The bill was a bill of pains and penalties against all the present trustees of the cemetery at Haslem Creek. (No, no.) It was a bill that seemed to him to presuppose that those trustees had been guilty of some *malfeasance* for which they were all to be removed, although the promoters of the bill had utterly failed to show what it was that the trustees had done, which was held to be so exceptionable that they ought to be removed. Under the Act of 1867, hon members would observe that the trustees——

Mr. DARLEY rose to order. The hon. member was out of order in speaking to any provisions of the Act of 1867, on the motion now before the committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL: I beg the hon. member's pardon altogether. (Laughter.) I beg to state that I am strictly in order. This bill purports to be a "Bill to repeal the Necropolis Act of 1867" (hear, hear); and if so it must, I think, be quite clear, not only that I am quite in order in alluding to the provisions of that Act, but that I am fully entitled to comment upon every clause in that Act. (Hear, hear.) However, I am quite willing to agree to the postponement of the clause, if such a course should be thought best.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was strongly opposed to any such a postponement, and was in favour of considering the clause at once, because he very warmly approved of the principle of the bill. He deprecated the course adopted by the supporters of the motion before the committee. It seemed to be not only unusual, but to be hardly fair.

Mr. DOCKER defended his motion, which he maintained to be strictly in order.

Mr. HAY said he should be disposed to think that on the fate of Mr. Docker's motion for the postponement of this important clause must rest the ultimate fate of the entire bill. The clause was clearly a most important clause, and they must agree to that if they could agree to anything. He was quite ready and willing to do his best to perfect this measure, if hon. members were prepared to go into its discussion. But if, on the other hand, the opposition to the bill in that House was, for some reason or other, so great that they were to be wearied out by needless discussions upon unexpected motions for postponement, he did not see how they could possibly proceed, nor did he feel disposed to attempt to do so.

Mr. GORDON must insist upon the perfect propriety of the course which had been adopted by the hon. member, Mr. Docker. The clause was a very important one, and could more conveniently be considered at a subsequent stage of the bill. He was certainly not prepared agree to it. If they passed that clause hon. members would see that they committed themselves distinctly to the proposal to repeal an Act before it was at all clear that they were prepared to substitute any other Act in its stead.

Mr. OWEN would observe that the passing of that clause, for the repeal of the "Cemeteries Act of 1867," would, in effect, not repeal that Act. The hon. member could not possibly suppose that it did, and yet he argued as if he thought it would have such effect. He really did not wish to say anything unpleasant—

Mr. GORDON: Say what you please, my dear sir. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. OWEN: It really did appear to him that the argument made use of by the hon. member about this clause was beneath all serious notice—such as could not be gravely reasoned upon. One thing was quite clear, the hon. member was resolved, whatever might be said, that he would oppose the bill.

The question was then put, "Shall the first clause be postponed?"

The CHAIRMAN said the "ayes" had it.

A division was called for, which resulted as follows:—

Ayes, 7.
Mr. Docker, Gordon, Weekes; Mr. C. Campbell, John Campbell; Mr. Holt, Richardson.

Noes, 7.
The President, Mr. Owen, A. Campbell; Dr. Macfarlane, Mr. Smart; Mr. Darley, Hay.

The CHAIRMAN gave the casting vote with the "ayes," and the clause was postponed accordingly.

Clause 2 (interpretation)—"Unless the context otherwise indicate, the word 'cemetery' shall, for the purposes of this Act, mean a cemetery under this Act; and 'Government' shall mean Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council; and 'trustees' shall mean trustees of any cemetery."

Mr. OWEN moved that this clause be agreed to.

Mr. DOCKER moved that this clause be postponed.

Mr. DARLEY: I must again ask the hon. member for some explanation as to why he asks for a postponement?

Mr. DOCKER said he was just going to begin, when the hon. and learned member prevented him from doing so.

Mr. DARLEY begged pardon. All he wanted to know was what were the grounds upon which they were asked to consent to a postponement of this clause.

Mr. DOCKER said there were only too many grounds for such a postponement. Here they had a bill drawn up in such a very extraordinary way that several hon. members who had considered it were wholly at a loss to understand what could be meant by some of the clauses, and to them further time to look through all these clauses would of course be very acceptable, always supposing that the clauses were capable of any interpretation. Of that, certain members appeared to entertain rather serious doubts. However, here they had an "interpretation" clause, which did not tend to throw much light upon those difficulties of construction of which so much had already been said. This interpretation clause spoke, hon. members would observe, of the trustees of *any* cemetery in the colony being meant whenever the word "trustees" occurred in the Act. It said also "*any* cemetery," and yet in the 6th clause it was clearly implied that there were to be burial grounds and trustees "not under the Act." Another clause gave power to the trustees of *any* cemetery belonging to a religious denomination to authorise persons to exercise religious or professional functions; and there was also an equally wide clause empowering the Government to remove the trustees of *any* cemetery. It would, under this interpretation clause, be allowable for the Government to interfere in all cemeteries whatever, notwithstanding clause 6, by which such interference was disclaimed. He therefore thought it better that this interpretation clause should be postponed. It would be well for them to decide first upon what terms they would use before they fixed upon their special meaning. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DARLEY strongly objected to the postponement, and could not help thinking that the hon. member's intention to postpone these clauses arose from his earnest desire to defeat the bill. The hon. member merely desired to postpone this interpretation clause that he might turn the whole of the bill into nonsense.

Mr. DOCKER: Impossible! It is all nonsense as it is! (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. DARLEY: In the hon. member's view it may be so, but other hon. members may hold a very different opinion. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member's objections were either utterly groundless, or based upon some slight obscurities which might easily be removed by a few amendments. The hon. member had argued that the words "any cemetery" meant any cemetery in the colony, whereas it was evident that all that was meant was, any "cemetery under the Act." The context would readily indicate what was specially meant. It did not mean any burial ground whatever. If the hon. member had gone a little further back in the clause objected to he would have seen the meaning of which he did not appear clearly to understand. The hon. and learned member (Mr. Darley), then proceeded, in general terms, to vindicate the wording of the sixth clause of the bill, and said he would certainly divide the House on the motion, and so test, by the decision of the Committee, whether hon. members were really willing to amend this bill, or were resolved to take a certain course merely to endeavour to defeat the measure by embarrassing its discussion.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL said that the state of the House did not promise much for the passing of the bill, if its discussion was to be embarrassed and hindered by repeated postponements of clauses.

Mr. DOCKER was not disposed to put up with the imputation of having done anything that warranted hon. members in saying that he had endeavoured to defeat the bill by embarrassing its discussion. It was not the case. If this clause (the interpretation clause) were to be postponed, there was nothing to prevent it from being hereafter most fully discussed. Nothing was more common than to postpone an interpretation clause, although his hon. and learned friend, Mr. Darley, did not appear to be aware of that fact.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL read the whole of the words of the clause amid general laughter, and said that the whole of the clause was so nonsensical, so utterly absurd, that it was impossible even to look through it with an undisturbed gravity. The words were not clear, whatever they might be thought to be; and, however highly approved of by some hon. members, they were, on the contrary, as thick and fusty as mud. (Much laughter.) What was the meaning (in the very interpretation clause itself) of "a cemetery under this Act." (Renewed laughter.) What was a "cemetery under an Act?" The clause had been declared to be perfectly clear. If so, what did that very singular phrase mean? (Laughter.)

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL objected that the hon. member was entering into minute verbal criticisms of the language of the clause instead of speaking to the motion for the proposed postponement. He should not agree to the motion for the postponement of the clause; but doubted, from all that he saw, whether they would be able to do much that night. He would, therefore, suggest to the hon. member who had charge of the bill that it might perhaps be as well for him to move that the Chairman do leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. OWEN did not consider that hon. members were disposed to deal unfairly with the bill, but believed he should be justified in following the suggestion made by his hon. friend opposite. He begged to move that the Chairman do leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Mr. GORDON objected to an adjournment when there was so much business to be done. (Laughter.) Why not go on?

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was quite ready to go on. All that he had objected to was the way some hon. members had considered themselves to be justified in their opposition to the bill.

After some remarks from Mr. DARLEY and Mr. WEEKES,

Mr. HAY opposed the motion for an adjournment of consideration of the bill, and argued at some length in favour of the measure. He thought the bill a good bill. But it appeared to him that some powerful interest was arrayed against this measure. He thought the hon. member who had charge of the bill should have held out a little longer.

Mr DOCKER thought it was a bill which wanted many very important amendments. If they had only postponed these two clauses without any debate they might by that time have got on a good way into the very "marrow" of the bill.

Mr. HOLT looked upon the bill as an iniquitous bill, because it interfered with vested rights. He did not know what was the "great interests" of which the hon. member, Mr. Hay, had spoken.

Mr. GORDON said they were there to do their duty, and those members who objected to the bill would never be found backward in giving expression to what they thought on that or any other matter.

The question was then put—"That the Chairman do leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next."

The committee divided on that question with the following result:—

Ayes, 10.
The President, Sir W. Manning, Mr Owen, Gordon; Mr. Weekes, Smart, Holt, John Campbell; Mr. Docker, Richardson, Tellers.

Noes, 3.
Mr. Darley; Mr. Hay, M'Farlane, Tellers.

The Chairman then left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

GUNPOWDER EXPORT BILL.

Mr OWEN moved the consideration in committee of the Legislative Assembly's message in reference to the Council's amendments in the Gunpowder Export Regulation Bill. He reviewed the proceedings in reference to the matters provided for in the bill, and said it was now for the Council to consider whether provision should be made to prevent the export of warlike stores without sufficient security. The other branch of the Legislature had not assented to the amendments made by the Council, and he thought that even now the claim which this House had objected to might be agreed to, and that the bill might pass this session and receive the assent of the Crown, so as to become law during the present session; otherwise the bill would fall through. He hoped, for the sake of humanity, that the law would with the proposed modifications be passed. He moved the consideration in committee of the message.

Mr WEEKES opposed the motion. The way in which the bill had been treated was not creditable to the community. The Government had given no reason for abandoning its bill of a former session. There was no reason now for putting forward small difficulties of Custom House details — anyone who wanted to take warlike stores for legitimate purposes to New Zealand ought to do so now—but anyone who desired to take stores of the kind "contraband," might do so under this bill. The last Gunpowder Export Bill offered few difficulties, except to the Customs' officers—and what were these difficulties to be compared with the fearful evils inflicted on our fellow-subjects in New Zealand. He referred to a despatch showing that there was nothing to fear from legitimate traders—that when the honest trader cleared out for a particular spot he might go; but what was required was to do our best to protect our fellow-subjects from supplies being given to those who were sacrificing them; and without bonds given here, the bill would be a farce altogether. If the Legislature of this colony would not deal in this way, why not deal candidly with the people of New Zealand? Why not say, "We sympathise with you, and if it did not interfere with our trade, we would put an end to the supply of stores to those who are destroying you." He had heard no argument except that of Customs difficulties. He knew from experience that the bill as it had been sent back was worthless; he felt ashamed of the reasons given for it, and he should oppose it.

Mr. DARLEY also felt ashamed. He had before him the reasons given for the bill that the Legislative Assembly decreed — "because they are calculated to impede the operations of trade." He did not think that the matter had been at all considered in the other branch of the Legislature. On the contrary, it had been told him that the members of the Government representing the Government in the other Chamber first moved that the Council's amendments be agreed to; but afterwards on a mere statement that Customs difficulties would arise, the bill was sent back. He thought the bill would be worse than a mockery without the amendments made by the Council, and he hoped that the House would abide by its amendments.

Sir W. M. MANNING thought the House should adhere to its amendments. He believed that the object of the opponents of the bill, in the first place, was to get rid of it altogether. Then the bill as amended by the Council would have clipped the wings of the traders, but, unless the bill as amended was agreed to, he should prefer no bill at all. It was necessary that there should be a license wherever exports of warlike stores were permitted, and without such license the bill might as well be put in the fire.

Mr. HAY said he supposed it was not intended that the House should not go into committee, and frame an answer to the message of the other branch of the Legislature; and although differing in opinion with others who had spoken, he should prefer giving expression to his opinion in committee. He was opposed to the present law, because he believed it to be a sham, and from the labour imposed upon the Government and the Customs, it became a sham. He thought this would have been shown if papers ordered by this House during the last session had been laid upon the table. The measure had been considered by the Chamber of Commerce, and a petition had been presented to the Government embodying the views of that body, which had been adopted by the Government. The question now was whether we should have a bill which should effect some good, or whether we should have one which would only prove a sham. He should move for not insisting upon amendments when it came into committee.

Mr. DOCKER thought that the hon. member had shown the strongest reason for the Council's adhering to its amendments. The only reason urged for rejecting them was that the amendments of the Council were calculated to impede the operations of trade. What was this but that the Customs did not perform their duty. There had been no discussion in the other branch of the Legislature. The same arguments—words almost as bad had been heard here—"a few inches of lead pipe"—"a few canisters of powder"—the same words had been used in the other branch of the Legislature. There was, it was true, a clause of indemnity in this bill, and if it was lost, then the Customs might still go on; and if anyone did venture to take advantage of the absence of such indemnity, the world would know who the "traders" were—but none would so dare. He should vote in favour of the Council's adherence to its amendments.

Mr. OWEN briefly replied, and the question was put and carried.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. OWEN moved that the committee do not insist upon the Council's amendments in the bill.

Mr. WEEKES moved that the Chairman leave the chair, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Progress reported.

Mr. OWEN moved the adjournment of the House until Wednesday next, at 4 p.m.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to 8 p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

CASE OF W. S. BELL.

Mr. S. BROWN asked the Colonial Secretary,—"What steps do the Government intend to take in reference to the vote of this House on the report of the select committee upon the claims of Mr. William Sims Bell?"

Mr. FORSTER replied that inquiries were being made on the subject.

RAILWAY PREMISES AT RYDAL.

Mr. NEALE asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. What is the contract price for the erection of station-house and goods shed at Rydal; and when are they to be completed. 2. If not completed within the specified time, is it the intention of the Government to enforce the terms of the contract?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND replied that the total cost was £4764 12s 1d. The original time for completing the contract was 30th September, 1869, but it was afterwards extended over to the 15th November. Other applications for extension had been refused, and the hon. gentleman appended to his answer a letter sent to the contractors on the subject.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. How many pupils are there at the Sydney Grammar School? 2. What is the income of the institution? 3. The number of masters, and the amount of their salaries; also the amount they receive in capitation fees? 4. Is there any master employed to teach the French or German languages?"

Mr. COWPER replied—1. The report of the Sydney Grammar School for 1869 states that the pupils for the quarter ending December numbered 215. 2. The amount of the income was £2763 15s. 6d. 3. Seven masters were engaged for their whole time, and four for particular lessons. The total amount of salaries was £2433 3s. 4d.; and of capitation fees £1079. 4. There is a German master.

PAPERS.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table the report of the Sydney Grammar School.

SUPPLY—RAILWAY VOTE.

On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply, which had been instructed before voting any further sums for the working expenses of the railways, or for completing the relaying of the line from Sydney to Parramatta, to examine, at the bar of the House, Mr. Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways; Mr. Ashdown, the accountant to the Railway Department, in reference to the details of the expenditure under the above heads since the end of 1859, and in reference to the proposed votes for these purposes in the Estimates and Supplementary Estimates under the consideration of the Committee, such evidence to be taken down by the shorthand writer.

Mr. Ashdown, examined by Sir JAMES MARTIN, stated that he was an accountant in the Railway department; the sum of £35,000 was placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1869 for completing the re-laying of the line from Sydney to Parramatta; in the Supplementary Estimates submitted in October last the sum of £25,000 was asked for the same purpose; he could not inform the Committee how it was that £10,000 more was asked for in the present Estimates; the only explanation he had in the office was contained in a minute of the Executive Council authorising payment in anticipation of a vote of £25,000, against which the last payments had been made; that minute reached his office in October last; up to the end of February, the amount expended out of this £25,000, not including the value of stores issued in February, was £11,779 1s. 8d.

Mr. GARRETT took exception to the hon. and learned member, Sir James Martin, putting questions to the witness directly; he contended they ought to be put through the Chairman.

After some remarks by Mr. PARKES and Mr. PIDDINGTON,

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the hon. and learned member, Sir James Martin, was quite in order in the course he was taking.

Examination continued: The expenditure of £11,779 1s. 8d. consisted of cash paid for sleepers, £1767 11s. 5d; for stores and other materials, £10,011 10s 3d.; wages and ballast for the work had been charged, according to custom for years past, to working expenses; the sum of about £13,000 still remained unexpended out of the sum of £25,000; he was not aware whether the relaying of the line was completed; he had no means of knowing whether £10,000 more than the £25,000 would be required to complete the work; there have been two previous votes, of £20,000 each, for this work of relaying; he had the details of the expenditure of the first of those two sums; the expenditure for replacing Barlow rails with double-headed rails and T rails was as follows:—In August and October, 1860, for rails, chairs, &c., £831 3s. 4d.; from August to December, 1862, for rails, chairs, &c., £3888 2s. 8d.; for wages, £406 7s. 9d; from May to November, 1864, £91 7s. 7d. for rails, chairs, &c., and £264 8s. 3d. for wages; from September to December, 1869, £6 16s. 8d., for rails, chairs, &c., and £239 19s. 3d. for wages; from January to May, 1866, £472 17s. 9d. for rails, chairs, &c., and £58 17s. 9d. for wages. The total amount expended between 1860 and 1866 for rails, chairs, &c., used in replacing the Barlow rails with double-headed and T rails, was £5290 8s.; and the total amount paid for wages during the same time, £964 13s.—making a total of £6255 1s. From May, 1863, to April, 1864, there was also charged to the same vote, £6583 8s. 5d. for rivets, sleepers, tools, and other stores, issued for replacing the Barlow rails with double-headed T rails, and £4767 10s. 10d. for wages—total, £11,350 19s. 3d.; and also for T rails and other materials, purchased from Messrs. Peto and Co., in May, 1865, £2538 1s. 1d. The whole of these payments amounted to £20,144 1s. 4d. The £144 1s. 4d. in excess of the vote had been paid out of £178 10s., the proceeds of Barlow rails supplied to the Department of Harbours and Rivers, and paid to the credit of the vote of the 11th May, 1863; more than half the amount was expended not in relaying the lines, but in replacing the old Barlow rails with double-headed and T rails. He was not aware whether it was a fact that the Barlow rails were laid down by means of that vote. The next sum of £20,000 was under the 29th Victoria No. 23. The words were "towards relaying the line from Sydney to the Parramatta Junction." This vote appeared on the railway books to have been expended as follows:—During 1866, from May to September, the payments were, for sleepers, £1590; for rails and other materials, £5129 18s. 7d. In 1867 we paid, for sleepers, £558 11s. 9d.; for rails and other materials, £3384 14s. 2d. In 1868, we paid cash, for sleepers, £526 15s. 6d.; and for rails and other materials £5913 11s. 5d. In 1869, we paid for sleepers, £2003 19s. 2d.; and for rails and other materials, £5436 0s. 6d. The whole amount charged against that vote was £24,543 11s. 1d. The cost for labour and ballast had been charged to the vote for working expenses, but he could not say what that cost was. He would explain how that excess of £4543 arose. It had been paid in part from the proceeds of the sale of old Barlow rails. Those proceeds had been paid in part to the credit of the vote. The sum amounted to £3147 10s. There was still an excess of about £1400 which he supposed would be transferred to a new vote. If this £35,000 now asked for were voted, there would remain about £22,800 still to be expended. He did not know whether the work was now completed, and did not know whether an additional sum would be required to complete it. Railway loans had been taken under a great variety of heads, and in the disbursement of them very great confusion had arisen by charging the deficiency of some votes upon other votes. For instance, there was on the Supplementary Estimates now a loan for the Windsor and Richmond line—a further sum of £2000. £1476 of that had been spent upwards of six years since. It had been a debit in the railway books. Until the last few months the Treasury always reported that they had a credit for that vote, and in the railway books it appeared overdrawn. It had only been arranged during the last few months, but he could not tell out of what fund the payment had been made. Shortly after his entry upon office, in 1867, he made a proposition, which was submitted to the Treasurer, that the votes for railway purposes should be amalgamated, for the more convenient working of them, and he had a copy of a minute in his possession, from which it appeared that there was a legal objection to that course. Another instance was furnished by the large vote of £688,000 for the extension of the line to Goulburn. In October, 1867, the Treasurer reported that that vote was then exhausted, while from the railway books it appeared that £74,000 were still available. From that period the expenditure for the construction of the line to Goulburn had been charged against the new vote of a million. Yet within the last few months he had been informed by the Treasury that they had received from the Audit office information that upwards of £101,000 were available upon that vote of £688,000. He believed the railway books were correct. There was in 1869 no such payment as £1476 14s 9d made for land for the Windsor and Richmond line. The greater part, if not the whole, of that amount was comprehended in an expenditure made about six years ago; he could not tell how it was made up. In reply to the question whether he knew anything of the sum £3500, he read from a paper which he furnished to the Under-Secretary on the 14th of this month, and from which the Treasurer had already quoted. The Treasurer was not present when the statement was made on 6th December; on the 22nd December he produced a copy of the minute just read by the Treasurer complaining that he was not earlier made acquainted with the fact that the money would be required; on the 22nd December presented to the Treasurer a statement showing that £25,000 or £30,000 would be required for 1869; if the Treasurer denied any knowledge of such a statement he must have forgotten it. Was quite clear that he made the statement in the presence of Mr. Rae and Mr. Sutherland, in Mr. Sutherland's office.

Mr. GARRETT rose to order, and after some discussion the examination proceeded.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: He had furnished an account showing how it was that so large an amount was required for the last ten days of the year. The amount shown by that account was £26,088; he thought he had been questioned with reference to the amount he had calculated for stores; he could not tell from memory what amount was expended for stores during the last four months of 1869; it might have been £1500 less than the Estimate; he had estimated the total amount required at £26,000, but nearly £31,000 had been actually required. On the 23rd December, 1868, there was at the disposal of the Minister for Works for relaying the Parramatta line £4878 4s. 9d., which included £1923 8s., the proceeds of the Barlow rails which the law-officers said they had no right to make use of, leaving only £2954 16s. 9d. legally at the credit of the vote; the amount had never been transferred, and further sums had been paid out, and further sums had been paid in; since that time about £7000 had been expended from the vote; the excess had been paid partly from the proceeds of the Barlow rails; there was an over-payment in the Treasury books which he understood was to be paid out of this new vote; he did not know from where the money for the over-payment had come; since 1868 £18,000 or £19,000 had been expended for relaying the Parramatta line; could not say what amounts were outstanding, as the store accounts for February had not yet been furnished; he had stated in his evidence that the engineer and contractor had interfered with him in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Mr. GARRETT objected to the line of examination, and after some discussion the examination was resumed.

By Mr. FARNELL: He did not prepare an estimate of the expenses of the railway; he did prepare a rough minute showing that £25,000 or £25,000 would be required over and above what had been expended; he thought the Minister in charge of the department approved of that minute—he had heard nothing to the contrary; he recommended that sanction should be obtained for £30,000; the Minister thought the amount very large; it had since turned out that more was required; he was aware that £15,000 appeared on the Supplementary Estimates for working expenses, and was also aware that more than £30,000 would be required; he did not know whether the relaying of the line to Parramatta was completed or not, but did not think it was; all the charges against it had been paid out of the £25,000 sanctioned by the Executive Council in anticipation of a Parliamentary vote. There were at present charges against it to the amount of £11,779—a balance of £1272 16s. 11d. in excess of amount voted in 1868 was included in the £3500 under the head of Secretary for Works, on page 7 of the Supplementary Estimates. £1459, or thereabouts, was to be transferred to 1868 for compensation for accidents in that year. Claims for compensation were fairly included under the head of "Working Expenses."

By Mr. HOSKINS: If money were voted for a special object, it would be applied to that special object.

By Sir JAMES MARTIN: He did not think the amount was already covered by some other vote or Appropriation Act; there was an excess of expenditure on the vote, and the sum was wanted to cover that excess. The amount was not covered by any vote.

By Mr. LORD: The amount of £2538 for T rails was charged against the vote; the item of £3500 would cover the sum that had been expended; so far as the railway account was concerned, the amount spent in excess of the amount voted was £1272 16s. 11d.; certain payments were made in 1869 which should have been paid in 1868; £15,000 had been put down for working expenses for 1869, whereas the expenditure was £29,000; in other words, finances were made to appear nearly £15,000 better than they really were; he had never heard that it was intended to devote £10,000 out of the Loan fund to meet that amount; it has been the practice to defray the cost of repairing and maintaining the line and rolling stock out of working expenses; it was between May, 1863, and April, 1864, that the sum of £11,350 was expended for rivets, sleepers, and tools used in relaying the old Barlow rails, expended out of the second of the sums of £20,000 that were voted; in the schedule under working expenses provision was made for paying compensation claims for accident; the entry of £3500 on the Supplementary Estimates did not fully describe what the money was required for, except so far as the balance of £1200 odd shillings was concerned; there was an error in not showing how £2600 of that amount had been spent.

By Mr. SAMUEL: The manner in which the first £20,000 voted for replacing nine miles of Barlow rails with double-headed and T rails was expended was this:—Between 1860 and 1866, £5290 8s. was expended in rails, chairs, &c., and £964 13s. for wages; from May 1863 to 1864, £6583 8s. 5d. was paid for rivets, sleepers, tools, and other stores used for the work, and £4767 10s. 10d. for wages, &c.; and £2538 1s. 1d. was paid for rails and other materials purchased from Messrs. Peto and Co., making a total of £20,144 1s. 4d.; he presumed that the whole of that sum was expended on the line; it appeared that a considerable portion of that amount was charged for riveting and relaying the line with Barlow rails; he did not know of his own knowledge that this money was so expended, but he happened to know that the work was done; he did not know whether any indent for double-headed rails had been sent to England; he was not aware that between 1862 and 1863 there were no double-headed rails in the colony available for the purpose; he was not aware that at that time the line was in such a state as to render it imperative that certain repairs should be done; the books showed that £11,000 and odd pounds was expended upon the line; it appeared by the books that the whole of the amount appropriated by that House, and £144 beyond that sum, was expended in this work; the second vote of £20,000 was expended in the following manner—according to the railway books—From May to September, 1866, cash for sleepers, £1590; rails and other materials, £5129 18s. 7d.—total, £6719 18s. 7d. From July to November, 1867, cash for sleepers, £558 11s. 9d.; rails and other materials, £3384 14s. 2d.—total, £3943 5s. 11d. From March to December, 1868, cash for sleepers, £526 15s. 6d.; rails and other materials, £5913 11s. 5d.—total, £6440 6s. 11d. From January to December, 1869, cash for sleepers, £2003 19s. 2d.; rails and other materials, £5436 0s. 6d.—total, £7439 19s. 8d. Total expended, £24,543 11s. 1d. The cost of labour and ballast was charged to the votes for working expenses; the excess of £4543 11s. 1d. beyond the vote was paid in part from the proceeds of the sale of old Barlow rails, which had been paid to the credit of this vote, amounting at the end of January, 1870, to £3147 10s.; the expenditure was commenced in the year 1863 or 1864; he thought Mr. Arnold was Minister for Works in 1863-4; he did not know that Mr. Holroyd was Minister for Works at that time; in the year 1868 there was an item £3500 on the Supplementary Estimates, stated in these words—"working expenses, traffic expenses, maintenance of way and works, wages to workmen, stores, and incidental expenses;" there was nothing unusual in the way in which that vote had been put upon the Estimates; in former Estimates provision was made for casualties and accidents in the same words; he was not aware that out of this £3500, £2688 was paid in 1869, and charged to the working expenses of that year; he was aware that the £2688 had been paid, and that at the request of the Auditor-General it was transferred to the year 1868; he was not certain that the whole of the £2688 was not charged to the year 1869; the Auditor-General requested that £1439 17s. 11d. should be charged to the revenue of 1869 [Mr. Samuel handed to witness a minute, which he read]; that was his minute; it was at his request that this sum of £3500 was put upon the Estimates; he did not say that it had been improperly placed upon the Estimates; he was not aware that any amount had been charged to the working expenses of the year which ought to have been charged to capital account; he was not in a position to tell from the vouchers he had received what ought to be charged to capital account and what ought not; if the Minister at the head of the department or the Engineer-in-Chief should say that £10,000 which had been expended in 1868 was properly chargeable to loan account, he could not undertake to say that it would be improper; he supposed he should have the voucher to transfer it, and an explanation of it; in December last he asked that sanction should be obtained for payment of vouchers to the extent of £30,000; he said that £25,000 would be required, but that it would be better to ask for £30,000; asking for the money was a different thing to paying it; if £25,000 only had been asked for, and £27,000 or £28,000 were required, it would have been necessary to have made an additional application; but that was avoided by asking for £30,000 at first; he asked for it on the assumption that it would be required; his books were posted up to the end of 1869; only a few days ago; the working expenses account was kept open, so that everything for 1869 could be included in the accounts; the accounts were not balanced yet; the total amount expended in relaying the line between Sydney and Parramatta was £56,470; £2538 was paid to Messrs. Peto and Co. for rails; he was not aware that those rails were lent to Messrs. Peto and Co., and that when they were returned Messrs. Peto and Co. were credited for the amount; he had not made any inquiry with reference to any rails that were lent to Messrs. Peto and Co.

By Mr. PIDDINGTON: He informed the Minister for Works that the money voted by Parliament was nearly exhausted; the fact was subsequently communicated to the Treasurer; the whole of the amount of £3500 had been expended with the exception of £400 or £600, which was the amount reserved to meet the claim of Judge Cheeke; it was not the fact that any part of the £3500 had been expended since 1869; £2600 had been expended; £143,137 1s. 6d. had been charged against working expenses for 1868; the vouchers for the whole sum were in the Treasury; he was not aware that it was expended for any other purpose; whether the vouchers were correctly charged or not rested entirely with the officers certifying them; he had no means of ascertaining whether they were correctly prepared and certified or not; the amount expended and charged in the railway books in 1869 for working expenses was £184,009 17s. 6d., being an excess over the amount voted of £29,984; he was aware that in the Supplementary Estimates the sum of £15,000 was put down to meet that deficiency; he was quite sure it would not meet it; it would fall short of the deficiency by £14,980 17s. 6d.; on two occasions in December he made a representation to the Treasurer and the Minister for Works as to the amount that would be required to meet the deficiency; on the 6th of December he wrote a minute to the Minister, intimating that the vote would be insufficient for the purpose, and that it would be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Executive for payment of moneys in anticipation of a Parliamentary vote, which he estimated at £30,000; on or about 22nd December the vote became exhausted; nothing had been done in the meantime; large claims were coming in for wages and other matters, and he made another representation to the Minister, and had a rough estimate prepared, showing what money would be required, and for what purpose; the figures he brought showed that £27,000 or £28,000 were estimated to be required. Upon that an order of the Treasurer sanctioned the payment of pressing claims for wages; he did not know out of what fund; the money was obtained from the Treasury, charged on vouchers for working expenses for 1869; he had no means whatever of knowing why, instead of £30,000, only £15,000 was asked for on the Supplementary Estimates; it had been a matter of great surprise to him and every one in the office that such a small sum was asked for when such a large one was required; he was not aware that an amount of £10,000, which ought to have been charged to the Loan Fund, was included in the sum of £184,000; he was not aware that a single shilling was included in that sum which ought to have been charged to the Loan Fund; the officers who expended the money were alone responsible; he kept the books in which were entered the items of expenditure; it would be impossible for the accountant to be responsible; very shortly after he went into office he prepared a minute for the purpose of clearly protecting himself in that respect; this minute provided that the responsibility should be put upon the proper persons. A separate account was kept of working expenses of each line of railway. There would be no difficulty in referring to the items which made up the sum of £184,000; the fullest detail could be given; the names and salaries of all persons employed, except labourers, appeared in the books; the names of labourers appeared on the pay-sheets, which were kept in the Treasury. A return comprising the names of all persons employed except labourers would not be a long one; the working expenses in 1868 amounted to £143,137 16s. 1d.; the working expenses in 1869 were nearly £41,000 more than in 1868; how this increase arose could be ascertained from the books; he did not know how many additional persons had been employed on salaries since 1868; when he accepted office he understood from Mr. Byrnes that he was to receive orders from the Commissioner; at his request he suggested important alterations in the mode of keeping the accounts; as the accounts had been kept they were utterly fallacious, as would be seen on reference to the Statistical Register for 1868; he acted under the orders of the Commissioner in keeping the accounts; he received instructions from the Commissioner in the shape of minutes from the Engineer-in-Chief with the minute of the Commissioner upon them. [Question: "With reference to the items which require to be adjusted—items going back for years—what would the effect be if the amount is covered by a vote?"]

Mr. GARRETT objected to the question, on the ground that the hon. and learned member was not permitted by the instruction to put a question on the general keeping of the accounts.

A discussion ensued, and the question was allowed.

By Mr. PIDDINGTON: All the details connected with the expenditure could be furnished by the books in the department; with regard to the sum of £3500, £1272 16s. 11d. had been paid for working expenses; he could not say how much of that £1272 had been paid for permanent-way or works; he could tell how much of it had been paid to the workmen if he had the books; he could give no analysis of the expenditure except by reference to the books; he could not say that any sum whatever was necessary for the payment of the expenses mentioned in the item of £3500 without reference to the books; he thought the item had been improperly described on the Estimates, and that it would have been better to have confined it to the mere expression "working expenses."

By Mr. GARRETT: He recommended in his minute to the head of his department that £3500 should be put down under the head "working expenses;" and according to his minute £1200 of that was for stores.

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By Mr. WILSON: The accountant at the Treasury instructed him to put the amount down under the head "working expenses," in order to adjust the books at the Treasury.

By Mr. SAMUEL: He had stated over and over again, that the amount had been charged to working expenses.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: The amount required to be voted by the committee had been correctly put down at £3600.

By Mr. BYRNES: His books were posted up; but the working expenses account could not be closed until a few days ago; it was kept open for the purpose of gathering everything belonging to the year; he had now at his command all the material necessary to enable him to close the account for 1869; he was furnished with it this week; his books could not possibly have been closed before this week; when he took charge of the accountant branch of the railway department, the books had been so improperly kept, that it would not have been possible for him to have shown what were the working expenses of each line; he was instructed by the late Commissioner for Railways, to arrange the books in such a way that he could at any moment show what were the working expenses of each line; he carried out those instructions. Some interruption had since taken place to prevent his carrying out those instructions.

Mr. BYRNES was proceeding to put another question to the witness as to the nature of the interruption, when

Mr. BROOKES rose and submitted that the kind of examination that was going on by the hon. member for Parramatta was out of place, and not in accordance with the terms of the motion agreed to by the House.

After some discussion in which Mr. GARRETT, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. COWPER took part, the question was withdrawn, and the examination of Mr. Ashdown thereupon terminated.

Mr. John Whitton was called in and examined.

By Sir JAMES MARTIN: He could not state how much had been spent for relaying the Parramatta line, that was a matter for the accountant, and it did not come within his province; he was aware that £20,000 were voted in 1860 for that service; the terms of that appropriation were to replace nine miles and a half of Barlow rails with double-headed rails; in 1860 the indent was sent to England for the double-headed rails, and they arrived in 1861; at that time the Government had some difficulty with Mr. Rhodes, the agent of Peto and Co., about the section of the line between Campbelltown and Picton; Mr. Rhodes took forcible possession of many of the rails ordered for that extension to use them for temporary purposes, and on the arrival of these rails in the colony we were unable to use them for the purposes intended, because Mr. Rhodes had taken the other rails here, and we were compelled to use these rails for completing the line to Picton; the amount of £20,000 was, in a great measure, expended in re-riveting and relaying the Barlow rails; about £11,000 was spent in that way; the intention was to lay down the double-headed rails, but these having been required to complete the line from Picton it was impossible to use them. On several occasions he had reports from the district engineer that it was necessary to relay the Barlow rails with double-headed rails, and he adopted the course which he had taken in order to ensure the public safety. Finding that it was impossible to spend the £20,000 in the manner intended, he authorised the relaying and the re-riveting of the Barlow rails, and charged that to the vote of £20,000. These rails had lasted from six to seven years longer than they would otherwise have done; the intention of the vote was that the Parramatta railway should be maintained in thorough good order and condition; there was no doubt that half the £20,000 was expended in repairing the line; the repairing of the lines were part of the working expenses, but by the express action of Parliament £20,000 were set apart for extraordinary repairs, and he could not charge that to the working expenses; no doubt the money was voted for the relaying of the line; the repairing of the Barlow rails so as to make them last six or seven years longer was certainly not the same as relaying the line with double-headed rails, but it was at that time impossible to get the double-headed rails; the cost of those repairs was not charged to working expenses in the ordinary course, because the working expenses were not voted for the purpose of defraying the extraordinary repairs required on this line, he did what was necessary for the public safety, but it did not follow that the cost was part of the ordinary working expenses; he did not know what the rails cost, but supposed £8 or £9 a ton, the rails for the nine miles would not cost £9000. Peto took 1 n miles and a half of rails, but whether for temporary purposes or not he could not say; but all the papers were laid before the Parliament, and it was now ten years ago; nothing was expended out of the £20,000 but for the purpose of maintaining the Parramatta line; he could not tell any sum expended out of the £11,000, and he presumed that Mr. Ashdown could tell that better than he could; out of that £11,000 there were amounts for sleepers, very likely for ballasting, for wages, and for rails; sleepers and ballasting were no doubt part of working expenses, but when we had a special sum we had a right to charge these things to it; he could not give any figures, but they were easily ascertained in the office; he was aware that another sum was voted of £20,000, and it was for relaying the line between Sydney and Parramatta; we had laid down twelve miles of double-headed rails in place of nine, as we intended; he could not mention any particular sum showing how the second vote of £20,000 was expended; the accountant was the proper person to give the information; he did direct the re-riveting of the old rails, placing other sleepers under them, the work costing £11,000; since then the whole of the line had been relaid with double-headed rails and new sleepers and ballast; a mile of single-headed rails was yet to be laid down between the 12th mile-post and the Parramatta Junction, which were to be taken up and replaced with double-headed rails; it was not intended to do that at once; the other portion of the work was nearly completed; it would take £5000 to complete it; the sum of £35,000 was easily explained. The estimate for relaying the line from Burwood to the Junction was £25,000, finding rails, chairs, sleepers, and everything necessary, but the expenditure being excessive, amounting to £8000 in that length of the line; £10,000 were placed to the loan account, making the estimate required £35,000; he could not see that how it could be the intention to conceal from Parliament the fact that the working expenses were as large as they were, or to induce the House, under the pretence of voting for relaying the Parramatta line, to vote £10,000 for working expenses; he did not see how the House could be misled when the amount was placed on the Estimates, and the Parliament asked to vote it; the £10,000 were not working expenses, but were simply for relaying the line; he did not know how much had been expended, but thought that £25,000 would be sufficient to do all the work required; he suggested that that was the sum that would be required; he did not believe that the accountant's figures were correct; he did not believe it, because he thought the accountant was mistaken; he asserted that he believed that more than £11,000 had been expended; he had not taken the trouble to examine the books, but he thought the accountant's statement was incorrect; he did not think that the accountant knew the actual expenditure, but the books would show what the actual expenditure was; of the estimate of £35,000 he suggested £25,000, and the Treasurer £10,000. The £25,000 was recommended by him, and the £10,000 was suggested as being properly chargeable to the loan account—£11,000 having been expended on that length in half-a-year, it was thought that that being a large amount it might be transferred to capital account; he believed that the Treasurer suggested that, and he believed that he had a minute on the subject; he did not know that that was in reference to the then ascertained deficiency, or that there was any ascertained deficiency in the working expenses; the transferring of the £10,000 relieved the revenue vote, but not the loan vote; £25,000 was more than enough for relaying the Parramatta line; it was not agreed between him and the Treasurer that £10,000 more than was necessary for working expenses should be asked for, so as to cut down the £35,000 to £15,000, and he never saw the Treasurer on the subject; papers submitted to him distinguished the sum of £10,000 as being a proper charge to be made to the loan account; his opinion was asked whether that amount might not be transferred to the loan vote from revenue, and he thought that it was a proper amount to be charged to capital account originally; the blasting was charged to revenue, and the rails and sleepers were charged to the two votes of £20,000; he did not hear the accountant say that the ballasting was charged to those votes; nearly all the amounts for ballasting since 1865 had been paid out of revenue, but he was not sure that it was so before that; he believed that the ballasting of the Parramatta line, during the last two years, had been paid out of the consolidated revenue, and not out of working expenses; he believed that the whole of the two sums of £20,000 had been expended; he certified the accounts; new sleepers might be required on the line between the Junction and the twelfth mile-post in twelve months; in asking authority to relay that portion, he thought it advisable to ask for money to relay to the Junction; he should probably have relaid the whole by this time had there been rails in the colony; apart from that line not much more work had to be done to finish up to the twelfth mile post, but he could not say what would be the cost for that; it might be £100 or it might be more; he was last over the line about three weeks ago; he did not think that it was open, but Mr. Mason had charge of that; if £11,000 only were expended out of the £25,000, he thought that £12,000 would suffice to complete that portion of the line; the £10,000 asked for was to replace the £10,000 out of revenue, and this portion of the line ought to be charged to capital, for it was as much relaying as renewing; he did not think that it was concealed from Parliament; he did not know how we should know that £35,000 was asked to pay current revenue but for this examination; this expenditure of £20,000 was a proper charge upon capital, and he did not think there had been any concealment in regard to the matter. He did not suggest the charging of this £10,000 to capital. He stopped at the £10,000 because during the last six months they spent £16,000 on that part of the railway, and it was an unusual expenditure. The ballasting and relaying of the railway from Burwood to Parramatta cost £9000 for manual labour. The iron and wood were separate charges. He did not know precisely what it would cost to put down the rails between Sydney and the Parramatta Junction. He could give some idea of it. There would be about 118 tons per mile, from £8 to £10 per ton. He did not know how much of the £75,000 (the two votes of £20,000 each, and the £25,000) had been spent. He was satisfied, however, that the £40,000 had been spent, and a portion of the £25,000, but he did not know how. It was no part of his business.

By Mr. SAMUEL: He recollected the years in which the £11,000 was expended for re-riveting and re-laying the Parramatta line; they were 1863 and 1864. The next question was: "Do you recollect what Ministry was in office in 1863 and 1864?" The reply was, "I think Mr. Holroyd was Minister for Works at that time." Witness was then asked, "Was Mr. Martin the head of that Ministry?" The reply was, "He was."

Mr. WILSON objected to the question. He said it was a leading question and that the answer was erroneous. It was utterly impossible that the fact of any particular Ministry being in power could affect the matter. But, as a fact, Mr. Martin came into power in October, whereas the expenditure in question was incurred in the previous April.

Mr. SAMUEL said the object in bringing this gentleman to the bar of the House was to elicit information. He thought if any blame was to attach to any one, he had a right to show who that was. He thought it was within their instruction to ask this question, and to ascertain whether the matter did not take place under a certain Administration and in a certain year.

Mr. WILSON insisted that the question had nothing to do with the instruction. It would be better for him to hold his witness to the date when these instructions were given. The object of the hon. member was to lead the country and the House astray by getting an erroneous answer to the effect that the riveting of the rails was the work of the Martin-Forster Administration. He alleged that it was the Government that preceded that that was responsible for the irregularity. He moved that the question and answer be omitted.

Mr. FORSTER should vote against this motion. He knew of no such Administration as the Martin-Forster Administration; and unless the hon. member explained what he meant, his case would not be proved. The answer could not be struck out, inasmuch as it had not been given.

Mr. WILSON did not believe the hon. member when he said he did not know what the Martin-Forster Administration was.

The CHAIRMAN thought the question was hardly relevant, and was scarcely within the limits of the instructions.

Mr. SAMUEL said he would put the question in another way.

Examination (by Mr. SAMUEL) continued: The re-riveting and relaying of this line in 1863 and 1864 arose in consequence of their inability to apply the rails imported expressly for that line; they were unable to relay the line with the double-headed rails because a quantity of those rails had been taken possession of by Mr. Rhodes, the agent of Messrs. Peto and Co.; during 1863-4 no objection was taken by the Government in power to the spending of this money out of the loan fund for relaying this line with the Barlow rail; he had seen a statement made by Mr. Ashdown to the effect that this was an improper expenditure, but that gentleman was unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, and was, in his opinion, the last man who should give an opinion upon a matter of that kind. He should like to know in what condition his books could be when he stated that the Government had purchased from Messrs. Peto and Co. rails to the amount of £2527. As a matter of fact, we never purchased a shilling's worth of rails from Messrs. Peto and Co. He hoped the books would be thoroughly examined. He did not believe they were to be relied on in any particular. He did not think, however, that the public had suffered in any way by the expenditure, and he had never heard any complaint from any competent authority that the various Governments had acted improperly in having expended the money in that way. The Parramatta line was not properly constructed in the first instance, and had required an extraordinary expenditure upon it to render it suitable for the present traffic. It was the practice to charge extraordinary expenditure of that kind to capital. He did not think any amount had been improperly charged to the loan account during his long experience, although many of the votes for loan had been improperly expended. (Hear, hear.) [Sir James Martin took exception to the cheering.] The witness's attention having been directed to the vote £35,000 on the Supplementary Estimates for 1869, he said he had had no personal communication with the Treasurer in regard to that vote. In reply to the question, whether the matter was not put to him whether there was any portion of the expenditure of the year fairly chargeable to capital account, he read a minute by Mr. Rae, in regard to which he expressed his approval. He did not consider that there had been any concealment from Parliament in regard to that item of £35,000. Nobody asked him to frame his estimate so as to conceal anything. He was very much afraid that if such a request had been made he should have given offence to the person who made it. The relaying and re-riveting took place in 1863-4, and not in 1869-70. There had been since successive Administrations. When he ordered the line to be relaid it was very bad indeed; it was almost dangerous to travel over.

By Sir JAMES MARTIN: The length of line he relaid was about twelve miles, and had probably cost about £75,000; he thought that would be a reasonable sum; it was the practice in regard to extraordinary works to charge ballasting to capital, and, as he had said, it was intended to devote £8000 or £10,000 to ballast the line. The question of Sir James Martin was whether it was "at all times" the practice, and he said the witness had not answered the question. The witness said he had. Sir James Martin repeated that he had not.

Mr. S. C. BROWN rose to order. He submitted that they were not to have an altercation between the hon. member and the witness.

Sir JAMES MARTIN admitted that we ought not to have an altercation between an hon. member and a witness; but his question had not been answered. (Cries of "Yes," and cheers.)

Mr. LEARY thought it was desirable that no cheering should take place. He thought also that during the discussion the witness ought to withdraw.

Mr. DRIVER: It would be awkward if the witness were to withdraw while the cheering was going on. It would destroy the effect of the cheering. (Laughter.)

Mr. LEARY: I have heard witnesses examined in this House, but never heard cheering before on such occasions.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: It was impossible to compare this examination to an examination in a Court of Justice. The examination was begun for a political object, and had been carried on for a political object; and it was therefore impossible to avoid some excitement of feeling with regard to this examination. It was a parody to compare this procedure to examinations such as he had heard in a Court of Justice.

Mr. GARRETT hoped that the hon. and learned member would adopt a more gentlemanly tone in addressing the witness. (Laughter.)

Mr. PIDDINGTON could understand why the hon. member for Newtown interfered. If the witness did not answer the question it was competent to the hon. and learned member to insist upon an answer. The question was—whether a reply was an answer. (Hear, hear.)

Examination (by Sir JAMES MARTIN) continued: It was generally the practice to charge the ballasting of lines to revenue, but a case like the Parramatta line was an exception; he knew of no other exception; this was charged to revenue until the other day, but up to 1865 the whole was charged to capital; he thought it unfair to charge it to working expenses; it was an excessive expenditure in six months, and he thought it ought to be charged to loan; and he thought it ought to have been originally charged to capital; he did not think that there was any concealment, and as far as he was concerned there could be no concealment at all, because he had written upon a paper what his impression was; he must be pardoned if he did not answer the question—was it not a fact that a thing was concealed which was not disclosed? it was on the 25th of January that he took out the cost of ballasting the line as being £8000 or £9000, and it was in reply to a paper from the Under Secretary of the 20th January.

By Mr. SAMUEL: He had no interview with the Treasurer.

By Sir JAMES MARTIN: He did not say that he was present in regard to this matter on an occasion when the Treasurer was present; he did not say that it was the proposal of the Treasurer to increase the vote from £25,000 to £35,000; he had no conference with the Treasurer on the subject; the papers explained the whole transaction; he had no confidence in Mr. Ashdown's statement, and thought that his impressions would be verified by an examination of the accountant's books; Mr. Ashdown adopted a method of keeping the accounts which was thoroughly impracticable; explained that matter to the committee on railway extension the other day; he divided the lines in this way—he called the line from Sydney to the Junction the trunk line; from the Junction to Goulburn, the Southern line; from the Junction to Penrith, the Western line; from Penrith to Mount Victoria, the Mountain line; then he had the Windsor and Richmond line; and after enumerating them all, he made a heading for general lines.

By Mr. ONSLOW: All this would come out in the report of the Railway Committee.

Witness: I hope it will not be thought that there is any intention on my part to shirk the question in regard to the accounts; if it be the wish of the committee, I will go through the whole process now.

Examination continued: He did not remember the items expended, but he knew that the whole £40,000 had been expended; it was impossible for him to carry the particulars in his head.

By Mr. ONSLOW: His impression from the first was the cost should have been charged to capital.

By Mr. PIDDINGTON: The ballasting and relaying of the line between Sydney and Parramatta was paid from revenue partly; he was not positive the ballasting of the lines was not carried to capital until 1865; his impression was that up to 1865 these charges were charged to capital, and after that to revenue; the relaying had been going on from 1862 to the present time; we were in a far different position to companies at home, where the directors had the entire revenues of the lines, and could apportion as much as they pleased to renewals, paying the balance to the shareholders; here we had to expend money voted, and had no opportunity of so charging any extraordinary expenditure, but were compelled to ask Parliament for a special vote; the £10,000 charged to capital was made up in this way, £8000 and odd being the cost of the work without stores, which would amount to about £2000 more; Mr. Rhodes got ten and a half miles of rails, which was equal to about £15,000 of capital; he seized upon them excepting those which he got permission to appropriate for temporary purposes; he so damaged some of the rails that we could not use them; the entire length of rails that remained in Mr. Rhodes's possession he thought were three or four miles.

By Mr. HOSKINS: Peto and Co. were charged for some damaged rails, but no charge was made for the rails they were permitted to use for temporary purposes.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: The Sydney and Parramatta line was carried on by a company before he arrived in the colony; he was not aware how many hon. gentlemen who held seats in this House were connected with or had shares in that company.

[The witness was permitted to withdraw.]

The following item was proposed, £15,000 for working expenses for railway further sum.

Sir JAMES MARTIN thought the sum of £15,000, ought to be £30,000, which he contended the examination showed was required. He expressed some astonishment that the Government having desired that Mr. Whitton should be examined before the bar of the House, had left his examination entirely to him. It appeared from the result of the examination of the two gentlemen, that two sums of £20,000 had been voted for the purpose of relaying this line. In the first instance the sum was voted for the purpose of taking up the old Barlow rails, and replacing them with double headed rails. This money was undoubtedly spent in the reconstruction and maintenance of the old line, but was not spent in replacing these rails for which the money was voted; but on the contrary more than one-half of the amount, or £11,000, was spent in riveting the old rails, which, instead of being condemned as old iron, were made to do duty for six years longer. It was said that a part of the work was done under another Administration. That did not matter in the least. The inquiry was not under whose Administration this £20,000 or £11,000 was spent, but whether the money had been applied to the purpose contemplated. But even admitting the £11,000 to have been properly expended, in accordance with the directions of Parliament, there was still a sum of £1000 expended in excess of the first £20,000. With respect to the second sum of £20,000, the expenditure had been exceeded by a sum of £1000, or more. But whatever the expenditure was, it had been reduced by the sale of old rails taken up to the amount named £4000. That was the evidence of the accountant who had charge of the books; and his evidence could not be denied by Mr. Whitton, who had met it with only general vague statements of unbelief. We were now asked, under the head of the completion of the relaying of the line, to vote £35,000. In addition to the £11,000 that had been spent, they were asked to vote a sum of £24,000, although they had been told that £1000 only was required to complete the relaying of the rails. They were asked to vote two things—first, the £15,000 for working expenses; and the second, £35,000 for the completion of the relaying of the line from Sydney to Parramatta. In other words, they were asked to pay by borrowed money £10,000 expended for carrying on the working expenses for £1869. He considered that was wrong, and he could prove it was so. He challenged the hon. the Treasurer to show that he was justified in taking £10,000 out of the Loan Fund for working expenses. Mr. Whitton said that that was the first time since 1865 the loans had been debited with charges belonging to the Consolidated Revenue. £10,000 had been put to the Loan account, as Mr. Whitton alleged that there had been a very large expenditure on the line in 1869. He thought, however Government supporters might vote, that an impartial person would not justify that view of the proceeding. The fact was undeniable that in 1869, £184,000 had been expended in maintaining the railways. A sum of £2500, transferred from 1868, reduced the expenditure to £182,000. The sum voted was £154,000, and no one could deny that the current expenses were £30,000 larger than that amount. As to the transfer of this £10,000 from the revenue to the loan account, two things arose whether it might be right or wrong. Supposing that it was right, it was the duty of the Government to place the matter clearly and distinctly before the House. Admitting that £11,000 had been expended on the rails, that £1000 still required to be spent; and that the amount of the stores was £5000, the sum of £17,000 only was made up, and they were then short of the £35,000 by £11,000. He contended they were only justified in asking for £17,000, which was all that was required under that head. Over and above the £10,000 which had been charged to the loan account, there was the sum of £8000, which did not appear to be required at all. [Mr. SAMUEL: It will not be spent if it is not required.] He supposed not. But how did they know that this £8000 would not be used in the same improper way as the £10,000? At present he would say that, largely indebted as they were—owing ten or eleven millions, not more than half of which was for railways—it was a matter of serious consideration whether they should increase their liabilities, except under the most pressing necessity. He could not recognise the propriety of borrowing some £10,000 for the current expenses of last year, when he believed that the income of the country was not sufficient to pay it. If he were asked to give his opinion, he should give it against such an expenditure. But, supposing that he conceived it to be a judicious expenditure, even then he maintained that the Government should have deliberately asked the sanction of the House to the proposal. But they had not done so. The practical effect of their action had been to conceal the position of the country. He should not use the word "conceal" in a criminal sense. From the course which the Government adopted, they had not made the House acquainted with their intentions. [Mr. SAMUEL: The hon and learned member knows it cannot be put in any other way.] When he first drew attention to the matter his hon. friend expressed the greatest surprise about the fact of the expenditure being in excess of the vote. But now it turned out that he knew all about it. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Ashdown that the hon. member's attention was twice pointedly called to the matter, and afterwards at an interview at which he was present he was very angry that there was this excessive expenditure, and then proposed that £35,000 should be substituted for £25,000. [Mr. SAMUEL: No.] If his memory was not very inaccurate, Mr. Whitton said so. [Mr. SAMUEL: The hon. and learned member misunderstood Mr. Whitton.] They were asked to pay £15,000 for services for which £30,000 were necessary. The hon. Treasurer said if they were entitled to £30,000 they were entitled to £15,000. There was only a show of reasoning in that arguments, because when it was coupled with the rest of the proposals before the House they found that while diminishing this sum by one half they were asking for £18,000 or £20,000, which they did not require at all, under another head. The House was therefore entitled to reject both proposals and to ask the Government to come down with another estimate. They were asked to pay the money in a way that did not give them an opportunity of expressing their opinions upon the matter. The motive was this:—Under the difficulties of his financial position, pressed by the commercial men to get rid of the ad valorem duties, pressed by other persons to avoid additional taxation; pressed from another quarter and perhaps prompted by his own wishes to impose a poll-tax, property tax, and income tax, the hon. Treasurer did not see his way clear to embark in so dangerous a course as to propose any new taxation at all. Then it might appear to the country that new taxation was not necessary; it was incumbent upon him to cut down their indebtedness, and so he took a course which prevented the House from knowing the true state of affairs. That was the object which the hon. gentleman must have had in view in taking the present course. It was not a contrivance which would defraud the country, but it would deceive them as to their financial position. They were now asked, in furtherance of that idea, to vote the present item, which he for one was not prepared to do.

Mr. SAMUEL said it was quite time that the present farce were played out. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. and learned member thought he had established his case by the examination of the witnesses, weak as that case had been all along, he would not have kept them for the last hour while he made a speech. It was not his intention to reply to that speech, but he would call attention to one or two absurdities in it. The hon. and learned member said there was concealment in the way in which the items were put on the Estimates. Had he (Mr. Samuel) not asserted long before these witnesses were brought to the bar, all that they had said? Had they told the House anything new? Were not hon. members acquainted weeks ago, with the fact that £10,000 was charged to the loan fund which was to be charged to the revenue account? Did he not explain the matter weeks ago? There was no concealment in the matter at all. If the Government were justified in submitting this £10,000, they could not have put it upon the Estimates in any other way. The same thing had been done over and over again by the hon. and learned member's Government; although that fact of course would not justify the present Government following the same course if it was wrong. Could anyone suppose that Mr. Whitton had any desire to deceive either one side or the other—what did it matter to that officer what account the money was charged to. As to the sum of £10,000 affecting his (Mr. Samuel's) Estimates, God help the country if it was to be affected by a sum like that. It was absurd to talk about increasing the debt of the country by this £10,000. The hon. and learned member said nothing about the item of £55,000, which he made such a noise about the other evening. [Sir JAMES MARTIN: I am quite satisfied about that.] He should think the hon. and learned member was satisfied. He hoped his hon. and learned friend would not again listen to the tittle tattling of Government officials, but exercise his own judgment upon such matters.

Mr. WILSON admitted that it mattered little to Mr. Whitton to what account the expenses of the department were charged, so long as he obtained money to carry on the works. But Mr. Whitton suggested the sum of £25,000, and not £35,000; it was the hon. Treasurer who suggested the additional £10,000.

Mr. COWPER understood the accountant to say that it was he who suggested the £35,000.

Mr. WILSON: The suggestion was not made either by Mr. Ashdown or Mr. Whitton. Were the accounts to be so cooked that the House should know nothing about them, and so as to make it appear that the financial condition of the country was £10,000 or £15,000 better than it really was? Mr. Whitton had distinctly asserted that all money for working expenses and maintenance of permanent way ought to come out of revenue. He thought the examination of the witnesses who had been before the House would have this effect—it would act as a warning to all Governments to act in a straightforward manner. But he thought the mode in which the examination had been conducted was a disgrace to the House.

Mr. COWPER submitted that the discussion was altogether irregular. He thought the Chairman ought to confine hon. members strictly to the item before the Committee. The Estimates must be dealt with in the shape in which the Government had set them down.

Mr. M. H. STEPHEN desired to have the decision of the Chairman as to whether the discussion which had taken place was strictly in order or not. With regard to the item, he thought, as it had been admitted on all hands, that the sum of £15,000 would be required, he should be justified in voting for that item, and exercise his own judgment when the vote for £35,000 came before the Committee. Whatever might be the usage of Parliament with regard to the Estimates, he thought it was desirable that some alteration should be made with regard to the mode in which the items were stated. For, as regarded the item of £3500, he should never have had the slightest idea that that item comprehended sums paid as compensation in cases of injury.

The CHAIRMAN said the rule of Parliament was clear; it was necessary that hon. members should confine themselves to the item submitted.

Mr. FARNELL said there was no doubt the £15,000 would have to be voted, and another £15,000 at the back of it. But he would never be a party to voting money to be raised by loan to pay working expenses. Mr. Whitton, in his evidence given before a Select Committee in 1857, said the working expenses and maintenance of permanent way ought to be paid out of revenue. The Treasurer was very fond of interruptions, and throwing out insinuations. He forgot the course he himself pursued on previous occasions.

The item was put and passed.

The item £650 for special services of steamer Thetis in proceeding to Lord Howe's Island, and in other services in cases of shipwreck, was agreed to without comment.

The next item was "Hire of steamer Cobra to replace Thetis whilst employed in coast survey—seven months, at £180 per month."

In reply to Mr. WILSON,

Mr. SAMUEL explained that the arrangement had not occasioned any additional cost to the Colonial Government.

The following items were agreed to:—

Steam dredge Vulcan, further sum	£58	2	3
Steam dredge Hercules, further sum	180	5	0
Steam dredge Samson, further sum	60	5	0
Steam dredge Pluto, further sum	150	14	0
Steam cranes, Newcastle	49	0	0
Preliminary harbour surveys, further sum	310	6	0

The item of £500 for approaches to West Maitland Bridge was omitted.

Public Works and Buildings:

Ordinary repairs, alterations, and additions to public buildings generally, further sum	£1778
Repairs to Military Barracks and buildings, further sum	170

The next item was

Additions and alterations to Parliamentary buildings, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Orders Committee	3000

Mr. WILSON directed attention to the necessity for some improvement in the ventilation of the Chamber of Assembly, and better accommodation for the public. It would have been better if the £3000 expended on the refreshment room had been expended in ventilating and improving the Chamber.

Mr. FORSTER thought some such alteration as that proposed would be beneficial to the House and the public. He also directed attention to the absence of cross-benches in the House, and the desirability of again adopting an arrangement similar to that which previously existed.

Mr. LLOYD said he was surprised that all the united wisdom of the country could not succeed in providing better ventilation than existed in that Chamber. He hoped the Committee would express so strong an opinion on the subject as would induce the hon. the Speaker to take steps in the matter. He thought also that the accommodation for the public should be increased.

Mr. FITZPATRICK protested against one pound of public money being wasted upon the improvement of a room that was hopelessly bad, and suggested that a new Chamber should be built.

After some remarks from Mr. M. H. STEPHEN, Mr. WEAVER, and Mr. BAKER,

Mr. COWPER said that this was not a new question—it had been before the country for the last ten years. A thousand pounds had been voted for plans for new Houses of Parliament, and one plan was selected. Since then more money had been wasted on bridges than the new building would have cost. He desired to draw attention to the fact that this was not a new question. It must be admitted that the chamber in which they were assembled was a miserable place, and the ventilation was very bad. But the question could not be settled in a debate of this kind. He thought if a building could be erected in which all the public offices could be comprised, the rent which was now paid for the use of buildings for public offices would almost pay the interest of the loan that would be required.

Mr. WILSON thought that the hon. member at the head of the Government had forgotten that an enormous amount of money would be required for new Houses of Parliament. It was estimated that a million of money would be required for that purpose; and the hon. Colonial Secretary must therefore be wrong in stating that the rent now paid for public buildings would pay interest on a loan for that amount. With regard to the public offices, it was very inconvenient to have them scattered over different parts of the city; it would be much better if they could be included in one block of buildings. As regarded that Chamber, he admitted that the ventilation was very bad, and required to be improved in some way or other. With regard to having cross-benches, he would like to see cross-benches if they could be placed so that hon. members could hear what was going on, which was not the case with the cross-benches which formerly existed.

The item was then agreed to.

The next item £350, for furniture to Parliamentary buildings, was agreed to without discussion.

The next item submitted was £700, for pilots' residence at Newcastle, further sum.

Mr. DRIVER asked for some information with regard to this item.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said that the sum was required for houses which had been built for the pilots, in consequence of there not being any other houses fit for habitation available for their use.

Mr. WILSON said that some few years ago the pilots of Newcastle applied for permission to allow the men to build houses upon Government land at Newcastle; and he believed that such permission was given on condition that the men paid a small annual rent.

Mr. SAMUEL said he was not aware that such application had been made, or such permission had been given, but he would inquire into the matter.

Mr. BROOKES said the dwellings that the pilots were now living in were mere shanties, and he considered this vote was necessary in order to provide a better residence for the pilots.

Mr. DRIVER thought that, as the pilots at Newcastle were paid in the same way as the pilots in Port Jackson, they had no more right to have residences provided for them than the pilots of Port Jackson had.

The item was agreed to.

The following items were then agreed to:—

Repairs and alterations, Sydney Mint, further sum	£656	17	6
Additions, improvements, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, further sum ...	2,400	0	0
Furniture for the building recently erected in connection with the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ...	250	0	0
Alterations to the closets, &c., in the back premises of the Treasury	225	0	0
Additions to post and telegraph stations ...	523	0	0
Increased accommodation for books, Parliamentary library	250	0	0
Iron bedsteads for hospitals for the insane at Gladesville	252	0	0

The next item submitted was

Roads and Bridges:

Repair of main road through the municipality of Morpeth	£125	0	0

Mr. WEBB asked for information with regard to this item.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said that some time ago an arrangement was made between the Government and the Corporation of Morpeth, that the Government should pay £225 towards the repair of this road. £100 of that amount had been paid, and now the other £125 was being asked for.

The item was agreed to. The following items were also agreed to:—

Mr. Redd's claim for money spent on the Parramatta Road whilst he was a trustee ...	£30	0	7
Tolls collected on the Western Road in excess of estimate, to be expended where collected	782	0	0
Tolls collected at Grafton Punt in excess of estimate, to be expended in maintenance and repair of same, and approaches thereto	200	0	0
Tolls collected at Deniliquin Bridge, to be expended where collected...	450	0	0

The next item submitted was £1605, proportion of expense of widening the railway bridge over George-street South.

Mr. HOSKINS thought it was not fair to make the country pay any portion of the cost of this work.

Mr. SUTHERLAND explained that when the bridge was first built it was only made about one-half the width of the road. The widening of it was a matter of urgent necessity in consequence of the large amount of traffic that now passed over it. It was one of the principal approaches to the railway station, and it was considered by the Government to be unjust to throw the entire cost of widening the bridge upon the citizens of Sydney. The Corporation of Sydney had gone to an expense of £7000 in carrying out the improvement, and claimed one-half of the expense from the Government. It was thought that the voting of the sum would be a reasonable way of compromising the matter.

Mr. COWPER spoke in support of the item.

The item was agreed to.

The next item submitted was £700 for a bridge over Broughton Mill Creek.

Mr. FARNELL asked where Broughton Mill Creek was.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said he believed it was in the Kiama electorate.

Mr. WILSON thought it was in the Shoalhaven electorate.

Mr. PARKES said that eighteen months ago a sum of money was expended for the construction of a bridge in the electorate which he represented. The bridge had not yet been constructed, and he desired to know the reason of the delay.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said he had no knowledge of the matter, but promised to make inquiry into it.

After some remarks from Messrs. Farnell, Webb, Sutherland, Parkes, Onslow, Tunks, and Wilson, the item was withdrawn.

The next item, bridge over Mullet Creek, £500, was also withdrawn.

The following items were agreed to without discussion:—

Bridge over the Hunter River at Luskintyre, or such other place as may be agreed on by the Government after survey	£600	0	0
Ditto Minamurra Creek, further sum	400	0	0
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.			
Junior operator, Rydal, from 1st March, at £104 per annum	£86	13	4
Junior operator, Goulburn, from 1st September, at £104 per annum	34	13	4
Operator at Grafton Heads, from 1st October, at £26 per annum... ...	6	10	0
Junior operator at Rocky Mouth, from 1st October, at £104 per annum	26	0	0
Operator, Barrenjoey Light-house, from 1st October, at £26 per annum	6	10	0
Operator, Jervis Bay Light-house, from 1st October, at £26 per annum	6	10	0
Operator, Terara, from 1st October, at £26 per annum	6	10	0
Junior operator, Shoalhaven, from 1st October, at £104 per annum	26	0	0
Junior operator, Yass, from 1st May, at £52 per annum	30	6	8
25 Alphabetical instruments for railway lines ...	625	0	0
20 railway guards' instruments ...	700	0	0

On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, the House resumed, progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again.

Mr. SPEAKER reported that he had received a message from the Legislative Council, expressing its concurrence in "A Bill to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to defray the departmental expenses and services for the month of March, 1870."

The House adjourned at eight minutes to 12 until 3 o'clock on Friday.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J., Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

EQUITY APPEAL.

WOOLCOTT V. NORRIE.

This was an appeal from a decree by his Honor the Primary Judge, directing specific performance of an oral agreement in reference to the laying out and conveyance of certain land near Blue's Point, North Shore, to be conveyed from the defendant to the plaintiff; and ordering defendant to pay the costs of the suit.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Manning) and Mr. Davis appeared in support of the appeal, and Mr. Gordon in support of the decree.

The case was one which it would be impossible to understand or convey a definite idea of without reference to plans. Plaintiff had purchased from Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, auctioneers, two allotments of land, parts of the Blue's Point Estate, according to a plan which shewed a frontage for such allotments to a roadway called the Terrace Road. But some of this road had been enclosed with ground occupied by defendant, and planted with shrubberies, &c., and parts from other allotments had been taken up in these grounds. In order to avoid the destruction of these arrangements, there had been negociations, under which the allotments to plaintiff were proposed to be enlarged by the addition of some other land belonging to defendant. The discussions were very frequent, and the circumstances very complicated. Each party alleged that he had been ever ready to do all that was fair and reasonable to carry out the end in view, and that the other side was wholly in the wrong. There had been some unsuccessful attempt to settle the case by arbitration, but no definite agreement could be come to. Defendant having finally sued upon a bill given for balance of the purchase money, plaintiff commenced the present suit, and sought for and obtained an injunction to restrain defendant from proceeding with his action at law. The decree of the Primary Judge was in favour of the plaintiff's version of the effect of this substituted agreement, which it was maintained gave to plaintiff greater advantage than he had any right to claim. Besides, the contest as to what the substituted agreement amounted to, and what were the equities of the parties in connection therewith, there was a further question as to whether the Primary Judge could be considered in any case to have rightly awarded costs—the defendant maintaining, and the plaintiff denying, that there had been a previous readiness on defendant's part to do all that the decree required, so that the plaintiff need not have come to the Equity Court to obtain relief.

Their Honors reserved judgment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In re Michael M'Mahon, of Brickfield-hill, grocer, Mr. Paterson moved for the release of the estate on composition, and on affidavit of compliance with section 86, and of payment of costs, &c. Adjourned until the 28th March.

Plans of distribution were confirmed in the estates of James M'Govern; Thomas Glancey, James Mackenzie, and Thomas Cripps.

The consideration of creditors' directions in the estate of Thomas G. Rodwell, was directed to stand over until the 7th April.

In the estate of James J. Wright, an adjourned meeting, for examination. Postponed, at the request of Mr. Barker, for the official assignee, until the 28th March.

SURRENDER.

Walter Kimber, of Sussex-street, Fowler-square, horse dealer. Debts secured, £20; debts unsecured, £74 10s.; total debts and claims, £94 10s.; assets, £49 4s.; deficiency, £45 6s. Estimated amount of assets available for unsecured creditors, £29 4s. The statement required by the rule 20 in insolvency, to be filed on or before the 4th of April next. John Piper Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 25th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner:—Augustus Alexander Lackerstein, third meeting; James William Goulden, single or only meeting; Alfred Dale, Alfred Cullen, and William Lancaster Fetherston Hough, first meeting; Charles Reynolds, single or only meeting; John Parker, single or only meeting; John William Shephard, single or only meeting; Jacob Stayner, single or only meeting; David Brown, single or only meeting; James Drew, first meeting; Andrew Charles Maclean, adjourned single, from the 18th instant.

Friday, 25th March.—Before District Commissioners: Michael Maloney, special for proof of debts *at Bathurst*, at 12.30 p.m.; Michael Maloney, special for examination of insolvent *at Bathurst*; Nathan Blumenthall, second meeting *at Bathurst*, at 11.30; George Lonsdale, single meeting *at East Maitland*, at 11 a.m.; Edward Coleman, single meeting *at East Maitland*, at 11.30 a.m.; Joseph Kapell, single meeting *at Scone*, at 11 a.m.; William Moloney, single meeting *at Bathurst*, at 12 noon; Charles Hazel, single meeting *at Scone*, at 11 a.m.; John Mewburn, single meeting *at Yass*, at 11 a.m.

Monday, 28th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Clifford, special meeting, for the examination of witnesses.

Monday, 28th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Motion to release Michael M'Mahon's estate from sequestration, adjourned from the 24th instant. James Johnson Wright, adjourned examination from the 24th instant.

Tuesday, 29th March.—Before the District Commissioners: John Quinn, single or only meeting *at Cooma*, at 11 a.m.; William John Carter, single or only meeting *at Cooma*, at 11.30 a.m.; David Stuart, single or only meeting *at Yass*, at 11 a.m.; Thomas Adams, single or only meeting *at Yass*, at 11.30 a.m.; Frederick Alexander Martyn, single or only meeting *at Forbes*, at 11 a.m.; James Augustus Parker, single or only meeting *at Forbes*, at 11.30 a.m.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 29th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles George Murray, adjourned certificate from the 28th of December last; Henry White, Ezekiel Alexander Baker, Christopher Armstrong, Samuel Daniels, Isaac Simmons, Michael Richard Fincane, James Riley, Charles Amedee Segnies, Enoch William Rudder, adjourned from the 15th March.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Love, Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, Evans, Hunt, Raphael Spence, and Hezlet.

Thirteen persons were fined for drunkenness, or for riotous behaviour, or for using obscene language, in sums varying from 5s. to 40s.

John Robshaw, charged with uttering a forgery, was brought up pursuant to remand. Detective Elliott deposed that he had made inquiry at Enmore and at Newtown, but could not discover or hear of any person named Jabez Wilson. The prisoner said that he would reserve his defence. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

John Thompson was charged with riotous behaviour and pleaded not guilty. Constable Napier deposed that about 10 o'clock last night he was on duty in Kensington-street, assisting constable Kelly to arrest a prisoner named Miley, who had made his escape, and prisoner was there in a crowd of about a hundred persons, and tried to excite the people by saying that they were curious people to allow the police to take the man; he interfered very much, and made a great noise; he would not go away, but persisted in pushing himself forward, interfering, and witness took him into custody. Constable Kelly deposed that last night a prisoner named Miley escaped from his custody; followed him from Parramatta-street into Kensington-street, and there recaptured him; prisoner was in the crowd who followed him; heard some words between defendant and constable Napier; defendant said something to the effect that the police were not men to take the prisoner he (witness) had in custody, and pushed himself against the prisoner; constable Napier took him into custody. Serjeant Bremner deposed that he assisted in arresting Miley, at which time defendant was standing in the crowd, and witness heard him say that it was a shame to let the police take the man; defendant followed the police as far as to Parramatta-street, where Napier took him into custody. In reply to this, the defendant called Ellen Miley, who deposed that when her husband was arrested last night, a considerable number of persons were in the street near her residence, defendant being one; he asked her what was the matter, and on being informed he advised her not to interfere with the matter or to go into the crowd; her husband got away and the police followed and retook him; her husband's clothes had been torn off, and she with defendant followed the police and asked them to let her husband have some clothes; defendant said, "It is a shame to take the man away without his clothes," when one of the policemen said to him, "You are one of the blackguards who helped him to escape;" defendant said that he was no blackguard, and the police said that he was a blackguard and a scoundrel; defendant said that he would get the constable's number; defendant said nothing more than she had stated, nor did he attempt to put his hand upon or toward the prisoner (her husband) or push against either him or the police. By the Bench: Her husband was taken out of his house in a state of nakedness, except his trousers, and defendant said that it was a shame to take him away in that state, the police not allowing him to put on a shirt she brought out to him. Mr. Croft for the defence said that if time had allowed it, many more witnesses could have been brought forward for the defence, but he thought that if their Worships did not accept Mrs. Miley's evidence as a sufficient answer to the charge, they would at all events give defendant the benefit of the doubt to which it gives rise. Their Worships differed in opinion. Mr. Love said that he considered the conduct of the police blameable in taking a man from his own house in a state of all but nudity, when his wife was ready with clothes to put on him, and that the evidence for the defence is the only reasonable account of the transaction. He had no doubt that if he had been there he would have protested against such conduct on the part of the police. Mr. Thompson said that, in his opinion, no man has any right to interfere, even by word, with the police, however he may disapprove of the manner in which they may act in the discharge of their duty. In his opinion the defendant had committed an act for which he ought to be punished; but as his brother magistrate thought differently he (the defendant) would be discharged.

Ellen Roach was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days, and Mary Ann Mills to be imprisoned one month, as idle and disorderly persons.

Patrick Miley, who had been fined 20s. for disorderly conduct while drunk, was further charged with having assaulted William Williamson, to which he pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s., or be imprisoned fourteen days.

Henry Twight was charged with stabbing. Constable Miller deposed: That in consequence of information received, he yesterday proceeded to the residence of Dr. Grey, at Chippendale, and there saw a man named Brinkley, who was bleeding from a wound in his arm; on Dr. Grey's recommendation, he sent Brinkley in a cab to the Infirmary, and proceeded himself to prisoner's residence, in Parramatta-street, and charged him with having stabbed Brinkley; he replied, "If I have, it has to be proved;" produced a bowie-knife, which he found in prisoner's house; at the lockup prisoner said "that is the knife that done it—I would have gloried if it had gone into his heart;" prisoner was the worse for drink, and was very much excited. John Brinkley deposed that between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday he was at prisoner's house; they had been drinking; he went down into the yard, and was followed by prisoner, who gave him a cut with a knife—believes, but is not certain, that the bowie knife before the Court is the knife prisoner used; went to Dr. Grey, by whom he was sent to the Infirmary; neither of them were sober; cannot recollect that he gave prisoner any provocation, and they never had any angry words before. By Mr. Roberts, for the defence: Slept last night at prisoner's house; the infliction of the wound might have been quite accidental; he turned suddenly round on hearing prisoner behind him, and then the knife came in contact with his arm; he did not wait for an explanation, but ran off to the doctor's, and afterwards walked to the Infirmary; believes that he is about the last man that prisoner would wilfully injure. Upon this evidence, Mr. Roberts addressed the Bench for his client, and the prisoner was discharged.

Solomon Aaron, a dealer, was brought before the Court by warrant charged with unlawfully detaining a number of meerschaum pipes and other goods, of the value of £4 7s., to which Clement C. Gold claims to be entitled. Prosecutor deposed that he let prisoner have the goods referred to for the purpose of sale, and, when sold, he was to bring him the money; defendant has since told him that he had sold the goods and spent the money. The prisoner was discharged.

William Spearman was committed for trial for attempting, last night, to pick the pocket of James Flockhart at the Victoria Theatre.

James O'Brien was summarily convicted of having stolen sundry articles of female underclothing, the property of James Dixon, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned one month.

William Hoad was found guilty of having deserted his male infant child, and was ordered to pay 7s. 6d. a week for his maintenance.

Charles Cottrell, charged by his wife with having unlawfully deserted her, was ordered to pay 5s. a week for her maintenance.

Four prisoners were discharged, and two were remanded.

On the summons paper were twenty-seven cases, of which two were postponed and seven were not prosecuted. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, John Donovan was fined 5s., for commencing to empty a privy during prohibited hours; and John M'Sheehan was fined 10s for removing stinking meat at an unlawful hour. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Carriages plying for hire, John Bird was found guilty of neglecting to pay Charles Booty the sum of 4s. 6d. for cab hire, and he was ordered to pay the amount due, with the addition of 5s. as compensation for loss of time. Thirteen persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 40s. for breaches of the by-laws—loitering on the road, leaving the stand at improper time, plying for hire at places other than an appointed stand, or having either the carriage or the harness in a state of disrepair.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Day and Raphael.

John Davis was fined 20s., in default seven days' incarceration, for using obscene language; and for assaulting the apprehending constable, he was further sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., with the alternative of one month's additional imprisonment.

William Huntington appeared before the Court on summons, charged with using threatening language to William Chavar, for which offence he was bound over to keep the peace for one month, himself in £5, and one surety in like amount.

The case against Richard Underwood, for obtaining money by means of false pretences, was adjourned for a week.

THE CIRCUITS.

THE sittings of the Goulburn Circuit Court will commence on the 4th April, before his Honor Mr. Justice Cheeke; Mr. C. J. Manning prosecuting for the Crown. There are at present six cases on the calendar—1. John Wright, rape; 2. Michael Fitzpatrick, rape; 3. John Dwyer, burglary; 4. James Hoit, perjury; 5. Ah Chung, perjury; 6. Thomas Ryan, riot.

The assizes at Tamworth will commence on the same day, before his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave; Mr. C. S. Caudell prosecuting. There are six cases for trial—1. William George England, horse-stealing; 2. Stephen M'Clury, housebreaking; 3. Stephen M'Clury, larceny; 4. William Lawler and Thomas Huddy, horsestealing; 5. George Johnston, horse-stealing; 6. William Collins, forgery.

At Wagga Wagga, where the Circuit Court will also be held on the same day, his Honor the Chief Justice will preside, and the Attorney-General will prosecute. But one case—that of James Burt, for robbery, being armed,—has yet been set down for trial here.

The assizes at Armidale have been appointed for the 11th April, Mr. Justice Hargrave to preside and Mr. F. E. Rogers to prosecute, but there is as yet no prisoner for trial.

At Albury, the Circuit Court will sit on the 13th, the Chief Justice presiding and the Solicitor-General prosecuting. Two prisoners are to be tried:—1. Robert Arrowsmith, larceny; 2. Robert Gregson, rape.

The sittings at Bathurst will commence on the 19th April; his Honor Mr. Justice Faucett presiding, and the Attorney-General prosecuting. There are seven cases on the calendar:—1. Jane Lugar, infanticide; 2. Patrick Muldoon, perjury; 3. Sandy Beard (aboriginal), rape; 4. John M'Lennon and Hugh Patterson, inflicting grievous bodily harm; 5. Martin Long, murder; 6. John Cuneen, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm; 7. William Collins, larceny.

At Maitland, the assizes will be held on the 22nd April, Mr. Justice Hargrave presiding, and Mr. W. J. Foster prosecuting. There are here 10 criminal cases for trial. 1. Edward Riley, horse stealing; 2. William Davis, George Shoosmith, and Robert Ship, rape. 3. William Willis, wounding with intent to murder; 4. William Collins, for sending a threatening letter; 5 and 6. Michael Callaghan, stealing money letters (two cases); 7. Thomas M'Carthy, inflicting grievous bodily harm; 8. James Monaghan, horse stealing; 9. Richard Sale Brownrigg, obtaining money by false pretences; 10. William Allen, stealing in a dwelling.

The last sittings will be at Deniliquin, where the assizes will be held on the 25th April, the Chief Justice presiding, and the Solicitor-General prosecuting. There are three criminal cases for trial—1. Percy Gray, forgery and uttering; 2. William Jones alias Smith, larceny; 3. Charles Weller, attempting to commit suicide.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.—Crown Cases: The Queen v. Mackinlay and others, part heard; the Queen v. Jane Dwyer; the Queen v. Anne Dwyer. Motions, &c.: Ex parte Ollive, in re Moon, rule nisi, Municipalities' Act of 1867; ex parte Stewart, prohibition, Impounding Act, 29 Vic. No. 2; ex parte Drew, in re Butler, rule nisi, Municipalities' Act of 1867; ex parte Hyndes and wife, appeal. Demurrer: Attorney-General v. Bulman.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30: Re A. Bowman, an infant, receivers' final account, and two sets costs. At 11 a.m.: Holdsworth v. Drynan (administrator), report.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Omnibus, Vehicles, Horses, Saddles, Harness, License, Dog, &c., at Camperdown Yards, at 2 and half-past 2, Horses.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c., at their Mart, at 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, Sheep, Lambs, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.

S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

H. S. GIBSON.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at half-past 12, Dairy Produce, &c.; at 4, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Wethers.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Tallow, Hides, Horns, Bones, &c.

J. DEVLIN, JUN.—At his Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Tallow, Hides, Calf-skins, Horns, Bones, Mess Beef, &c.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Leather; at 11, Hides, Hair, Tallow, &c.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Slops, Hats, Bags, Pomades, &c.

T. W. BOWDEN.—At Commissariat Stores, at 10, Flannel, Materials for trousers, Boots, Shoes, Biscuit Dust, Casks, &c.

G. K. WALDRON.—At the Steam Packet Hotel, Kiama, at 1, Wreck of the Barque, Rangoon.

The splendid network of railroads surrounding Brussels gave proof of its carrying capacity the other day, when a grand review of all the Belgian troops was to be held near the Belgian capital. In four days the different roads carried 202,270 passengers to Brussels. This is of great importance to Europe, as Belgium would probably become the theatre of war in case a general conflict should break out.

Female intrigues at the Harem in Constantinople are believed to have much to do with intense exasperation of the Sultan Abdul Aziz at the conduct of the Khedive of Egypt. It will be remembered that the favourite mistress of the Sultan is a Frenchwoman, who, eighteen months ago, was accused in certain English papers of being a spy or diplomatic agent in the pay of the French Government.

THE *Belfast News Letter* reports the death in that town of a woman named Ellen Croghan, at the age of 109 years. Her remains were followed to the grave by six of her children—James, Pat, John, Winnifred, Bridget, and Mary—the eldest of the boys, who is a great-grandfather, being about 90, and the eldest girl two years younger. Besides this family, the deceased left behind her 41 grandchildren, 32 great grandchildren, and 2 great-great-grandchildren.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Agnes Irving (s.), 400 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 22nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Keogh, Messrs. W. Small, Barling, Stedman, Yule, Phillips, Rowsen, Farmer, Colone, Marshall, Dr. Mackay, and 3 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Martha Rideout, ship, 800 tons, Captain Dixon, from Newcastle 23rd instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Alexandra (s.), for Adelaide.
City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne.
Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.
You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
Nineveh, for London.
Underley, for London.
Spec, for S. S. Islands.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Essie Black, for Newcastle; Freak, Colleen Bawn, George Vuna, Young Australian, Meteor, for S. S. Islands; Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton; Agnes Irving (s.) for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—MARCH 24.

Novelty, barque, 376 tons, Captain Nearing, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Messrs. W. Macdonald, D. Coal, H. Griffiths, and 3 in the steerage.

Young Australian, 131 tons, Captain Lake, for Fijis. Passengers—Messrs. J. G. Meaon, G. Beattie, J. Cooper, G. Smith, G. Beaver, F. Cowen, and 5 in the steerage.

George Vuna, schooner, 67 tons, Captain Simpson, for Tonga. Passengers—Miss Cook, Miss Haywood, Mr. Moss.

City of Adelaide (s.), 6 5 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. T. Torning, Miss Torning, Mrs. Thorne, Miss Thorne, Miss E. Thorne, Messrs. Jamieson, J. Bremner, J. B. Donkin, Blackmore, F. W. Isaacs, S. Deering, J. A. Coleman, R. Davidson, K. Mellish, G. Harker, P. Levy, R. Harker, S. F. Walker, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Herbert, Miss Bourne, Mrs. Middleton, Messrs. Rutherford, Herbert, F. Rutherford, Walker, Hilman, Tait, and 30 in the steerage.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane. Passengers—Miss Anderson, Mrs. Ramsay 2 children and servant, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Blackall and servant, Major Blackall, Messrs. H. S. West, Beor, W. L. Best, Olive, Ramsay, Dargin, P. White, Bland, D. Randall, A. M'Hardy, H. Mort, M. Hughes, Terry, and 10 in the steerage.

Alexandra (s.), 423 tons, Captain Brown, for Adelaide and King George's Sound. Passengers—Mr. H. Webb, and 5 in the steerage.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Clark, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Bigland, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. Lunal, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Captain Hummel, Messrs. Thomas, B. Davis, H. Law, and 30 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MARCH 24.

Spray, from the Hawkesbury, with 9000 feet timber, ½ cwt. butter, 20 dozen melons; Tim Whiffler, from Lake Macquarie, with 9000 feet timber; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 413 tons coal; Amherst, from Newcastle, with 250 tons coal; G. V. Brooke, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber, 1500 palings, 15,500 laths, 700 fellocs; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 30 hides, 100 boxes soap, 7 bundles skins, 50 bags coke, 537 oz 10 dwt 3 grs gold.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MARCH 24.

Tim Whiffler, for Lake Macquarie; Curranbene, for Jervis Bay; Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Scotia, Helen, Maria, for Newcastle; Collingwood, for Newcastle; G. V. Brooke, for Brisbane Water.

EXPORTS.—MARCH 24.

Eagle (s.), for New Caledonia, 10 cases brandy, 5 cases whisky, 6 casks beer, Feeq and Birrell; 55 cases champagne, 84 cases tobacco, 263 cases brandy, 96 bags coffee, 68 boxes soap, 2 bales bags, 80 packages oil, 6 cases coffee, 3 cases snuff, 15 packages drugs, 12 tons potatoes, 1200 sugar mats, 100 palings, 70 sheep, 8 horses, 61 packages general merchandise, Curcier, Hawks, and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, 25 bags rice, 11 bags salt, 25 packages, Biffen and Clarke; 216 bags rice, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 9 cases iron, Caird Paterson, and Co.; 25 cases kerosene, Hoffnung and Co.; 80 bundles wire, Lassetter and Co.; 7 cases, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 7230 palings, Montefiore and Montefiore; 4 packages, Friend and Co.

Freak for South Sea Islands: 97 bars 12 sheets 3 bundles 1 case iron, 14 coils rope, 8 oars, 3 guns, 2 cases ammunition, 23 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 2 packages brandy, 1 box tobacco, 10 cwt. sugar, 5 cwt. rice, 3 packages tea, 1 cask ale, 5 packages oilstores, Burrows and Barnard.

Colleen Bawn, for South Sea Islands: 36 cases geneva, 1 quarter-cask rum, 2 cases brandy, 1 package tobacco, 6 bags sugar, 6 boxes tea, 2 bags rice, 3 casks beer, 9 packages oilstores, Frazer and Co.; 3 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 1 package cigars, Burrows and Barnard; 10 cases brandy, 10 packages wine, 5 cases whisky, 15 cases geneva, D. Mitchell and Co.; 1 package drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, H. Pollard; 15 packages, J. Hutchings; 2 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 13 rods 8 bars 1 bundle 1 sheet iron, 7 packages ironmongery, T. Breckenridge; 4 packages ammunition, 9 packages, J. Plummer; 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 4 cases tobacco, M. Brodziak; 3 cases muskets, Biffin and Clarke; 1 package tea, 8 mats sugar, Metcalfe and Co.; 1 case, Young and Lark.

Meteor, for S. S. Islands: 3 cases muskets, 10 bags rice, 133 bags sugar, 98 packages provisions, 14 boxes soap, 12 anchors, 19 kegs nails, 20 eighth-quarter-sacks flour, 1556 packages timber, 10 packages sashes, 38 doors, 518 boards, 92 drain pipes, 16 church windows, 1 pulpit, 30 packages doors, 35 packages biscuit, 75 tuns casks, 20 nests chests, 1 boat, 52 empty drums, 143 pots, 20 kegs powder, 113 packages brandy, 3 packages whisky, 15 cases old tom, 1 case gin, 258 cases geneva, 46 packages wine, 3 packages rum, 5 packages bitters, 2 packages tobacco, 1 case cigars, 59 packages beer, 21 packages drapery, 39 packages oilstores, 19 packages coffee, 28 packages tea, 6 packages furniture, 72 packages hardware, 180 packages merchandise, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 case cigars, 1 case, A. W. Sutton; 3 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 package, Colonial Sugar Co.; 20 cases claret, 2 cases beer, Stewart, Garrick and Co.; 2 hogsheads claret, Feeq and Birrell; 9 cases iron, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 7 cases provisions, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, Bennett, Brothers; 45 cases kerosene, Lassetter and Co.; 6 packages, H. P. Palser; 12 cases kerosene, Hoffnung and Co.; 25 packages oilstores, Harrison and Attwood; 41 pieces timber, 38 packages merchandise, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 31 cases fruit, J. Wilkins; 50 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 19 cases fruit, J. Brown; 125 cases oil, Western Kerosene Co.; 12 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 9 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 103 cases fruit, J. M'Kanney.

Novelty, for Auckland: 30 gunnies sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 10 cases old tom, 10 cases ginger wine, 12 cases whisky, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 34 coils rope, A. Forsythe; 170 cases pickles, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 5 cases drapery, M. Bayley; 2 cases, J. Baylies; 7 bales paper, Liverpool Paper Co.; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 16 nests tubs, 10 bundles buckets, E. Charlton; 30 boxes starch, 100 cases ginger wine, 15 packages shooks, 36 bundles hoops, 6 packages, Fraser and Co.; 1 package, J. Baker; 15 packages, C. Wilson; 1 case, Wallis; 102 bags bone dust, C. B. Bond; 101 bags bone dust, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 250 tons coal, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 3 casks, M. Moss and Co.; 10 bales corks, Allen, Street, and Norton; 1 package, E. Chapman and Co.; 30 boxes soap, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 coil rope, Potts and Paul.

George Vuna, for S. S. Islands: 6 cases brandy, 6 cases geneva, 12 casks beer, 9 cases champagne, 2 casks ginger-wine, A. Thompson and Co.; 1 package tobacco, F. Korff; 5 packages tea, C. W. Caldwell; 5 cases iron, J. Plummer; 10,000 feet timber, Brown and Son.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, ALL PARTS OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND UNITED KINGDOM.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 1 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the steamship MALTA will be closed at the General Post Office on FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1870, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 5.30 p.m.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 9 p.m.

Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets) posted in the Sydney Iron Receivers must be so posted before 6 p.m.

A Mail will be made up for the United Kingdom to include all correspondence specially marked, via Brindisi, at the following rates of postage, viz.:—Letters, 1s 1d per ½ oz; ditto, 2s 2d per oz. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz. 4d.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received on SATURDAY, 26th March, 1870, as follows:—At the General Post Office whether by Marseilles, Brindisi, or Southampton, up to 8 a.m. late fee, 6d. Or, via Marseilles only, at Moore's Wharf, up to 8.30 a.m.; late fee, 1s. Late newspapers for the United Kingdom, will be received at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th, up to 7 a.m., provided they bear a late fee of 1d each, and are published on the date of the steamer's departure.

S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards March 24: Isle of France, barque, 312 tons, Captain Sinclair, for Mauritius; Doesburgh, brig, 306 tons, Captain Spandeman, for Macassar, via Newcastle; Brucklay Castle, ship, 1014 tons, Captain Wallace, for London.

The Agnes Irving (s.), left Grafton on Tuesday, 22nd, at 2 p.m.; crossed the bar on Wednesday, 23rd, at 1 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Thursday, 24th, at 6 p.m. Cargo: 642 bags maize, 3 cases extract, 9 cases eggs, 8 pigs, 1 horse, and sundries. Experienced light northerly winds and fine weather, during the passage. The Susannah Cuthbert (s.) crossed the bar in company with the Agnes Irving.

The Martha Rideout, from Newcastle, bound for San Francisco with a cargo of coals, sailed on the 23rd, and in consequence of being leaky, bore up for this port.

The following is a list of the passengers and specie per R.M.S.S. Malta:—For Southampton: Mrs. Anderson, Mr. P. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. J. Dickey, Mr. S. J. Butler, 14th Regiment; for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt and infant and servant, Mr. R. Mason, Mr. F. Bertrand, Mr. C. M. Smith, Mr. W. Blockler, Mr. W. K. Simms; Admiral Guillain and servant, Mr. Delacour; for Suez: Mr. A. P. Southey, Mr. Schlesinger; for Madras: Mr. T. E. Gibson; for Bombay: a native servant; for Melbourne: Mr. D. Hammond, Mr. Glenfield. Specie:—7387 oz. gold, Bank of New South Wales; 30,000 sovereigns, 1411 oz. silver, Oriental Bank; 18,000 sovereigns, Bank of Australasia; 1600 sovereigns, Sum Kum Ti; 512 sovereigns, Sum Kum On.

The pioneer steamer carrying the mails on the new route from this port to England, via Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco, takes her departure to-morrow. The Wonga Wonga, commanded by Captain Beal, is a boat of well tested speed, and will doubtless uphold the credit of the colony in performing the work required. The following is a list of the passengers proceeding by her:—For England: Colonel Edgcomb, Major Vivian, Mrs. R. E. Lewis, Miss Harvey, Mr. James, Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Eslceson and family, Messrs. W. L. Lord, R. C. Close, A. Archer, Teage, Graves, Hodgson, C. R. Deane and child, W. Conner, T. W. Dagg, E. Leathes, G. Taylor, A. B. Clerk, W. Gunn, Daurman, R. E. Lewis, J. Harvey, A. Stranger, E. Doughty, H. Goodchild, J. E. Taylor, D. Gleeson, J. Dixon, J. Charles, J. Page, E. James, and 12 passengers booked at Auckland. To San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Hobler and family (4), Mr. and Mrs. Knight and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Mooney and child, Mr. and Mrs. Baynton, Mr. and Mrs. Dowling, Misses M. and H. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Webster and family (4), Messrs. C. Donelan, M. M'Namarra, and 90 in the steerage.

The schooner Will Watch, which was capsized and sunk at Brisbane Water some few days since, has been successfully raised by Mr. Davis, and by him brought to this port. She arrived here yesterday.

The following steamers proceeded to sea yesterday afternoon: You Yangs and City of Adelaide, for Melbourne; Alexandra, for Adelaide; and Lady Young, for Brisbane.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

March 24.—Argonaut, ship, 1056, Nicholson, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Syren, brig, 157, M'Eachern, for Launceston, in ballast.

March 23.—Odelisk, schooner, Brazil, for Adelaide, with 400 tons coal.

March 23.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, for Melbourne via Sydney with 540 tons coal.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF THE KETCH INO.—On Tuesday, Mr. Lochhead sold this wreck, on the steamers' wharf, for £150—Mr. Chatfield being the purchaser. Mr. Chatfield employed thirty men, yesterday, to get the wreck off the beach, and it is expected to be placed on the patent slip to-day.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, March 24.

THE BOSPHORUS.—The barque Bosphorus, which sailed hence for Wallaroo, with coals, on Saturday last, encountered the terrific southerly gale, on Sunday, and sustained considerable damage, and, in consequence, she had to return to port—one of the tugs of the Co-operative Company having towed her in yesterday.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, March 24.

WRECK AT PORT STEPHENS.—A Sydney gentleman, who purchased the wreck of a small vessel at Port Stephens a few weeks ago, proceeded there about a fortnight since, to get the wreck removed to the metropolis, and on Saturday evening last had everything in readiness for that purpose, but on Sunday morning the southerly gale set in, and all his arrangements were thwarted, the wreck being broken up in pieces and carried out to sea. The gentleman reached Newcastle on Tuesday, on foot, and reported having lost £500 by the loss of the wreck.—*Newcastle Chronicle*, March 24.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Active, schooner, 136, De Largy, in Darling Harbour, Broomfield and Whittaker, agents. For Gulf of Carpentaria.
Au Revoir, schooner, 138, Firth, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.
Ann, schooner, 135, Scott, at Corporation Wharf, Brown and Son, agents.
Atlantic, barque, 219, Gillespie, below Garden Island, Wright agent.
Ben Lomond, ship, 886, Moir, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.
Black Dog, schooner, 130, at Towns's Wharf, Thorne, agent.
Blue Bell, schooner, 80, ——, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.
Brucklay Castle, ship, 1014, Wallace, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.
Camilla, barque, 310, Barker, at Towns's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Chance, schooner, 70, Till, in Sugar Works Bay, Captain, agent.
Colleen Bawn, schooner, 62, Pollard, in the Stream, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Fiji.
Crishna, barque, 360, Hughes, in Johnstone's Bay, Hart, agent.
Cuice, schooner, 140, Scapithorn, off Parbury's wharf, Parbury Brothers, agents.
Colonist, schooner, 106, Geach, at Grafton Wharf, C. Schweig, agent.
Constance, barque, 356, Gibson, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Doesburgh, brig, 336, Spandeman, at Market Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents. Discharging.
Duleep Singh, ship, 1200, Jennings, at Circular Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents. For London.
Eliza Firth, schooner, 145, Firth, at Healy's Dock, Captain, agent.
Else, North German barque, 259, Kaemffer, at Macnamara's Wharf, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., agents.
E. K. Bateson, brig, 210, Galligan, at Healy's Dock, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
Essie Black, barque, 281, Sivier, in the Stream, Captain, agent.
Gazelle, French war schooner, 4 guns, Fouceroy, at Cuthbert's Wharf.
Gem, schooner, 99, Norcliffe, in Lavender Bay, C. M. Deane, agent. For Sale.
George Vuna, schooner, 65, Simpson, at Patent Slip Wharf, Captain, agent.
H.I.M.S. Guichen, 4 guns, Perrier, in Farm Cove.
Isle of France, barque, 340, Sinclair, in Darling Harbour, Smith, Brothers, agents.
Isle of Wight, ship, 1275, Helsett, in the Stream, H. Moore, agent.
Jean Pierre, French barque, 400, Jonen, at Campbell's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
John Wesley, barque, 240, Mansell, at Healy's Dock, S. Rabone, agent.
John Williams, barque, 186, Fowler, at Walker's Wharf, Sunderland, agent.
John Knox, barque, 291, Jenkins, at Grafton Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents. For Lyttelton.
Kestrel, brig, 180, Davis, off Macnamara's Wharf, J. Black and Co., agents.
Kirkham, ship, 1072, M'Farland, at Circular Wharf, M. Metcalfe and Co., agents. For London.
Lennox Castle, ship, 698, Talbot, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents.
La Escocesa, ship, 940, Evans, at Campbell's Wharf, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.
Magellan Cloud, schooner, 80, in Darling Harbour, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents.
Martha Rideout, American ship, 900, Dixon, in Neutral Bay, Captain agent.
Meteor, barque, 279, Browning, in the Stream, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. For Fiji.
Misko, barque, 576, Anderson, at Farrelly's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.
Moneta, ship, 621, Wilson, at Parbury's Wharf, Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents.
Mystery, schooner, 200, Irving, at Algers Wharf, Parbury, Brothers, agents.
Mary and Edith, 450, Webb, at Alger's Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents.
Norman, barque, 380, Braithwait, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Nereid, American barque, 705, Barss, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Ocean, brig, 240, Lyons, in Johnstone's Bay, F. G. Lender and Co. agents.
Old Dominion, American ship, 690, Freeman, at Cuthbert's Wharf, H. H. Hall, agent. For San Francisco.
Patriarch, ship, 1339, Pile, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.
Rotumah, barque, 310, Robertson, at Smith's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.
R. M. S. Malta, 1200, Skottowe, off Moore's Wharf, H. Moore, agent.
R. M. S. Geelong, 1500, Dundas, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.
Sattara, ship, 939 tons, Captain Thomas, at Circular Wharf, Cattell and Co., agents.
Scotsman, brig, 230, Hamilton, at Macnamara's Wharf, Skinner, agent.
Sea Witch, schooner, 63, Hughes, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.
Tamana, ship, 600, Mann, at Circular Quay, Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents. For London.
Wild Wave, brig, 191, M'Leod, at Campbell's Wharf, Campbell and Co., agents. For South Sea Islands.
Winefred, ship, 1359, Loftus, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents. Discharging.
Xulla, barque, 536, Hewes, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.
Young Australian, schooner, 131, Lake, in the Stream, Fraser and Co., agents.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MARCH 24.

5 cases clocks, 7 packages fancy goods, Berens, Levi, and Co.
1 case ironmongery, Lassetter and Co.
162 bags wheat, C. B. Bond
56 packages lime juice, Beilby and Scott
4 packages tobacco, J. H. Myers
2 cases leather, Irwin and Turner
1 quarter-cask whisky, J. Wilson
312 packages tobacco, Parbury, Brothers
150 bundles wire, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
1 case seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.
12 packages tobacco, Dixson and Sons
49 cases glass, T. Edens
1 case glassware, T. R. Coates
29 cases vestas, E. Chapman and Co.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MARCH 24.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Woody Island				
Bowen	S. Fine			
Clermont	Calm. Cloudy			
Waverley	Calm. Cloudy			
Nebo	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood	E. Fine			
Maryborough	SE. Fine			
Gayndah	SW. Fine			
Brisbane	Calm. Fine			
Toowoomba	E. Dull			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine			NE. Cloudy
Grafton	E. Cloudy			E. Cloudy
Gunnedah	Calm. Fine			W. Like storm
Glen Innes	SE. Cloudy			N. Cloudy
Narrabri	SW. Fine			W. Thunderstorm
Inverell	Calm. Fine			NE. Thunderstorm
Armidale	NE. Fine			E. Thunderstorm
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			NW. Like storm
Muswellbrook	Calm. Dull			
Murrurundi	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Fine			Calm. Dull
Maitland	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Port Stephens				
Newcastle	S. Fine			E. Fine, No sea
Windsor	N. Fine			N. Fine
Sydney	Calm. Fine, close			ENE. Fine
South Head	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Wollongong	NE. Fine			
Kiama				
Mt. Victoria	W. Fine			W. Cloudy
Bathurst	Calm. Fine			Calm. Thndrstrm.
Mudgee	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Thndrstrm.
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			Calm. Thndrstrm.
Merriwa	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Thndrstrm.
Wellington	Calm. Fine			Calm. Thndrstrm.
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Thndrstrm.
Orange	Calm. Fine			Calm. Storm
Forbes	Calm. Dull			Calm. Thndrstrm.
Grenfell	Calm. Fine.			Calm. Thndrstrm.
Young	SE. Cloudy			Calm. Thndrstrm.
Wagga Wagga	SE. Fine			Calm. Dull
Urana	SE. Fine.			Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Sultry
Hay	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine			S. Fine
Balranald	SW. Like rain			SSW. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			SW. Like storm
Braidwood	SW. Showery			SW. Hvy.Th'strm.
Araluen				
Moruya				
Queanbeyan				
Bombala				
Cooma				
Eden				
Yass	Calm. Fine			
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			
Tumut				
Kiandra				
Albury	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	ESE. Fine	30·129	71·	
Queenscliff	E. Fine	30·16	68·	
Cape Schanck	E. Gloomy	29·92	62·	
Cape Otway				
Portland	E. Dull	30·200	66·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	NNE. Fine	30·062	70·	
Adelaide	NW. Fine	29·921	70 5	
M'Donnell Bay	S. Fine			

MAN KILLED AT GLEBE POINT.—Yesterday, a man named Russell, aged about fifty years, residing at Glebe-street, was killed by a fall from a tree in the bush at Glebe Point. It is stated that a house being in course of erection, the deceased had gone up the tree from which he fell for the purpose of affixing to it a rope to be used in raising sheer-legs, and that while so employed his footing gave way. The man's neck appears to have been broken by the fall. The City Coroner will probably hold an inquiry on the body this morning. The deceased leaves a family behind him.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. Kelley delivered a lecture on this subject at Redfern, in connection with St. Paul's Literary Association, on Wednesday evening, before a very attentive audience. Mr. R. Leary took the chair, and introduced the lecturer, who then explained the science, illustrating his remarks by manipulating the heads of several gentlemen from the audience. Mr. Kelley also made some remarks on physiognomy, and explained the modifications made in character by temperament and stature, and concluded by showing the advantages to be derived from the manifestations of phrenology in training the young. The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
March 24	8.30 a.m.	Calm.	Cloudy.
	Noon.	S E.	Light, and clear.
	3 p.m.	E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s. Magnetic variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

MARCH 23RD. 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	29·913	73 5	62	W N W	—	—	0	0·00	6 0
p.m. 3	·893	79 0	56	N N E.	—	—	4		
„ 9	·980	72 0	75	N N E.	—	—	3		2·5
Mean	29 938	74·8	64 3				2·3		4·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0 134.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum	83 4	Sun—maximum	121·6
	Minimum	65 9	Grass—minimum	58 8

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., ——.

Total rainfall from January 1st to March 24th = 17 03 inches. Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49·81 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MARCH 24TH. 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	30·054	70·7	67	N.W.	—	9	83·4	65·7	0·00
ARMIDALE	3278	26·755	69·	—	N.E.	1 0	2	—	—	
NEWCASTLE	109	29·895	70 7	73	S.	1·0	4	81·0	63·5	0 00
DENILIQUIN	400	29·721	70 5	55	Calm.	0 0	5	75·1	—	0·26
BATHURST	2333	27·825	—	—	Calm.	1·0	8	—	—	—

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH 25TH, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.8	6.4	New Moon	2nd
MOON	———	1.45 p.m.	First quarter	10th
MERCURY	6.43 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	Full Moon	17th
VENUS	3 26 a.m.	4 5 p.m.	Last quarter	24th
MARS	6 58 a.m.	6 59 p.m.		
JUPITER	9 49 a.m.	8 13 p.m.	Moon's age, 23·7 days.	
SATURN	10.42 p.m.	12·48 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 1h. 57m.; p.m., 2h. 31m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,—

Mr. DARLEY read a letter addressed to him in reference to a petition against the Cemeteries Bill, in explanation of remarks made by him.

The Unitarian Church Land Bill was taken into Committee of the Whole, but the final consideration of the matter was postponed for further information.

The Supply Bill for March was taken through committee, and passed without opposition.

The Cemeteries Bill was taken into committee, and considerable time was occupied in discussing as to whether the discussion of the clauses should be gone into. On division, it was resolved by a majority of 10 to 3, that the further consideration of the bill be made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The message from the Legislative Assembly, disagreeing with the Council's amendments in the Gunpowder Export Bill, was taken into committee after some debate; but the Chairman was moved out of the chair, and the matter postponed to Wednesday next, to which day the Council adjourned.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said: That inquiries were now pending relative to Mr. W. S. Bell's claim; that the contract price for the station-house and goods sheds at Rydal was £4764; and that the number of pupils at the Sydney Grammar School at the end of 1869 was 215, the income of the Institution £2624, and the salaries of masters £2433.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ashdown, accountant to the railway department, was called to the bar, and examined relative to the railway votes on the Supplementary Estimates by Sir JAMES MARTIN, Mr. SAMUEL, Mr. PIDDINGTON, Mr. BYRNES, Mr. SUTHERLAND, and Mr. FARNELL.

Mr. Whitton, Engineer for Railways, was also examined upon the same subject by Sir James Martin and Mr. Samuel.

On the vote for £15,000 for working expenses of railways being proposed,

Sir JAMES MARTIN did not, in objecting to this vote, say that £15,000 were not required. But he affirmed that, instead of £15,000, £30,000 were required. His objection was that, instead of asking for this £30,000, the Government intended to take £10,000 out of the £35,000 asked for to complete the relaying of the Parramatta line, thus taking the most objectionable course of paying a portion of the working expenses of the railway out of borrowed money. All that was wanted for completing the Parramatta line was £12,000, that is £11,000 overdrawn, and £1000 for the short distance still remaining to be done; and yet £35,000 were asked for. This he thought could in no way be justified. Then it came to this—were they to vote £15,000 when £30,000 were asked for; and then to vote £35,000, when only £17,000 were required? He thought not, and on that ground he should vote against both items, with the view of compelling the Government to come down with an amended estimate.

Mr. SAMUEL regarded the whole of these charges as a farce. The House knew, weeks ago (for he had mentioned it), that it was intended to take this £10,000 from loans account, and to transfer them to current revenue; and he warned hon. members against listening to tittle-tattle of subordinate officers.

After some remarks from Mr. WILSON and Mr. FARNELL, the amount was voted.

Under the head of Harbours and River Navigation, £2718 were voted.

For Public Works and Buildings £10,504 were voted, after some discussion as to the desirability of securing additional ventilation for the Assembly buildings, and after Mr. LLOYD and Mr. STEPHEN had drawn the Speaker's attention to the fact that a large number of the new members desired to have the cross benches restored.

On the vote of £7992 0s. 7d. for roads and bridges, there was some discussion with regard to several bridges which it was proposed to erect at various places. With regard to the bridge at Broughton Mill Creek, for which it was proposed to vote £700, the question arose as to where this creek was situated. No information was obtainable upon this point, beyond the fact that it was in the Shoalhaven municipality. On this admission, a discussion arose as to whether it was advisable to construct public works within the bounds of municipal districts, the general feeling being that it was undesirable to vote money for works within the boundaries of endowed municipal districts. Ultimately the item was withdrawn; as was also the sum of £500 for a bridge over Mullet Creek. The estimate thus reduced was agreed to.

Under the head of Electric Telegraphs, the sum of £1554 13s. 4d. was voted.

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave was given to sit again.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to 12, until 3 o'clock on Friday.

THE despatch from Lord GRANVILLE gives the deliberate opinion of her Majesty's Government on the issue raised by Mr. SAMUEL. His minute demanded for the Executive the power to expend money without authority of law. It does not recognise in the smallest degree the local Legislature as such, and imputes to the SECRETARY OF STATE an interference upon a question entirely unconnected with Imperial interests. This is the error which we have so often condemned; namely, assuming that the people of this colony are not under the wing of the Imperial Government, and that the local Ministers have any powers beyond Imperial inspection. The position of a colony as to its subordinate Legislature is this, that it is entitled to do certain things, but not everything. It cannot take people's property without her MAJESTY'S assent, legally ascertained. It cannot inflict punishment at discretion. The limit of its authority is strictly within the four corners of the Act which called it into existence. It is a blindness and folly to assume for it any discretion not so conveyed.

It is, however, alleged that emergencies arise which demand action for which law cannot provide specifically. This is granted. "Such," says Lord GRANVILLE, "as a case of absolute and immediate necessity; such as the preservation of life."

Such discretion every man has under the same conditions. Such as to seize his neighbour's ladder in case of fire, in order that he may rescue his neighbour's children. Such as, when beset with a flood, to take any provision upon the spot. But the kind of discretion against which Lord GRANVILLE protests is contained in the second paragraph of his concluding observations:—

"The magnitude and rapid increase of the supplemental expenditure, which in 1868 exceeded £200,000, and of which the greater part is stated by Mr. Samuel to have been unlawful, seems to me not to justify your acquiescence in it, but, on the contrary, to require that the Governor, and all other officers who share his responsibility, should unite to put a stop to it. The Parliament of this country would certainly not endure that anything like this proportion of the public revenue should be expended without its authority."

It is evident that the power claimed by the Ministry is extremely dangerous, seeing that it embraces the distribution of so large a proportion of the public money; a danger not at all diminished by the practice of employing members of Parliament in various capacities, and giving them a direct interest in the revenue which they raise. The despatch of Lord GRANVILLE reaffirms, in the most decided terms, the principle of his former instructions. In any ordinary case he remarks, "If the law requires you to do one thing and your advisers recommend you to do another, there can be no doubt that the deliberate enactments of the Legislature would be more binding on you than the opinion of a Council deriving its authority from that Legislature, and commissioned, not to dispense with the law, but to administer it. It would be your plain duty to obey the law, and it would be idle to speak of such obedience as unconstitutional."

The position of Mr. SAMUEL requires the right of Government to issue any amount of public money for a purpose confessedly unwarranted by law. Her Majesty's Government, says Lord GRANVILLE, cannot adopt this conclusion, and he adds "that the GOVERNOR is not at liberty, on the advice of his Ministry, to sign the warrant required by the 55th clause of the Constitution Act if he is clearly convinced that to do so would be an act not only contrary to the letter, but to the spirit of the law." "I am unable to recall the instructions already communicated to you. You are to consider the law as the most authoritative exponent of the will of the colony. When the Legislature has enacted a law, you are not to transgress the law unless on a reasonable conviction that the Legislature would approve of your doing so. But you are justified in assuming such an approval under the pressure *of one of those overwhelming emergencies dangerous to anticipate or define*."

Thus, in the most deliberate manner, Lord GRANVILLE has laid down the duty of the QUEEN'S Representative, from which certainly he will not depart. The consent of both Houses of Parliament, either by a special law, or a joint address expressing a consent equally formal, will be required to justify the GOVERNOR henceforth in assenting to the payment of salaries which have not been voted. Lord GRANVILLE admits that the question is local in its immediate bearing, but surely it is not so in its secondary consequences. The Legislative Council will hardly consent to an invasion of their power so needless and so dangerous. If they have abandoned, in deference to some abstract theory, their right to the supervision of details of expenditure, they will surely not renounce the ultimate powers to reject the whole if they should find the Appropriation Act fraudulent, or involving the credit of the colony.

Lord GRANVILLE is therefore correct in his assumption that when fairly placed before the colony "the people would not wish to see the obstacles removed" which limit the power of the Ministry to spend the public money.

If any lesson taught by modern history has the force of a practical rule, it is that which imposes on all legislative bodies a constitutional restraint. When we consider how majorities are made up, and are often only such by a single vote, it is not prudent or safe to remove the few checks to abuse which are imposed by the Constitution. We have never known any body, ecclesiastical or secular, to which such power could be long entrusted, without introducing confusion, and, in great countries, anarchy and oppression. It is a foolish thing to infer, from the order and decency of such bodies when not excited, that they will be temperate and discreet when they get into a passion. A Minister does his country no good either by denying to the Crown the necessary conditions of political dependence, or who encourages an Assembly to ignore the functions of a co-ordinate Legislature so as to render it impotent. No man would feel safe if he thought any part of the State could be independent of the rest, or if their separate functions would be confounded and subject to one will. Every nation in the world at the present moment, if we except England, is in danger from this impatience of checks, or this domination of one overwhelming authority. We wish to see Ministers supported in their administration of public affairs while they keep within the limits of the law, both of its letter and its spirit. But we have never seen the face of the colonial statesman to whom we would have confided unlimited discretion.

TWO steamers leave Port Jackson to-morrow, going in opposite directions, but the mails and passengers by which may meet at the Antipodes in less than fifty days' time. During the period of the late Panama Company's contract, it sometimes happened that the mails by both routes were made up on the same day, because the departure by one route was fixed by the lunar month, and by the other according to the calendar month. The fact that the Wonga Wonga starts with the mail via California on the same date as the steamer starts for the Suez route, is due to the necessity of meeting the American steamer at Honolulu by a particular date. For the future the departures from Sydney will be on different dates, but some negotiations and arrangements will be necessary before we can establish a regularly alternating fortnightly mail by the two routes.

It was to American enterprise that we were indebted for the railway across the Isthmus of Panama, and it is to American enterprise that we are indebted for the new line of railway across the American continent. The use of this railway to Australia is now about to be tested. Capitalists in England are being invited to consider the feasibility of a mail communication by that route, but while they have been talking the colonists have been acting. All that it is requisite to do, to open up the new route, is being done on this side of the world, and that without the agency of any new company or the subscription of any fresh capital. A portion of the steam fleet engaged in our intercolonial commerce, is being diverted to new business, and will be competent for the early stages of the adventure. To the Government of New Zealand is due the credit of taking the initiative in this movement; but the Government of this colony has readily seconded its efforts. Queensland has declined to give any assistance, being wedded to the Torres Straits route, but from Victoria a moderate contribution towards the subsidy is anticipated.

The route at present adopted is from Sydney to Auckland and thence to Honolulu. At this point the mails will be transferred, to the American steamer running to San Francisco, thence of course by rail across the continent, and by the regular mail steamers across the Atlantic. This will in fact now be the overland route properly so called—a designation still more appropriate now that the Isthmus of Suez has been pierced by the canal. There will be no more transhipments of the mail by the Pacific than by the Indian route, and the chief point of interest is as to which will prove the more expeditious.

It is not to be expected that the first experiment will give very great results in the matter of speed. Everything is new and untried, and all the connections have to be made. The enterprise, being in its nature simple, has been started without any very elaborate preparations, and if continued under the present auspices, the arrangements for perfecting the service will have to be made by degrees.

The mail for England by the first steamer to California, will, of course, be small. The usual correspondence will go by the usual route, and our local Post Office appears to be in doubt as to whether the letters will get through by the American route at all, and to be in ignorance as to the postal rate that will be chargeable. There has not been time as yet to correspond on the subject with the postal authorities of San Francisco, Washington, or London, and, therefore, our Government has taken the precaution of charging a shilling a letter, or double the Southampton rate of postage, and of disclaiming all responsibility for the safe delivery of the mails. This may be a very prudent arrangement, but, of course, it discourages anything like a large mail by this route at present. It is, however, so obviously the interest of the American Government to draw Australian commerce to San Francisco, that there can be no doubt that every facility will be given for the cheap transmission of mails through its territory. This particular route was not in existence at the time the last postal treaty was made between Great Britain and the United States, and therefore is not specially referred to in any of the detailed regulations made in pursuance of the convention. But the spirit of the agreement covers all that is required to make this route available for our purposes. Each country undertakes to carry through its own territory closed mails belonging to the other country, and to do so for half its own inland rate of postage. The sea-postage across the Atlantic has been lately reduced by the United States one-half, and therefore we see no difficulty in the way of having a sixpenny postage from Sydney to Liverpool or Southampton via San Francisco, and certainly the charge need not exceed the Marseilles rate of tenpence.

The time to be occupied between Sydney and Honolulu is at present an experiment; but the element of uncertainty can be eliminated as soon as it is known how far the traffic will pay for powerful steamers running at full speed. But at present it seems pretty clear that as soon as the line is organised, even on its present footing, it will become, as to time, a fair rival with the existing mail service. The Panama line could not attempt to compete with the Marseilles route, though it did with the Gibraltar route to Southampton. But the new route, now being opened, threatens a severe competition even with the Marseilles line; and will, therefore, put the Peninsular and Oriental Company on its mettle. Whether the Suez route will be made more expeditious by the use of the Canal is doubtful, because the speed on the railway across the Isthmus must be greater than that of a vessel through the Canal, and the transhipment into a fresh steamer at Suez saves delay in coaling. But the trans-European route is likely to be expedited by the substitution of Brindisi for Marseilles as the Mediterranean port. Letters from Australia to England, via Brindisi, are reported to have gained three days over the Marseilles route, and *vice versa*. Outward letters have been received here with a similar gain of time. A difference of three days is not to be despised if this route is to be subjected to a severe competition, and, therefore those who are interested in it will have to develope its resources to the uttermost.

If we may judge by the passenger list of the Wonga Wonga, the American route to Europe is likely to become a favourite one with passengers. The Wonga Wonga is quite full, and a larger vessel would have had no berths to spare. There may be, of course, some attraction in the novelty of the expedition; and in the depth of winter the passage of the Rocky Mountains may not be quite a pleasure trip. But if those who adventure on the first experiment give a good account of the comfort of the journey there will be many to follow them, for the voyage round the Horn has many discomforts, and the passage of the Red Sea is also very trying during several months of the year.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE FLOOD.—We understand that one or two applications for relief have been made to the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Charles Cowper, C.M.G.) on behalf of sufferers by the late flood in the Hunter River District, and that the applicants have been referred to the trustees of a former Floods Relief Fund, there being a balance to their credit in the hands of the banker. While the flood was very disastrous, it is hoped that it has not caused a very considerable amount of permanent distress, and it is not anticipated that appeals to the public for relief are likely to be made from many localities.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS DURING THE FLOODS.—During the recent flood at Maitland the Great Northern Railway was impassable for trains over a distance of about five miles, viz., from Stoney Creek to East Maitland, where the trains stopped. The conveyance of mails from East to West Maitland was rather a perilous undertaking. On Sunday last, for instance, the mails were put into a boat at 9 o'clock in the morning, and did not arrive at the landing place, at the foot of Elgin-street, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The passage was a very stormy one; and the current in places very strong. The boat got stove in on the way, but its occupants managed to get it ashore, patch it up, and complete their voyage in safety.

VALEDICTORY SERVICE.—Last evening there was a well-attended valedictory service in Pitt-street Church, prior to the departure in a few days, by the mission ship John Williams, of the Rev. J. L. Green, for missionary work in Tahiti, and of the Rev. W. Pearse, for similar labours in Raiatea. The Rev. John Graham, pastor of the church presided. The meeting being commenced with praise, fervent prayers for a safe voyage to the missionaries and their wives, and for a blessing upon their ministry in the islands, were offered up by the Revs. C. Hardie, A. Thomson, T. Johnson, and W. Slatyer; and an explanation of the route that would be taken by the mission ship was given by the Rev. J. P. Sunderland. The Rev. Messrs. Green and Pearse described their intended labours, and the service was closed with the benediction. There were two other missionaries present.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The members of the geological and mineralogical classes met at this institution on Tuesday evening last, consequent upon the projected departure to Europe of their teacher, Mr. James Coutts, B.A., of the Sydney University, and to show their appreciation of the regular, efficient, and courteous manner in which he had conducted those classes from their formation. Mr. E. Dowling presided. An engrossed address, signed by the members was read by Mr. J. T. Hobbs, wishing Mr. Coutts success in his legal studies in England, and safe return to the colony. Mr. J. Hay then presented Mr. Coutts, on behalf of the class, with a neat inkstand of classical design, consisting of a bronze ornament mounted on black marble, a suitable inscription being engraved thereon. In reply, Mr. Coutts strove to incite those present further to advance in these important scientific studies, pointing out their utility for the intelligent development of the mineral resources of this country. Messrs. Flower, Wiley, Nelson, and Laing then took part in a discussion as to the necessity of securing a teacher for the classes, hopes being expressed that such successful educational means would not be discontinued for want of a conductor.

SUGAR CANE.—The late Dr. Mueller was commissioned by the Mauritius Government to visit these parts for the purpose of acquainting himself with all the known varieties of sugar-cane. It is known to most of our readers that he died while engaged in this interesting investigation. Mr. J. Caldwell was appointed to pursue the mission. He arrived here six months ago, and proceeded at once to New Caledonia, accompanied by a relative, who undertook to make careful coloured drawings of all the specimens collected. The hand of this accomplished lady has had no slight task to perform. Her cane portraits, executed with wonderful fidelity, number forty-six. The varieties on the island are forty-four in number. Mr. Caldwell has obtained the native name in each instance, and, in conference with Mr. Moore, Dr. Bennett, and Mr. Melmoth Hall, is about to attempt the establishment of a cane nomenclature. This interesting collection of drawings is shortly to be presented to the Mauritius Government by the artist, and will serve as the foundation of a large illustrated volume on the cane. Mr. Caldwell will be glad to receive the visit of any one who may desire to see these works at Mrs. Allan Marshall's, Macquarie-place.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WEST MAITLAND.—We were informed (the *Newcastle Pilot* states) that two young men, named James M'Laughlin and John M'Fadden, were drowned on Monday while engaged in removing families from the submerged lands. The accident is described as having happened in consequence of the boat striking a fence and being overturned by the strong current. The deceased had rendered themselves conspicuous by their efforts in the cause of humanity, and their untimely death had cast a gloom over the whole community.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The *Singleton Times* says:—Some travellers had a narrow escape at Loder's Creek, on the Jerry's Plains Road, during the late flood. Three of the travellers—Messrs. M'Alpin, Ray, and Teggert—were crossing the bridge, the water running strong over it at the time. Mr. Teggert was leading a pack horse, and Mr. Ray rode on the lower side to keep him up, when he and his horse were knocked over into the stream. The pack horse followed, pulling Mr. Teggert and his horse in also; thus the three horses and two riders were struggling in the water at the same time. They had a difficult job to escape, as the banks are steep.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY AT NARRABRI.—The *Tamworth Examiner* says:—The country between Tamworth and Gunnedah, and thence down the Namoi to Narrabri, is in such an impassable state as has not been seen within the memory of the oldest resident. Travelling on that line has been put a stop to. Several parties who started on Thursday after the proceedings at the District Court were over, had to return, being unable to cross gullies that are frequently dry, and have seldom more than a few inches of water in them. The country about Gunnedah and between there and Breeza, looks like a vast sea spreading out for miles. Last night we learned that the river had been rising rapidly at Gunnedah yesterday morning, but slowly in the afternoon. A portion of the township was under water. At Narrabri the river was rising slowly.

AN ENORMOUS KANGAROO KILLED.—Mr. Thomas M'Donald, of Duramana (says the *Bathurst Times*), killed on the road at the back of Mount Rankin, about six miles from Bathurst, one of the largest kangaroos that has ever been seen in this district. Mr. M'Donald was accompanied by two dogs, and shortly after being sighted, the "old man" was brought to bay. There was no heavy timber in the immediate vicinity of the spot, so that the veteran of the forest was unable to obtain any back support in the shape of a large tree, and was placed rather at a disadvantage when attacked by his canine opponents. He defended himself with great obstinacy, however, and it was not until he had been brought to earth twelve times that he "gave up the ghost." During the attack, Mr. M'Donald stood close at hand with a loaded gun ready to dispatch the kangaroo in the event of either of the dogs being seized; but owing to the wideness with which they both fought, they did not sustain a single scratch. Upon being measured, the animal was found to be over 7 feet in length, and it is estimated that it weighed upwards of 200 cwt. The tail alone, when cut off, measured 4 feet 3 inches in length, by 24 inches in circumference, at the thickest part, and its weight was 24 lbs.

THE LATE DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS.—In our issue of the 5th instant (the *Tamworth Examiner* observes) we gave a brief report of the discovery, by a Mr. Knox, of several small diamonds, in a locality about 20 miles from Bingera, and stated that Messrs. W. Cohen and Co., of this town, had undertaken to send them to Sydney to have their genuineness tested. At the time we stated our belief that the stones would prove to be real diamonds, and the following extract from a letter received by the firm mentioned above, from Messrs. S. Hoffnung and Co., dated March 8th, will show that we were correct in our supposition. The letter states:—"On receipt of your letter and enclosure of stones, I sent our Mr. Marks over to Mr. Jones, jeweller, who is supposed to be a very good judge, for his opinion, and he reports that the white ones are diamonds, and for which he would give 10s. per grain, though I dare say, if sufficient quantity could be obtained to send to England, they might realise more." The matter is so far set at rest, and since the receipt of the letter the finder (Mr. Knox) has called at this office. He states his conviction that more are to be found where these where discovered, and he is anxious to form a company to work the ground with proper appliances. He says that it would be imprudent to set in to work without having one of Hunt's machines, and he intends to remain about here until he has means to purchase one, when he will proceed to the diamond ground and set to work. In the meantime he proposes to exhibit the diamonds to those who may be curious on the subject.

LECTURE BY A FENIAN.—The Fenians of this city and vicinity filled the Hall of the Cooper Union on the 16th of December (says the *New York Tribune*), to listen to Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, who was engaged in the Fenian demonstration at Manchester, England, and who has just escaped from Australia, where he was serving a sentence of twenty years for complicity in that outbreak. Mr. O'Reilly, who was formerly a member of the 10th British Hussars, assured his hearers that the mass of the British army was with them in their cause. "The fire of Civil liberty had been lighted in their hearts, and English strength and gold, and cruelty would never extinguish that fire—nothing but English blood would do it." He then alluded to his arrest and confinement in no less than six different prisons in England, after being badly treated for attempting to escape, and finally being sent to Australia in a convict ship with 150 criminals. From Australia he escaped in a row-boat, and was picked up at sea by a whaling ship, the Gazelle, of New York, and from her transferred to the Sapphire, which carried him to Liverpool, and from there he came to New York. Mr. O'Reilly was frequently interrupted by applause.

WE have received copy of a circular issued by the London and St. Katharine Docks Company—whose warehouses contain the largest quantity of colonial wool, the most extensive of which is close to the waterside of the docks in which the Australian ships discharge—and it was published for the information of our friends in the colony.—ADV.

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

PER MAIL STEAMER MALTA,
AND
A.N.Z. AND A.M.S. WONGA WONGA.

FROM THE 25TH FEBRUARY TO THE 4TH MARCH.

The Great Western Railway was opened for passengers and goods traffic to Wallerawang on the 1st March.

The steamer Hero arrived from Auckland on the 26th of February, with 13 officers and 191 rank and file of the 18th Regiment, under the command of Major Bishop. More of the same regiment arrived on Tuesday last in the City of Melbourne.

A Municipal Conference was held at the Temperance Hall on the 22nd February, with a view to devise measures to obtain the control of public-house licenses in the suburban municipalities. This Conference met again on Monday last.

A poor man named Williams, at Moorville, not far from Murrurundi, was on the 20th February so severely injured by a dray accident that he died shortly afterwards.

A petition, addressed to both Houses, has been extensively signed, complaining of the undue lenity of sentences on criminals, and praying for the intervention of Parliament.

The Queen's Exequatur, empowering Mr. Rodolphe Krenzer to act as Wurtemberg Consul at Sydney, has received her Majesty's signature.

The Prince Alfred Yacht Club's annual match came off on the 26th of February, but the weather was not very favourable. The winners were the ... and the Torment.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of a Pastoral Association was held on Monday last at Messrs. Want and Simpson's rooms; Mr. ... V. Lamb in the chair. There was a good attendance, and matters connected with the society were fully discussed.

An infant, named Christina Wilson was so severely scalded during an excursion to Balmoral, a few days ago, that it died shortly after the accident.

At a numerously attended meeting, at the Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, on Monday last, it was unanimously resolved that a testimonial should be got up for Mr. John Robertson.

An infant, named Barbara Mary Barrett, at Balmain, was accidentally suffocated during the night intervening between the 26th and 27th February.

A young man, named William Myers, was thrown from his horse at the late race meeting at Braidwood, and killed on the spot.

At Menangle, in the Southern district, a man named ... Killey was recently killed by being thrown from his horse against a tree.

A lawyer, named Charles Windley, was recently killed by a fall from his horse on the Boatharbour Road near Ulladulla.

On the 21st February, Mr. Luke Kelly died suddenly on the Lucknow Road, near Orange, from congestion of the brain.

Messrs. P. N. Russell and Company's new factory for the manufacture of railway carriages was opened with very great *eclat* on Tuesday last. There was a grand luncheon for the chief guests, and a banquet for the employés. His Excellency the Governor was present.

An unfortunate being, paralysed and speechless, died a few days since in the gaol hospital at Goulburn. His name is unknown; he was brought in by the police from the neighbourhood of Walleroo.

The twenty-ninth meeting of the St. Philip's Parochial Association was held at the schoolroom, on the 2nd instant.

An infant, named Florence Starkey, was accidentally poisoned, a few days since, by an overdose of some kind of opiate.

On Wednesday last, Mr. John Robertson was returned for West Sydney by a majority of 650 votes over the other candidate, Mr. John Stewart.

On the Liverpool Road, near Bankstown, there is a lead of blue metal, admirably adapted for repairing the streets of Sydney.

Mr. W. Humphress, on the 21st February last, was killed by an accident with gun cotton whilst engaged in blasting some rock at Sodwalls, on the Western line.

In the division on the Ways and Means in the Legislative Assembly, early on the 4th instant, the Government had a very large majority—38 to 22.

FROM 4TH MARCH TO 11TH MARCH.

During the first five days of the past week the rain continued to be almost incessant along the coast. On the 5th instant the weather became unusually wild and stormy; the waters rose rapidly in all the river districts this side of the range, and floods were believed to be imminent at Penrith, on the Hawkesbury, on the Hunter, and elsewhere.

According to the *Queanbeyan Age*, a large amphibious animal has lately been seen on the banks and in the waters of the Murrumbidgee, a short distance below the confluence of the Queanbeyan with that river. It was seen last year lower down, in the vicinity of Temberra.

A young man, named Laurence Henning, was drowned in a lagoon at Wagga, Wagga last Monday night, whilst in a state of intoxication. His horse was drowned with him.

In spite of the wet weather there has been a great activity in the theatrical world. At the Prince of Wales, a troupe of Ethiopian Minstrels have attracted numerous well-pleased audiences. At the Victoria, a sensation drama has pleased hundreds, and Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann have been playing to good houses at the Adelphi.

The postal schemes recommended by the conference of delegates from New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand are not likely to be carried out. Queensland has unexpectedly withdrawn from the arrangement, and her doing so will put an end to the project mooted.

An infant child, named Edward George Crowdery, on the 2nd instant, scalded so severely at the residence of his parents, in Woolloomooloo, that it died on the following day.

On Saturday last, a man, named Elijah Molyneaux, who resided at Cutler's-buildings, was found drowned near the Baltic Wharf.

Another lead and silver mine has been found at ... Creek, ten miles from Burrows.

A man, named George Alexander Shaw, a confinee in Darlinghurst gaol, died there, from cancer, on Friday last.

The schooner Flying Fish, and ketch Isle of Thanet, went ashore near Port Stephens last Saturday last. All hands were saved.

Last Monday morning, Mr. John Bennett, baker, was found dead in bed, at his residence, 181, South Head Road. He died of disease of the heart.

Last Monday evening, arrangements were made at a public meeting for the establishment of a Sydney Amateur Rowing Club. Mr. H. Freeman presided.

Last Monday evening, a concert of vocal and instrumental music was given by the Harmony Glee Club in aid of the funds of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.

The Government have been specially requested to assist the Agricultural Society, with a money grant at their next exhibition.

A young girl, named Eliza Randall, residing near ...wa, was found dead in the bush, apparently from ... A large snake was found coiled up on the spot where she was sitting.

A Chinaman, near Cooma, was thrown from his horse last Thursday week and killed.

An aged woman, named Mrs. Adams, was burned to death at Kiama a few days since.

A murder was committed at Caigan, near Mudgee, on the 3rd instant; a man named James Wakefield stabbed a man named "Harry" with a pair of sheep-shears; he is now dead. Wakefield is in custody.

At Wellington, on Monday last, the Macquarie rose between six and seven feet above the ordinary levels. The traffic was stopped, the inspector of Public Works being unable to work the Government punt. A man attempting to cross on horseback was washed down the river three hundred yards, and narrowly escaped.

At Casino, on the Richmond River, an aged man, named Palmer, was recently arrested for murdering another old man, named Colin Campbell. The two aged old men were both of them drunk at the time of the shocking event.

About three weeks ago, the body of a man was found lying on the banks of the Willandra Creek, near Mossgiel. The poor traveller had apparently been dead about ten days.

Daring burglaries are reported to be common at Bathurst.

Last Sunday week, a man (name unknown) was found dead in the bush of the North Abbotsford run, near Deniliquin.

A man, named James Carbiss, was found dead in a waterhole, at Smithfield, last Monday morning.

The *Wagga Wagga Express* states that, owing to the non-voting of the necessary funds by the Government, nothing has been done by the snagging parties on the Murrumbidgee during the present season. During the last three years that river has been sufficiently cleared by the parties under Mr. Labatt to admit of the safe passage of steamers between Gundagai and Narandera, a distance of 203 miles.

A public meeting of the citizens of Sydney was held at the Masonic Hall, last Monday evening, to consider the propriety of taking steps to recognise the public services of Mr. John Robertson. Mr. Fyfe presided.

The Cemeteries Bill Regulation Bill was passed in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday last, and is now in the Legislative Council.

On the evening of the 8th instant, the Rev. Daniel Blue was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, in the Scots Church, Jamison-street.

The model of a floating bridge, by Mr. Donaldson, is now on view at the Sydney Exchange.

A young man, named Henry Taylor, was thrown from a cart and killed, on the Ironbark station, near Tamworth, last Wednesday week.

A man, named Peter Knox, is said to have discovered diamonds near Tamworth, in a gully between Baraba and Bingera.

Mr. Brookes has introduced a bill into Parliament to abolish capital punishment.

On the 9th instant, the Catherine Hayes Hospital was opened at Randwick, by the Directors of the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum. Owing to the inclemency of the weather but very few persons were present.

On Wednesday last the Mayor and Aldermen inspected several of the works in progress throughout the city. His Worship the Mayor laid the foundation-stone of the Exhibition building, in Prince Alfred Park.

A very rich quartz reef has recently been discovered to the east of the Tumut.

James O'Sullivan, master of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, has been dismissed from his situation. The circumstances, however, connected with his removal, are very much debated.

Edward Warden, chief steward of the Ballina (s.), fell off Fisher's Wharf, going on board the Helen Macgregor (s.), and was drowned last Wednesday night, it being very dark at the time. The body was not recovered.

Progress has, at length, been made with the Estimates.

FROM 11TH MARCH TO 18TH MARCH.

On the 10th instant, the Wallis Creek flood-gates were washed away. On the 11th instant, the river at West Maitland was twenty-eight feet above its ordinary level. In the afternoon of that day (Friday) the embankment of the Horseshoe Bend was swept away, and much property destroyed.

A meeting of the members of the Civil Service was held on the 11th instant, at the Civil Service Club House, Macquarie-street North, to consider a petition in reference to the Superannuation Bill now before Parliament. A petition was discussed and adopted. The attendance was numerous.

A refreshment room is now provided for travellers at the Nattai Railway Station.

A bill for the repeal of the Church of England Temporalities Act, introduced by Mr. Buchanan, was rejected, at the motion for its second reading in the Legislative Assembly, by a majority of 31 to 2.

We regret to state (says the *Southern Argus*) that Mr. H. Hume (the explorer), of Coma, near Yass, met with an accident on the 8th instant, by which he broke two of his ribs. Under the care of Dr. Campbell, Mr. Hume is now recovering.

Mr. Hugh Fawcett, Police Magistrate of the Richmond River, has been committed for trial for manslaughter, in the case of Colin Campbell.

On Saturday last, the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron took a short cruise. The rain fell heavily during the afternoon.

Last Sunday afternoon, the dead body of a man, named William Furlong, the owner and driver of the Galatea 'bus, which plies between Waverley and Macquarie-place, was found in the harbour, close to Dawes' Battery.

On the 10th instant, a man named Patrick Leonard, of Maitland, died from the effects of a fall from a ladder.

Eighteen students have passed the Matriculation Examination at the Sydney University.

On the 5th instant, a young man, named Hector M'Kenzie, was drowned at Broughton's Vale, in Kiama.

A meeting of persons interested in regulating the omnibus traffic was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday last; the Mayor of Sydney presiding. Nothing was done.

Mr. Milner Stephen's gold-washing machine was tested and approved of on Monday last. Many persons interested in mining were present.

The annual general meeting of the University Cricket Club was held on Monday evening last.

Mr. Thomas Dulling, for many years a resident of Newcastle, and at one time landlord of the Commercial Hotel, Singleton, was found drowned last Sunday morning in a waterhole in Whyte Paddock, Honeysuckle Point, near Newcastle.

An adjourned Municipal Conference about public-house licenses sat, at the Temperance Hall, on Monday last, and agreed to a petition to Parliament on the subject.

An infant child, named Ellen Wilmott, was overlain by its mother, at a place near Newcastle, on the night of the 11th instant.

A meeting of the Land and Pastoral Association took place, at the offices of the Society, last Thursday afternoon.

A man named Combo, an aboriginal, was recently drowned at Dungog. He was attempting to cross the river.

A man, named John Hockey, has been arrested for killing George Cook, at Armidale, a few days since.

The annual meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held, last Tuesday evening, in the Masonic Hall, Clarence-street; his Excellency the Earl of Belmore in the chair.

The new Cemeteries Bill, on Wednesday last, was strongly opposed in the Legislative Council at the motion for the second reading. It passed by a majority of only two votes.

The annual tea and public meeting of the Glebe Island Baptist Chapel took place on Wednesday evening last.

A public meeting on behalf of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society was held, on Wednesday evening last, in the Wesleyan Church, Surry Hills.

The picnic to Clontarf, Middle Harbour, came off on the 17th instant, in the midst of dismal rain, an almost incessant downpour, far more suggestive of St. Swithin than of St. Patrick. A similar affair came off on the same day at Balmoral, with equal success.

Early on Saturday morning (says the *Newcastle Pilot*), when the wind was blowing heavily from the southward, and the sea running high, the chief mate of the schooner Yarra, bound for Newcastle, fell from the yardarm and was drowned.

On Sunday morning last (says the *Bathurst Free Press*), a child, about four years old, named Asmuth, living with his aunt, near Mr. Whittaker's, Half-way House, Carcoar Road, was found drowned in a waterhole.

FROM THE 18TH TO 23RD MARCH.

There was a smart debate in the Legislative Assembly, on the 18th instant, on the motion for the third reading of the Matrimonial Causes Bill. The debate was adjourned for a week.

The rain ceased last Monday night. Tuesday, the 20th, was the first really fine day we have had in Sydney for nearly a month past. It now appears to be set fair, but the weather is ominously hot.

It is proposed to construct a bridge over the Currawang, at Harden.

There was a Volunteer parade and sham fight in the Demain on Satrday last.

A man named William Lumsdaine died suddenly of sanguineous apoplexy on the 18th instant.

There have been great destruction of property and distress through the floods in the North.

Bridget Swan, an old blind woman of the mendicant class, died suddenly in Elizabeth-street last Saturday night.

A farmer, named John M'Fadden, was drowned on Monday last at Pitnacree.

A man named William Stanley, of Hobb's Flat, Cook's River, died of exposure and self-neglect at the Christ Church lock-up last Monday night.

A young man named Baynes died recently at Wagga Wagga, from the effects of intemperance.

John Evans died suddenly on the South Head Road, on Tuesday last.

POLITICAL.

THE discussions and proceedings of our Legislature during the past month have been chiefly of local interest. At the time of the departure of the Avoca with the February mails, the debate on the Budget was still proceeding, and, in some quarters, the fate of the Ministry was deemed uncertain. The division, however, took both sides of the House by surprise. The Ministry obtained the votes of most of the new members, and the Opposition were in a considerable minority. But this vote must not be taken as one of general confidence in the Administration. It indicates rather a desire on the part of the new members to give the Government, what is presumed to be, a fair trial, and to ascertain more clearly the financial position, which was somewhat mystified by too much elaboration and varied explanations. It transpired in the course of the debate that the Treasurer has resolved not to give up the ad valorem duties and the postal charge upon newspapers (the revenue from both being about £150 000 per annum), until the Assembly shall have passed the bill to amend the Stamp Duties Act, from which he expects to derive £55,000 additional—so that the revenue actually relinquished would be in round numbers £100,000. It is impossible to say, considering the present state of the colony, what will be the ultimate decision of the Committee of Ways and Means. Unfortunately several of the richest agricultural districts of the colony have been recently subjected to heavy floods which have carried off a large quantity of produce, and destroyed growing crops and other valuable property. This will, no doubt, affect the revenue, and together with some things not previously contemplated, for which provision will probably have to be made, may render necessary some revision of the Budget.

We mentioned in our last summary that on a motion of Mr. Lloyd, to revive the subject of immigration, and take steps to introduce from Europe additions to our population, an amendment was carried referring the matter to a select committee. That committee has been diligent in its labours. The process of taking evidence has been carried on vigorously. The committee is not yet in a position to report, although it is intended to bring the inquiry to a close at as early a period as possible, in order that the House may come to a vote on the subject before the close of the present session.

When the Houses were called together for the dispatch of business on the 27th January last, his Excellency the Governor stated in the opening speech that the intention was to make the present session of brief duration in order to meet again at an early period, to transact the business proper to the year. There is, however, no chance now of a short session. We have entered on the third month, and have not got beyond the Supplementary Estimates for 1869 and previous years. The Estimates-in-chief for the current year not being passed, provision has been made for the payment of current salaries and services by monthly Supply bills. The despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Earl of Belmore in regard to the expenditure of public money has just been printed, and naturally claims a good deal of attention as well as admiration for the ability it displays and the constitutional view it takes in regard to the obligations of the Governor, the duty of the Legislature, and the relations subsisting between the colony and the Empire of which we form part. The view taken by Earl Granville is in accordance with opinions often expressed in this journal, and the despatch is likely to lead to important results—either to a stricter maintenance of the law as it stands, or to amendments which may relieve the Governor of some of the responsibility which now attaches to him. The former is the more probable.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Buchanan to repeal the Church of England Temporalities Act, the alleged effect of which would be to increase the salaries of clergymen by permitting the appropriation of pew-rents for that purpose—such rents being now generally devoted to keeping the church buildings and ministers' residences in repair. The bill was opposed by Mr. Cowper in a caustic speech. He asked:—"What particular regard had the hon. member for the Church of England? He rejected the hon. member's interference with scorn and contempt. He thought an interference in this way with an Act which had been in operation thirty-seven years was an attempt to act without consideration for the important interests vested in it, without being set in motion by any authorised body, except gossiping clergymen who wished to increase their salaries. He did not think the hon. member had given sufficient reason for his interference. He believed the time would arrive when perhaps the Church of England Synod might ask this House to repeal this Act, and then it might be repealed with due consideration for the interests involved. In some cases the churchwardens appropriated proportions of the pew rents for the stipends of the clergy, although the policy of the Act was not to withdraw the pew-rents for that purpose." He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months, and his motion was carried by a majority of 31 to 2. The only hon. gentleman who divided with the introducer of the bill was the hon. Minister for Lands (Mr. Forster)

A bill has been introduced by the Treasurer (Mr. Samuel), to provide greater facilities for, and to regulate distillation from, articles the produce of the colony. The principal features of the bill are these:—Persons owning or occupying vineyards, orchards, or plantations, not less than ten acres in extent, will be permitted to hold licensed stills, of any capacity, upon entering into bonds for the observance of the revenue laws, for the purpose of distilling colonial produce in whole or in certain proportions. Their operations will be subject to supervision by local inspectors, under the direction and control of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries. The distillers will have to give notice to the local inspectors of their intention to distil. The spirits will be issued on the production of a Treasury receipt, or of Custom-house entries if for exportation or warehousing. The distillers will be required to make declarations of the quantity and description of the materials used by them in distilling, and of the quantity of spirits produced by them. The local inspectors will be required to prepare and furnish periodical returns of spirits made, and of spirits issued, and the quantity remaining in stock on the date of the return. Power is reserved for making rules and regulations as found necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the bill. The Treasurer stated that the amount he proposed to charge on spirits made from the produce of the colony was 8s. a gallon. There will be, no doubt, opposition to this measure on free trade principles. It has, in fact, already been stated by one hon. gentleman that he considers the object of the measure to be to give a bounty to the home distiller over the importer. Mr. Samuel maintains that protection and free trade are not involved in the question at all. Persons engaged in distillation would have very large expenses to contend with, and therefore it was only fair to allow them a difference. He doubted whether the difference of 2s. put them on an equality with distillers in other countries, and was quite certain, from inquiry he had been making, that the industry would be attended with a great deal of expense in the first instance, and 2s. should not be considered too great a bounty.

Mr. Robertson, having forfeited his seat under one of the clauses of the Constitution Act, by reason of his private circumstances, has been re-elected for West Sydney. He was opposed by Mr. John Stewart, whose outspoken sentiments on certain denominational matters had made him specially obnoxious to more than one section of the people who mix religion and politics. A public subscription is now being made by Mr. Robertson's admirers in recognition of his political services, and particularly with reference to the part he took in passing the present Land Acts.

A bill has been introduced to deal with the Civil Service Superannuation. It does not, however, meet with the approbation of a large number of the officers directly interested, and its progress is questionable. It proposes to increase the percentage to be deducted from salaries and to decrease the amount of pensions and retiring allowances.

Mr. Wisdom, who was returned as representative of two constituencies—the Lower Hunter and the electoral district of the Gold fields North—has elected to sit for the Lower Hunter and resigned his seat for the Gold-fields. There are several candidates for the vacant seat.

A resolution has been agreed to in the Legislative Assembly, praying that his Excellency the Governor will appoint a commission for the purpose of making every possible inquiry into the working of the present Gold-Fields Act and Regulations, to report upon the same, and to make such suggestions as they think will be desirable for the framing of new laws and regulations for the gold-fields of New South Wales.

Among the more important measures brought into the Legislature during the present month are the following:—A Bill to Abolish Capital Punishment, a Permissive Liquor Bill, a Matrimonial Causes Bill, which, it will be seen from our precis of the Parliamentary debates, goes further than the English law, and which is now being debated on the motion for its third reading; and a comprehensive measure introduced by the Treasurer for the appointment of a Marine Board, and the consolidation of the laws relating to the mercantile marine, pilots and other kindred subjects. A bill has been introduced by the Colonial Secretary to fix the salary of future Governors of this colony at £6000, instead of £7000, as at present.

Other bills and measures are of purely local interest, relating as they do to such matters as commons, tolls, railways, water supply, and small debts.

THE LATE MR. R. GLADSTONE.—A telegram in the Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* states that the remains of Mr. Robert Gladstone, nephew of the Hon. William Gladstone, Premier, of England, were interred in the Terang cemetery. The deceased gentleman, who was only 20 years of age, was thrown from a restive horse, near the township of Terang, on Thursday last. He retained his hold of the bridle, and was then kicked by the horse. He lingered until half-past 3 on Saturday morning, when he died. There were eleven carriages and other vehicles, and nearly one hundred horsemen followed the remains to the grave, starting from his late residence, Mount Noorat station.

THE PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH.

Light-Houses.—In reply to Mr. Towns' question, as to what steps had been taken by the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Select Committee of the Council in respect to light-houses, Mr. OWEN stated that leading lights had been erected at Newcastle, and temporary lights have been established at Broken Bay. Port Stephen lighthouse has been connected with the electric telegraph lines, and the connection to lighthouses at Jervis Bay and Gabo Island is nearly completed. The entire coast has been surveyed, and charts of a large portion of it are already in circulation. Storm signals have been initiated, and are in course of extension along the coast.—Mr. TOWNS gave notice of a further motion on the subject, with a view to the immediate erection of light-houses on the Seal Rocks and the Solitaries.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH.

Cemeteries Bill.—The Cemeteries Regulation Bill was on the paper for a second reading. Mr. OWEN moved the second reading, explaining that the intention of the Act was to substitute one set of trustees for each cemetery for separate sets of trustees belonging to each denomination having a portion of ground therein—that it was thought that such a system as proposed, which was taken from English and Victorian precedent, would do away with much expense and inconvenience.—Mr. C. CAMPBELL opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time this day six months. His chief objections were based on alleged interference by the provisions of the bill with the Church of England.—Mr. GORDON opposed the bill as uncalled for, as the present Necropolis Bill worked well, and would have been altogether satisfactory but for the intermeddling of the Government and appointment of unnecessary officers.—Mr. DARLEY supported the motion for the second reading, pointing out that this was a general measure, and not limited in its operation to the cemetery at Haslem Creek, and intimated the nature of amendments that he should propose in committee.—Mr. HOLT, Mr. J. CAMPBELL, and Mr. RICHARDSON, spoke in opposition to the second reading, which was, however, supported by further speeches of Mr. DOCKER and Mr. HAY. The second reading was carried by a majority of 8 to 6, and the second reading made an order of the day for the following Wednesday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 1ST MARCH.

The Infirmary.—Mr. S. BROWN moved that, in the opinion of the House, Government should grant the land in Macquarie-street to the Sydney Infirmary. The grant had been promised to the Infirmary many years ago, and no objection had ever been made to the fulfilment of the promise until application was made for the grant to the late Government. The institution was essentially a private one, and any pecuniary aid given by the Government had been so given on account of the cost of the old convict hospital having been taken by the Infirmary. It was managed by directors elected by the subscribers, and the Government interfered in no way with the management. Grants had been issued to the Benevolent Asylum, the Destitute Children's Asylum, and other institutions, for the land on which they were built, and there was no reason why an exception should be made in the case of the Infirmary.—Sir JAMES MARTIN objected that there were really no trustees to be got hold of; and if a grant were made to the so-called trustees, there would be really no tangible persons to get hold of. The Infirmary consisted of persons who subscribed £1 a year, and these were continually changing, so that the institution was never the same two years in succession. He objected, also, that if this land were granted it would enable some two or three medical men to pull down the present building, and to erect another on the ground with the money raised for the Prince Alfred Hospital. To this the greater part of the subscribers to the fund objected, and he for one would never give his sanction to it. It was too much to expect to get a grant of the land and buildings, when the Infirmary already had the free use of the land and buildings, and received three-fourths of its income from the Government.—Mr. COWPER thought it would be easy enough to procure trustees, so that time was no valid objection on that ground. A promise had been given, and it ought to be fulfilled; for it would be hardly creditable for a Government to abrogate that promise merely because it had the power to do so. Whilst he admitted that the land ought to be granted, he quite agreed that the public were opposed to having these buildings pulled down; and the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital erected in its place.—Mr. WILSON argued that the promise having been given to particular persons for the purpose of carrying out a particular object, and these persons being no longer to be found, or, if to be found, unable to carry out the objects, the promise must be considered to be void.—Mr. PARKES agreed with the resolution that the ground ought to be conveyed to the Infirmary, but thought this ought to be done by bill, in order to put the institution on a proper basis. In order to acquire the information necessary for this purpose, he suggested that the subject should be sent for the inquiry and report of a select committee. He moved an amendment to that effect, for the purpose of carrying out in the best possible manner the objects of the resolution.—Mr. S. BROWN, though desirous of seeing the motion carried as it stood, yet, seeing that there were many higher principles at stake, would accede to the amendment. At the same time he warned Mr. Parkes that he was by this course risking the attainment of the object which he confessed he had in view. The amendment was put, and carried without division.

WEDNESDAY 2ND MARCH.

The Budget.—The House went into Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. FARNELL went very fully into the statement of accounts given by the Treasurer, testing their correctness in many ways. From this review he contended that there were a great many things which would be required to be provided for, and for which no provision whatever had been made. Were these taken into account the deficit would be swollen to a much larger amount than had been stated by the Treasurer. The greater objection to the Government proposal was, that instead of making an effort to get rid of the deficit in a legitimate manner, the Treasurer took the easy mode of covering it by a loan; and whilst admitting a deficit actually proposed to give up revenue. He considered that under the terms of the Act authorising the loan, the Government were as much bound to pay the instalments as they became due out of current revenue as they were to pay the ordinary salaries of the Government officers as they became due. He next pointed out some of the heads of revenue which would not give the amount estimated to be received from them, especially drawing attention to the sale of land as one of these. As to any tangible amount of retrenchment, that had been virtually given up by the Government as impracticable; whilst the proposal to borrow the £700,000 in the colony was calculated seriously to hamper trade by the withdrawal of so large an amount from circulation. Altogether the policy of the Government in giving up taxation in the face of a deficit without proposing something to replace it was most suicidal.—Mr. KING briefly narrated the circumstances under which the deficit had arisen. The great error which the Parliament had committed had been in entrusting the Treasurer, who had already fallen so far short in his duty, with the handling of the money derived from the taxation. It should have been invested in trustees for the purpose of extinguishing the debt, and for nothing else. Under all the circumstances of the case this ought not to have been made a party question, because both sides of the House had been equally to blame in the administration of the finances. The proposal of the Treasurer was virtually this—allow me to fund or renew these liabilities, and I think I can carry on the affairs of the country without additional taxation. This, it was argued by the Opposition, was repudiation; but he denied that renewal was repudiation, for the liability was acknowledged, the interest was provided, but the day of payment was put off. Then it was said that it was a monstrous thing to give up taxation whilst money was being borrowed; but he could give an instance of this having been done only two or three years ago, when the package duty was given up whilst an amount of Treasury bills, then due, was renewed. The accounts of the Treasurer showed a surplus of £83,600 at the end of 1870. Against this it was urged that there would be the Supplementary Estimate for the year. But there was time enough to provide for this, and to propose specific duties when it was known what amount would be required. Above all else, he considered the abolition of the obnoxious ad valorem duties to be the most essential thing; and to do this he was prepared to make some sacrifice. There were many articles which might be taxed, if the revenue required to be supplemented, though it was not necessary for him to mention them. He denied that the raising of £700,000 by the Government would have any injurious effect upon trade, because the banks would buy the securities as remittances to Europe, and thus the money market would be in no way affected. He concluded by lamenting that the administration of our finances had been so faulty, owing to constant party struggles for place and power.—Mr. ONSLOW admitted that the present Treasurer had not been to blame for the financial difficulty into which the colony was plunged, and that he had done all in his power to place the finances on a proper footing; but as the question now to be decided was whether the present deficit debt should be funded, or whether it should be met by taxation, he was not disposed to adopt the proposal of the Government. He believed that if the Treasurer had been allowed to take his own course, he would have met the deficit by taxation instead of borrowing. His own opinion was that more money might be raised by taxation than was now obtained, and he considered it as cowardly on the part of the Government to avoid the question by borrowing. The retrenchments made by the Government had been in wrong quarters, and that instead of an increase in the land revenue there would be a falling off. As regarded the land, it was absolutely essential that this should be dealt with, and as he did not think the Government were disposed to deal with it until this House had got so old that the country could be appealed to upon some popular cry, he should give his vote against the Government.—Mr. LEARY saw that if this proposal to borrow were not agreed to, there would be a deficit at the end of the year of £118,100; and in that case he thought it cowardly in the Government to shirk the question of new taxation. It was not because this deficiency had been created by several Governments that they were now to get rid of it by funding it, especially as the money would be borrowed for a temporary and for a reproductive purpose. He wished to see the ad valorem duties abolished.—Mr. BUTLER objected to the course taken by hon. members in departing from the simple question before the committee, which was solely that a certain small sum should be granted to cover a vote in Supply.—Mr. PIDDINGTON explained the action of the Committee of Ways and Means. On the first motion made by the Treasurer in this committee, the Treasurer always made his financial statement, and explained the charges on the year, and the mode in which it was proposed to meet them. The debate was then taken on this statement as a whole, and every branch of the subject was opened up to discussion. He urged, in opposition to Mr. King's statement, that when the package duty was given up, the Government of the day estimated a surplus and not a deficiency. He then quoted at great length from English precedents to show that, in the British Parliament, the Government never gave up taxation unless in the face of a clear and distinct surplus of revenue over expenditure; and concluded by asserting that if they now gave the Treasurer authority to borrow to cover his deficit, he would ask them to do the same in future years, and would call upon them every year to equalise revenue and expenditure by a loan.—Mr. S. BROWN replied to the arguments of Mr. Piddington, and, in support of the position taken up by the Government, quoted the precedent afforded by the proposal made by the Martin Administration in 1867. to borrow to the full extent of the deficiency loan, they having at a time a surplus of £150,000, which they proposed to merge into general revenue, instead of paying off with it some portion of the deficit loan, to cover which the taxation had been voted. In addition he quoted from the speeches of hon. members opposite who had supported that proposal.

THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH.

The Budget.—Mr. HOSKINS believed that the Treasurer ought, in accordance with the principles promulgated by him when in Opposition, to have done something towards adjusting the balance between revenue and expenditure. The accounts of the Treasurer showed that nothing had yet been done towards this end. He differed entirely from every proposal made by the Government. First, the Treasurer proposed to borrow £200,000, wherewith to pay the short-dated debentures, whilst there was a deficit of £118,000. The Act of Parliament specially set forth that these debentures should be met out of current revenue; and though Mr. King had said that it was not repudiation to put off the day of payment, yet, though it might not be a repudiation of the debt, it was a repudiation of the meeting of the obligation. He thought with Mr. Farnell that launching this £700,000 loan on the local market would have the effect of crippling trade, whilst it would cause English capitalists to look with suspicion on our change of investment. It would probably damage the credit of the country also, when it was known that this loan was taken up, not for reproductive works, but in aid of the revenue of the country. The Treasurer had not fulfilled the promises he had made on taking office, and on that account he should vote against it.—Mr. WEBB would be glad to see the ad valorem duties repealed, but was not disposed to give them up in the face of anything like a deficit. Reviewing the figures given by the Treasurer, he showed from them that there would be a deficit of at least £250,000 at the end of 1870; whilst the position would be even worse than that at the end of 1871.—Mr. PARKES thought it very objectionable that the Government should be carried on with this continuous deficit, which was only partially and temporarily concealed by this £200,000, which it was proposed to borrow. A surplus balance was thus obtained, though it was only a fictitious balance. Even with the borrowed money, he doubted if the expected surplus would be obtained. Examining into the Estimates of Ways and Means, he showed that there were several heads under which the expected revenue would not be obtained. In sugar alone there would be a falling off instead of an increase, so great was the quantity now being made in the colony. Such strides was this manufacture making, that in two years it was expected that sufficient would be made to supply all our own wants. Altogether there were twelve heads of income under which £117,151 of increase were estimated. Under no one of these did he expect that an increase would be realised. If this were so, the Treasurer would be left with a deficit of £85,000 instead of a surplus; whilst even if he supplemented the Stamp Act, the deficit would still be £31,000. And yet the Government proposed to give up the ad valorem duty and the newspaper postage, although the Government were in no position to give them up, without proposing something to replace them.—Mr. M. H. STEPHEN felt some difficulty in coming to a conclusion between the statements made on the one side and the other. He was prepared to accept the proposal of the Government to fund the debt of the country. He confessed, however, that he had some misgivings about giving his vote with the Government, and he would like to know whether if the Treasurer found next session that he was not able to realise his £80,000 surplus, he would be able to propose fresh taxation. He was opposed to some of the proposed retrenchment of the Government; but he feared to bring the Opposition into power, because if they were honest in their views they would, according to their own views, if they really made the two ends meet, have to propose an amount of taxation which would appal the country.—Sir JAMES MARTIN replied to the remarks of Mr. Stephen and some preceding speakers, and then went at length into proposals of the Government, dwelling upon the impolicy of giving up taxation in the face of a deficit. A large majority of the House, two-thirds at least, were in favour of taxation through the Custom House, and yet they allowed this proposal of the Government to go past them, throwing the burden of taxation upon the Stamp Duties. He quoted the opinion of Mr. Gladstone upon this point, and commented upon the other proposals of the Treasurer. He concluded by moving that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again that day fortnight.—Mr. GARRETT said this was the first time in his experience that he had heard of the representatives of the people clamouring for taxation when the Government was disposed to give it up. He thought some of these hon. gentlemen would find it difficult to answer this to their constituents.—Mr. JENNINGS pointed out, that under clause 8 of the Customs Treaty with Victoria, there was a proposition for making a fresh arrangement by agreement on any clause of the tariff. As to the financial matter, he was willing to take the assertions of the Government.—Mr. SAMUEL replied at very considerable length, stating that it was not his intention to give up the ad valorem duties until he had got his Stamp Act.—Mr. PIDDINGTON said it was not too late now to do as had been proposed, and that was to apply the proceeds of the ad valorem duties to the liquidation of the deficiency loan. A bill for the purpose could be very easily brought in.—Mr. LLOYD said three things would have to be done, that was to fund the deficiency loan, to abolish the ad valorem duties, and to make a surplus at the end of the year. But he found that Sir James Martin was determined to stick to the ad valorem duties, and on hearing this he had made up his mind to vote for the Government. But then he had heard the Treasurer say that he would not give up the ad valorem duties until he got the Stamp Act. He then made up his mind to vote against the Government, only that it afterwards struck him that probably the Treasurer would get his Stamp Act, and then the ad valorem duties would be abolished. After some remarks from Mr. FARNELL and Mr. WEBB, the question was put on the motion for adjournment moved by Sir JAMES MARTIN, and was negatived by a majority of 38 to 22.

FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH.

Divorce Bill.—Mr. BUCHANAN moved the second reading of the Matrimonial Causes Bill. The bill would effect a great social reformation, and would give relief in many cases of serious and aggravated wrong which were now without remedy. He explained the roundabout mode adopted in early days to secure a divorce, and then quoted the change which had been effected after the Reformation. This law, however, gave only a partial and one sided remedy, and was available only at great expense. This continued until twelve years ago, when a great reform was carried, and an Act passed which he had made the basis of the present bill. He quoted the opinions of several Bishops given on the second reading of the bill in the House of Lords. After twelve years' experience of the working of this Act in England, it had been declared that its effects had been to purify the social atmosphere of England. He quoted Lord Stanley's despatch, dwelling upon the importance of putting the laws of the colony on the same footing as those in England, and recommending the introduction in the Legislature of a bill adopting the English law. He explained the nature and character of the bill before the House, and challenged those who opposed the bill to deny the truth and justice of the principles on which it was founded. The second reading was carried by a majority of 28 to 10.

TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH.

Capital Punishment.—A bill to abolish Capital Punishment was brought in by Mr. BROOKES and read a first time.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH.

Committee of Elections and Qualifications.—Mr. BUCHANAN impugned the fairness of the tribunal. The Committee of Elections and Qualifications was composed of seven members, four being supporters of the Government, and three being on the Opposition side of the House. Such a tribunal could not be impartial, for the political element would be sure to enter into their decisions. He thought these questions ought to be decided not by a committee of the House, but by the Supreme Court, where a verdict could be obtained apart from political considerations.—Mr. WINDEYER dwelt upon the desirability of having some other tribunal than a committee for deciding important legal questions of this kind. In England they had long since taken these matters out of the hands of committees, and handed them over to the law Courts.—Mr. FORSTER had no reason for questioning the good faith of the decisions to which previous committees had come, at the same time he concurred very much with what had fallen from hon. members who desired to see a change in the present system, and something done towards following the example set them by England.—Mr. FITZPATRICK believed there was great necessity for an alteration in this court.—Mr. COWPER hoped the House would hesitate before even contemplating the possibility of placing in the hands of any tribunal apart from this House matters which affected only the House and its members.—Mr. PARKES thought they would never get a tribunal for the decision of these questions superior to a committee of the House.

The Police Alterations.—Mr. PARKES moved that Captain M'Lerie and Mr. Fosbery be examined at the bar of the House on the subject of the proposed police reductions. At the present moment the House was entirely without any communication whatever on the subject of the police changes. Before granting the police estimates, which if once voted would give authority to the changes, the House ought to be satisfied,—first, whether the police force was greater than the requirements of public security demanded; next, whether (if it were) the changes now proposed will leave the force as effective as it was before; then, whether, if these reserved constables were found by the authorities likely to perform their duties, they can be obtained; and, lastly, whether, if the force were reorganised as proposed, it would be efficient for the purposes required.—Mr. COWPER could not understand this motion, which was simply obstructive. Had the hon. member asked that these officers should be examined before going into the police estimates, the Government would have made no objection. He would be glad to see these gentlemen examined, for he had some doubt about the advisability of some of the proposed changes; but in the present shape, the motion would be obstructing the progress of the business.—Mr. PARKES consented to amend his motion so as to allow of the examination being taken in committee immediately before proceeding with the police estimate.—Mr. WILSON denounced the police alterations as most prejudicial to the country. He believed that the reserved police would never be obtained, and was sure that if obtained it would never form an effective force.—Mr. ROBERTSON defended the changes which he had suggested, pointing out that even in their present imperfect form they would save the country £38,000 a year. The police authorities had certainly set their faces against these proposals, and had done as much as lay in their power to prevent them from being carried out. He was sure, however, that he was in the right, and from his knowledge of the country he knew that his proposals were the best. He quoted at length from the new regulations, which had been made in order to show that every possible provision had been made for the proper working out of his proposed system. He particularly dwelt upon the improvement which would be made by the changes with regard to the police horses, as the men, when left to themselves, would be sure to have horses to suit them.—Sir JAMES MARTIN said the object of this motion was not to put any obstruction in the way of the Government effecting any amount of retrenchment in their power. But then, this must be done in a judicious manner, and it was to satisfy themselves on that point that they desired to have this evidence. The Opposition desired to have made plain to them a matter about which they had as yet no information, either from the *Gazette* or from the Ministry. The amended motion was put and carried.

THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH.

Supply.—The House went into Committee of Supply to consider the Supplementary Estimates for 1869, under the head of Services for 1868. The first item of £62 10s., being for increase of £50 a year each to three clerks in the Colonial Secretary's Office from 1st August, 1868, which had been opposed on the previous evening, was again contested severely. Mr. PIDDINGTON and Mr. DRIVER took exception to increases of every kind, and were determined to oppose them to the uttermost. Mr. COWPER and Mr. PARKES explained that the increases had been given on a reconstruction of the office work, by which, including these amounts, some £400 had been saved to the public. A motion made by Mr. PIDDINGTON, that the item be omitted, was negatived by 23 to 13. Mr. DRIVER then moved that the amount be reduced to one shilling, stating his intention to contest the vote shilling by shilling. Such a line of conduct was deprecated by Mr. LLOYD, Commander ONSLOW, and other hon. members; and Mr. Driver's amendment was negatived by 27 to 11. The vote was then carried by a majority of 28 to 9. Amongst the larger amounts voted were £2381 9s. 4d. for the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban; £5000 for Public Instruction; £3238 3s. 9d. for grants in aid of Educational Institutions; £1720 17s. for charitable allowances; £470 11s. 8d. for the expenses of the Free Public Library from 1st October; £1050 expenses on late visit of Duke of Edinburgh; £3000 expenses of returning-officers.

State-Aid.—On the proposed vote of £200 to the Rev. D. M'Guinn, placed on the Estimate in accordance with a report of a select committee, Mr. PIDDINGTON objected to the vote because it was virtually a revival of State-aid.—Mr. COWPER would not support the vote, because ministers of religion knew, when the State-aid Abolition Act was passed, that no further claim on the public purse would be admitted on their behalf.—Mr. S. BROWN thought it a strange mode of procedure for the Government to vote against its own estimate.—Mr. PARKES would have been astonished had the Colonial Secretary, after the action he had taken in abolishing State-aid, given his support to such a vote as this. After some discussion, the amount was negatived by 25 to 15.

FRIDAY, 11TH MARCH.

Divorce Bill.—The House went into committee on the Matrimonial Causes Bill. A long discussion ensued on the 13th clause of the bill, which gave to the wife the same powers of suing for a divorce as was given to the husband. This was opposed by Mr. JENNINGS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Commander ONSLOW, and Mr. PARKES, on the ground that the position of the two parties was very different, inasmuch as the crime of adultery committed by the wife brought disgrace upon the children and upon the family; whereas when committed by the man no such result followed. The clause was defended by Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. FORSTER, Mr. BUCHANAN, and other hon. members, because it was considered that the marriage contract between the parties was equally binding on both parties to it, and that any breach committed by either was equally criminal and equally deserving of punishment. An amendment, moved by Commander ONSLOW, adopting the words of the Victorian Act, as the acts in connection with adultery which should entitle the wife to claim a divorce, was negatived on division by 22 to 16. A subsequent motion by Mr. Parkes for

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postponement of the clause was lost by 28 to 11; and the clause itself was then agreed to without division. The clauses were finally agreed to after lengthy discussion of some of them, and the bill, as amended, was reported to the House.

Church Temporalities.—Mr. BUCHANAN moved the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Church of England Temporalities Act, stating that he had been requested to introduce this bill by several clergymen of the Church of England who would have their stipends increased if the Temporalities Act were done away with. As it was to some extent a further carrying out of the voluntary principle in religion, he consented to introduce the bill.—Mr. COWPER believed that the repeal of this Act would throw the affairs of the Church of England into confusion. Whilst the Synod of the Church of England existed, no interference with this Act ought to be allowed unless upon the motion of that Synod, which was the representative body of the Church. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. FORSTER thought the Act dealt with a state of things which was now obsolete, and that the bill could do no harm. The amendment of Mr. Cowper was carried by 31 to 2.

TUESDAY, 15TH MARCH.

Oyster Fisheries.—On the Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned debate on Mr. Dean's motion for appointing a select committee to inquire into the law relating to oyster fisheries, Mr. WILSON and Mr. FARNELL pointed to the evidence already taken before a former select committee as giving all the information which could be required. Mr. FORSTER said he noticed the persons engaged in this fishery had complained to him of the defective state of the law. Mr. BROOKS spoke against the leasing system, and objected to any close season being adopted. Mr. DEAN, in reply, said there was a total absence in the report of the previous committee of any evidence affecting the point now complained of, and that was with regard to the leasing system. If the committee were granted, he believed he could make out a case in favour of changing the law.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH.

Distillation.—The House went into Committee to consider a resolution affirming the propriety of introducing a bill to provide for distillation from colonial produce. Mr. SAMUEL, in moving the resolution, stated the objects and main features of the bill.—Mr. PIDDINGTON taunted the Treasurer with departing from the principles of free trade, of which he professed to be so strong an advocate. The bill certainly offered a premium to the production of a colonial manufacture, and to that extent was a protection.—Mr. SAMUEL asserted that the article produced would certainly be an inferior one, and even if there were a protection to the extent of 2s. per gallon, that would not be sufficient to put the product on an equal footing with the imported article. The question of free trade and protection was in no way involved in the matter. The resolution was agreed to, and reported to the House, and the bill was brought in and read a first time.

The Collector of Customs.—The House went into Committee of Supply to consider the Supplementary Estimates for 1869. The next item on the estimate was the sum of £257 5s. 2d., for salary to Mr. Duncan, Collector of Customs, from 21st December, 1868, to January 3rd, 1869, the date of his restoration to office.—Mr. DRIVER wished for some explanation of this item. He could not see on what ground this salary was demanded for Mr. Duncan. He moved the omission of the item.—Mr. SAMUEL explained that the amount had been put on the Estimates because there had been a very prevalent impression that Mr. Duncan had been improperly dismissed. Believing that to be the feeling of the House, the Government had placed this sum on the estimate for Mr. Duncan's salary during the time he had been improperly out of office.—Sir JAMES MARTIN wanted to know why salary should be given to a gentleman who had not earned it. The salary due to the office had been paid to Mr. Berney, who had done the work, and it was not a usual thing to pay two persons for doing the same thing.—Mr. WILSON thought Mr. Duncan had been very properly dismissed, and on that ground could not consent to voting this salary.—Mr. ROBERTSON defended the course taken by the Government in submitting this sum. If they had been wrong let them be punished, but let not that be made a cause for punishing Mr. Duncan. If this amount were not voted, it would imperil Mr. Duncan's claim to a pension in after years.—Sir JAMES MARTIN explained that his claim to pension had been specially saved in the minute of the Executive Council.—Mr. BUTLER asked hon. members if there was to be no redress for injuries done by competent authority. If there were not, a vast amount of injustice would be done.—Mr. PARKES pointed out to the Committee that a new and important principle was now being introduced for the first time, and hon. members would now have to decide whether an officer dismissed by constitutional authority should, if reinstated in office, receive payment of salary for the time he was under dismissal.—Mr. KING thought all sides had been to blame in Mr. Duncan's matter, and therefore it would be better to pay the money and have done with the whole thing.—Sir JAMES MARTIN remarked that that would be well enough if they were dealing with their own funds, but they were now disposing of the public funds, and some difference must be made.—Mr. PIDDINGTON considered the dismissal of Mr. Duncan an act of great severity, but that officer had certainly been guilty of so much insubordination that he was not entitled to claim his salary.—Mr. M. H. STEPHEN could not vote for this amount, for Mr. Duncan had not performed the duties of the office, whilst another had done so and had been paid for so doing. At the same time he did not desire that his vote should be regarded as a decision whether Mr. Duncan had been rightly dismissed or not.—Mr. FLOOD entered very fully into the circumstances of Mr. Duncan's dismissal, defending that gentleman in the position he had taken up. Mr. Duncan had been removed by competent authority, but the Ministry which dismissed him had been also removed by competent authority, thus showing that the House had not gone with them.—Mr. PARKES admitted that if an injury had been done it ought to be redressed; but redress could only come after inquiry, and if inquiry were made in this case, he was sure that Mr. Duncan would never be found to be blameless.—Mr. JENNINGS insisted that the Government which had dismissed Mr. Duncan had been over and over again censured for what they had done, first by the House which turned them out of office, and afterwards by the public, which sent in a majority to oppose them. A wrong having been admittedly done, it ought to be redressed as fully as possible.—Mr. FORSTER urged that as Mr. Duncan had been restored to office by the Government strictly on the ground that he had been wrongfully dismissed, that being so, that officer would be entitled to claim such a sum as he would have been entitled to had he been under suspension only.—Mr. LLOYD felt that Mr. Duncan had been subjected to a course of very arbitrary treatment. He had been certainly guilty of insubordination, but he had at the same time received provocation sufficient to drive him to it. Mr. Duncan had been improperly dismissed, and was entitled to claim this salary.—Mr. HOSKINS believed that no official head of a department ought to disobey the orders of his political head, whether those orders were lawful or not. If an officer of the Government were to sit in judgment upon the orders given him by his political chief, there would be an end to all subordination in the Government service. He asked where was the proof of any injustice having been done to Mr. Duncan? So far from this being the case, Mr. Duncan had himself admitted in his apology that he had not conducted himself properly.—Mr. BUTLER entered into a lengthy defence of Mr. Duncan, and reminded hon. members that that officer had sworn duties to perform under the law, and that subordination to his superior meant perjury.—Mr. S. BROWN thought Mr. Duncan to blame in some respects though the punishment had been severe. He had been properly restored to office, but his restoration did not justify this claim for arrears of salary.—Mr. FITZPATRICK thought Mr Duncan had acted unadvisedly, but should vote for the amount as the offence had been condoned by the apology.—Mr. DRIVER's motion for omitting the item was carried by a majority of 28 to 22.

FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH.

Divorce Bill.—Mr. BUCHANAN moved the third reading of the Matrimonial Causes Bill. Mr. DILLON opposed the third reading. He contended that there was no such thing as divorce in the Catholic Church, as the only case of separation allowed had been those in which the marriages, from some cause or other, had been void *ab initio*. He dealt more particularly with the religious portion of the question, quoting from the Evangelists to show that divorce was not countenanced. He made a strong appeal to the House to pause before they committed themselves to a measure fraught with so much mischief to the community, and hesitate before taking a step from which there could be no receding.—Mr. BUTLER denied that Catholic members were bound to vote against this bill. They were bound by their religion not to take advantage of the bill if passed, but not to stop its progress if they were shown that its being carried would be for the well-being of their fellow-colonists. In proposing this measure, they pretended to follow the example of other countries, but they only did this in so far as it suited their own purposes, and no further. Other nations allowed divorce for drunkenness, incompatibility of temper, and various other causes; but no attempt was made to make these ground for divorce by this bill. It shocked them when the proposal was made to go thus far; but he would warn them that the tendency would be to go further and further until those who would be willing to stop would find themselves unable to do so. If they took an example, they must take it as it stood, and then they would find that they went too far. No doubt there were hard cases but they could not be taken as tests, for hard cases invariably made bad law. Better indeed, was it that a few should suffer than that a moral and social evil should be introduced into the community. Referring to Prussia, he stated that the result of the divorce law there had been that, putting out of the question the Roman Catholic portion of the inhabitants, the divorces numbered one to about every two hundred and fifty of the population. Was not this reverting to an absolute state of Paganism? And were hon. members prepared to plunge this colony into Paganism merely to accommodate something like one out of twenty thousand of our population? He warned them also that they ought to be far more cautious here, where so many advantages from the extent of country were given for immorality than there was need to be in older communities, where there were restrictions upon impropriety which were absent here. He dwelt upon the disadvantage of the children of one woman by two different fathers or of different mothers by one father, meeting each other in society, and again put it to the House whether it was not better that one in twenty thousand should suffer rather than that they should have scenes like these. Then again it was a terrible thing to have a loose literature introduced into families, and nothing could be worse than the cases reported from these Divorce Courts. He insisted that this bill had not been introduced in the way it ought to have been. No portion of the community had asked for it, not one voice from outside had spoken in its favour, and more than all it had never been made a question for the consideration of the electors. Let this be done, and he was sure that a large majority of the population would be found to be against it. He feared that nothing he could say would prevent a vote, and that a majority would be sure to vote in favour of it. He asked, then, the other House not to allow this measure to pass into law until there had been an expression of public opinion upon it.—Commander ONSLOW thought the tendency of modern legislation was towards the right direction. Public opinion was usually right; and if public opinion was in the direction of carrying these grounds of divorce farther than this bill permitted, he was half inclined to think that public opinion was not wrong. He hoped the Legislative Council would amend the bill in one or two respects, for it was too late to do it here.—Mr. BUCHANAN asserted that if Catholic members were not bound to vote against the bill, they would at all events subject themselves to opprobrium if they voted for it. In proof of this he instanced the case of Mr. Leary, who was now looked upon as a black sheep in his Church because he had given his support to this measure. He quoted the cases of both a male and a female offending against the marriage tie, and showed the service that would be rendered by the bill to the innocent and injured party. Where homes were happy, this bill would in no way affect them, for it would not reach them. It was only where homes had been rendered wretched by the misconduct of one or other of the parties to the marriage tie that the bill would come into operation; and who would say that in such cases relief should not be given? With regard to its operation, the most triumphant testimony that could be given in its favour was the fact that in none of the countries where such a law was in force had any attempt been made to repeal it. This showed that its operations had been satisfactory.—Mr. FORSTER regarded the indissolubility of the marriage tie to be at the root of this question. This indissolubility had originated only in the middle ages, and was certainly not known amongst the early Christians. The probability was that these followed the rules of the societies to which they belonged. In the middle ages it was introduced in order to give power to the priesthood, they having combined with the nobles to obtain this result. The consequence was that the female was robbed of her property, and had a great social wrong committed on her. Only of late years had this wrong been recognised, and to remedy it divorce laws had been introduced, putting the sexes on a footing of equality. Following the tendency of legislation in this respect, this bill was now introduced here, and on that ground he should give it his support.—Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the adjournment of the debate to Friday next, and after some discussion the adjournment was agreed to.

TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH.

Water Supply.—Mr. COWPER resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Neale's motion directing the Government to carry out the recommendations of the report of the Water Commission. He feared the House had not yet got sufficient information to justify hon. members in adopting a scheme which would entail so large an outlay as this would do. He had read the report, and a portion of the evidence very carefully, and he could not look upon the question as absolutely settled so far as to induce him to give in his adhesion to the scheme. Before doing anything the matter ought to be carried a stage further, and that was to refer it to the Government, so that in the recess they might submit it to officers of the Works department, who could give their report upon the details. Then at the next meeting of Parliament Government would be able to come down with a proposal either to carry out the scheme embodied in the report, or such modification of it as might be thought fit. He moved, as an amendment, that the report be referred to the Government, with a request that immediate steps might be taken towards obtaining an adequate supply of water for Sydney and the suburbs.—Mr. WILSON objected to the amendment, as it would pledge the House to taking the matter out of the hands of the City Municipal Council. He looked upon the report as a very valuable document; but there were many things yet required before it could be made really serviceable, and a good deal more money would yet have to be spent in testing the accuracy of what had already been done. These were matters, however, upon which the House could not speak. There was, however, one subject upon which an opinion might be given, and inquiry might be made, and that was—the advisability of taking the water supply out of the control of the City Corporation. This would be a very good subject for the inquiry and report of a select committee, and when the proper time came he should move that as a further amendment.—Mr. FARNELL felt it would be a waste of time to enter into the subject when the Government had made up its mind to the water question, for shelved it would be if left to the tender mercies of the Government. If the Government dealt with it as Mr. Cowper proposed, it would be virtually sending it back to be reported upon by the gentlemen who had drawn it up, and that was merely wasting time. He had gone through all the calculations, and found them to be perfectly correct, although it might be that the data upon which some of them were founded were incorrect; but still there was quite sufficient to guide them, and the only complaint he had to make was that perhaps the Commission had not given Mr. Woore's scheme sufficient consideration. Sooner than the scheme should go into the hands of the Government to be put out of sight, he should vote for the select committee, for that would at least keep it in sight and mind.—Mr. M. H. STEPHEN recommended that the Government should send to England for a competent hydraulic engineer, to whom the report of the Commission should be referred.—Mr. GARRETT objected to the select committee, and thought the natural consequence of the Government taking the scheme into their own hands would be that the Corporation would have no more to do with it.—Mr. PIDDINGTON entered into a consideration of the recommendations of the Commission, and thought some further inquiry ought to be made by a select committee of this House.—Mr. ROBERTSON thought the wiser plan would be to let the matter rest in the hands of the Government, for it would be madness to rush into the scheme without some further inquiry than that which had already been made. Honorable members need not be alarmed, for no Government would be foolish enough to undertake any scheme without first getting the sanction of Parliament to it.—Mr. FORSTER admitted that he had followed Mr. Neale in his procedure thus far with considerable hesitation and doubt, and now that they had reached thus far he did not feel inclined to go further. The report was anything but complete, and much more information was required before finally determining the question involved in the report. Reviewing the proposals contained in the report, he explained where he thought further inquiry was necessary or where he conceived them to be faulty. He thought only the Government could now deal with the matter and bring it into such a shape as could be dealt with by the House. He also warned the House that if they executed these works other localities would also demand water supply, and their demand could not, in justice, be refused.—Mr. WINDEYER regarded this handing over the subject to the Government as an actual shelving of the question, and warned Mr. Neale not to be deluded into accepting the proposal of the Government.—Mr. FITZPATRICK expressed his intention of voting against the resolution and the amendments.—Mr. LLOYD should support the resolution, because he believed that the citizens of Sydney were both able and willing to pay the interest of whatever outlay was required.—Mr. DRIVER intended to vote for sending this question to a select committee, in order to enable the Corporation of Sydney to show, in their defence, that they and their officers had done their utmost to ensure a full supply of water to the city.—Mr. ALEXANDER moved the adjournment of the debate to that day week, and, after a brief discussion, this was carried by 22 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Public Roads Bill.—Mr. Forster moved the third reading of the Public Schools Bill. Mr Wilson opposed the third reading, and moved the recommittal of the bill, in order to have the 12th clause reconsidered. That clause gave up the right secured by the deeds of grant of the Government to take lands for roads in any part of the country; and he contended that, by giving up this right, the Government would seriously impede the settlement of the country. Without roads there could be no settlement, and the Government could not obtain roads without this right, for they would be called upon to pay so large a sum for compensation that the public funds would never be able to bear it. Mr Forster declined to accede to the recommittal. The question had already been very fully argued; but, as an answer to Mr. Wilson, he asserted that they would never have any large body of landholders so long as the Government insisted upon maintaining their right to take back land for roads. No large body of freeholders would ever consent to hold lands which might at any time be so cut up as to be rendered useless. The third reading was carried by a majority of 30 to 7.

Railway Expenditure.—Mr. Samuel moved the House into Committee of Supply. Sir James Martin moved as an amendment, that before going into the railway estimates, the committee should be instructed to examine Mr. Ashdown, the accountant to the Railway Department. He stated at great length his reasons for desiring to have Mr. Ashdown examined. He more particularly referred to the item of £3500 for balance of railway expenses in 1868, pointing out that they must then have known what the actual amount was, and it looked rather suspicious, that being known, that they should have amounted to this round sum. Mr. Samuel entered into lengthy explanation of the circumstances alluded to by Sir James Martin, concluding by asserting that he should not object to the examination of Mr. Ashdown, provided that Mr. Whitton also was examined. All the Government desired was to have full explanations laid before the House. Mr. Cowper did not know what this motion was to effect. It could bring about no result except to delay the business of the Government, and had been brought forward for no other object. Mr. Farnell thought the statement of the Treasurer required some further elucidation; whilst Mr. King regarded it as perfectly clear and straightforward. The amended motion, providing for the examination of both Mr. Ashdown and Mr. Whitton, was carried by a majority of 22 to 10.

Arbitration in Mr. Cumming's Case.—£150 for fees, &c., to Mr. James Hoskins, as Crown's arbitrator in the case of Cummings v. the Crown, was moved. Sir James Martin opposed this vote on the ground that two motions for referring this matter to arbitration had been negatived by the House by large majorities; whilst on a third occasion the House had been counted out over it. After having twice declared that this case should not be referred to arbitration, he would ask if the House would sanction so deliberate a breach of their resolution as this appeared to be. Mr. Forster said that when this matter was last before the House, the House took so little interest in the matter that a quorum could not be kept together to deal with it. Had there been any strong feeling against it, hon. members would have been present to give their votes, and on this ground the Government had decided to refer the matter. He admitted that it was wrong in principle to employ members of this House as arbitrators; and would take care that he should never appoint them again. Mr. Robertson spoke at great length in favour of the claim, and contended that members of the House, being representatives of the people, were the best men who could be selected as arbitrators. Mr. Wilson denied that Mr. Cummings was a run-holder in the ordinary acceptation of the term, for he held the land, which was within the settled districts, by annual lease only. Mr. Robertson contended that the Gold-fields Act would bear no such construction as that attempted to be put upon it by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Piddington quoted from the Gold-fields Act of 1851 in order to show that Mr. Wilson's view was the correct one, and that a yearly tenant was not entitled to claim compensation under it. He also read from Mr. Maclean's evidence in support of this view. He also went very fully into the merits of the case in reply to the statements made by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Forster remarked upon the different manner in which the then Government had dealt with the cases of Mr. Sutherland and of Mr. Cummings, and *suggested* that the *former* had been met favourably because he was a supporter of that Government, and that the latter had been thrown over because he was one of their most systematic opponents. Mr. Lloyd believed that the Government had done wrong in referring the matter to arbitration after the House had twice decided that it should not be so referred. He should, therefore, vote against them. Mr. Garrett went at great length into the circumstances of Mr. Cummings's claim; and urged that when the House was counted out last session, there was a majority in favour of referring this question to arbitration, as large as any majority which had previously voted against the motion. After some remarks from Mr. Hoskins, the vote was carried by 21 to 16.

PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In the Legislative Assembly, on the 22nd instant, Mr. Cowper resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Neale's motion directing the Government to carry out the recommendations of the report of the Water Commission. He feared the House had not yet got sufficient information to justify hon. members in adopting a scheme which would entail so large an outlay as this would do. He had read the report, and a portion of the evidence very carefully, and he could not look upon the question as absolutely settled so far as to induce him to give in his adhesion to the scheme. Before doing anything the matter ought to be carried a stage further, and that was to refer it to the Government, so that in the recess they might submit it to officers of the Works department, who could give their report upon the details. Then at the next meeting of Parliament Government would be able to come down with a proposal either to carry out the scheme embodied in the report, or such modification of it as might be thought fit. He moved as an amendment that the report be referred to the Government, with a request that immediate steps might be taken towards obtaining an adequate supply of water for Sydney and the suburbs. Mr. Wilson objected to the amendment, as it would pledge the House to taking the matter out of the hands of the City Municipal Council. He looked upon the report as a very valuable document; but there were many things yet required before it could be made really serviceable, and a good deal more money would yet have to be spent in testing the accuracy of what had already been done. These were matters, however, upon which the House could not speak. There was, however, one subject upon which an opinion might be given, and inquiry might be made, and that was—the advisability of taking the water supply out of the control of the City Corporation. This would be a very good subject for the inquiry and report of a select committee, and when the proper time came he should move that as a further amendment. The debate stands adjourned for a week.

The reclamation of Blackwattle Bay, for which money was voted by the Legislative Assembly about two years ago, is still in abeyance. The reclamation is one confessedly of the greatest importance to the health of the south-western portion of the city and its suburbs; but it unfortunately happens that the amount voted is not nearly sufficient for the work required to be done, and the Government do not seem disposed to contract any liability considerably in excess of what they have Parliamentary sanction for doing. On the 1st of March the subject was brought under the notice of the Minister for Works by a deputation which waited upon him from the directors of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, respecting one of their viaducts which crosses the head of Blackwattle bay. We believe that the Minister had applied to the Company for permission to widen one of the bays of their bridge through which the silt dredged *from* other parts of the harbour might be conveyed for the purpose of the reclamation. The reclamation of the Bay would render the Company's bridge useless for all purposes of revenue, and the directors therefore refused to hand over the bridge to the Government on terms so disadvantageous to them. The Minister informed the deputation that he estimated the bay could be filled in for £12,000, if the company's viaduct could be used as desired, and that by other means the reclamation would cost £35,000. The deputation intimated that the company were willing to sell the bridge for what it had cost them to construct, but the Minister is not willing to purchase it on those terms. Since then the directors have made proposals to the Minister for Works for the sale of the whole or part of the property of the Pyrmont Bridge Company.

A short discussion took place in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st instant, relative to the dredging of the harbour of Port Jackson, when the following return, moved for by Mr. Tunks, was ordered to be furnished:—"1. The names, number, and prime cost of the dredging-machines and other vessels employed in removing silt in the harbour of Port Jackson; their dimensions, capacity, and power of performing the several kinds of work for which they were constructed. 2 The particulars of the working expenses and cost of repairs of the above, the sites of their operations, the quantity of silt removed weekly, distinguishing the quantity used in each reclamation from the quantity carried out to sea, from 1st January, 1869, to 21st February, 1870, inclusive. 3. The cube yards of filling-in originally required in the several reclamations in hand, the quantity of silt used in each, and the cost of the same per yard for landing. 4. A copy of the last specification and contract for landing silt at each reclamation respectively."

Tenders have been called for by the Government for the construction of wells on the road between Booligal and Wilcannia; and the Commissioner for Roads, under whom the works are to be carried out, has gone to Hay to complete arrangements. £1045 was expended in boring for water last winter, but a large part of that sum is expected to be repaid by the sale of the horses and plant. The Government will use every endeavour to have the works carried on vigorously during the coming winter.

In reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly, on the 11th instant, Mr. Sutherland stated that of the £50,000 raised by loan for the construction of works at the Clarence River Heads, £21,807 had been expended and the Government had it under consideration as to whether or not they will proceed with the construction of the Northern Breakwater.

On the 8th instant, questions were asked by Mr. Jennings respecting the bridge over the Murray, and the following information was elicited from the Minister for Public Works: That a site had been agreed upon between the Governments of this colony and that of Victoria; that the sum of £16,000 is available for the bridge, which is to be constructed by the Government of Victoria, this colony paying one-half the cost; and that the bridge is to be constructed that it can be used for the purposes of a railway.

Owing to the non-voting of the necessary funds by the Government (the *Wagga Wagga Express* states), nothing has been done by the snagging parties on the Murrumbidgee during the present season. During the last three years the river has been sufficiently cleared by the parties under Mr. Lobatt to admit of the safe passage of steamers between Gundagai and Narandera, a distance of 203 miles. In the course of this time also some 10,000 large snags have been burned, removed, and otherwise disposed of; and had the work been carried on during the season, a good channel would have by this time been cleared all the way to Hay. The snagging parties now possess two steam winches working on barges 18 x 20 feet, nine handpower winches in barges of 10 x 20 feet, twenty smaller punts, and two boats, all of which were built at Gundagai, but are now lying useless and idle. A few miles below the town, at the place where the Victoria steamer struck on her last voyage to that town, a perfect mass of snags is now exposed to view. Now that the river is low these obstructions, as well as the worst of those lying at some other bad places, might easily be removed. It is to be hoped that before the water rises some money will be voted for snagging purposes, and that upon the worst of these places some little clearing work will be immediately commenced.

RAILWAYS.

COMMANDER Onslow, by a question which he put to the Secretary for Lands in the Legislative Assembly on the 4th instant, brought under notice the subject of timber reserves for railway purposes. In the Western district, more especially, there is a great scarcity of timber suitable for sleepers, and the difficulty of getting sleepers is said to be the chief cause of the great delay which has occurred in the completion of one or two of the contracts on the Western extension. It would appear from the answer given by the Minister that the subject has not yet been taken into consideration by the Government; but when the matter does come to be considered it will in all probability, be found that the cost of maintaining persons to protect the timber reserves, which might be proclaimed, would be greater than the loss from liability to destruction. The question, however, appears to be one of considerable importance; and in the event of the Parliament sanctioning the extensions of the present lines now projected, it will be forced still more strongly on the attention of the Government. We believe that timber reserves exist on the Victorian side of the Murray, and it is alleged by the local journals that while this is the case, the timber growing on this side in New South Wales territory is being appropriated without authority for sleepers to be used in the construction of Victorian lines.

The floods which have occurred in the Hunter River district during the last week, have submerged a large portion of the Northern line between West Maitland and Newcastle, and traffic is at present suspended.

We learn from a statement made by the Minister for Works (the Hon. John Sutherland) in the Assembly on the 11th instant, that the iron work for the bridge over the Hunter at Aberdeen, has arrived in the colony, and that tenders are to be at once invited for the erection of the superstructure.

The select committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to consider the question of railway extension and the modes of internal communication best adapted to the requirements and the means of the colony, have examined a considerable number of witnesses, and it is expected that their report will be presented to Parliament in the course of a few days.

The almost uninterrupted wet weather which has prevailed during the month, has considerably retarded the works in progress, and on some of the contracts very little, if anything, has been done. With respect to the Northern line, we have to report that the laying of the permanent way has now reached a point five miles north of Musclebrook, and in all probability it will be laid as far as Aberdeen in the course of a fortnight. The boxing-up will be done with gravel from a pit at Musclebrook, and it will take about three weeks to complete this work. The contractors are building a temporary bridge over the Hunter, at Aberdeen, and they intend to ballast the line from Aberdeen to the end of the contract with material taken from the bed of the Hunter at Aberdeen. The earthworks and the brickwork have been nearly stopped by the wet weather for some time past. About fifty men are now employed on the bridge at Aberdeen, and the work is in very good form. It is expected that two piers will be ready to receive the superstructure in the course of the next month. On the next contract (No. 5) there is little to report. Only 250 men are at work in the cuttings, and the brickmaking is very nearly at a standstill.

As to the Western line, we believe that the ballasting on contract No. 5 is not yet completed, and that no work of any consequence has been done. On contract No. 7 scarcely more than half the usual progress is reported to have been made, the rainy weather having enforced a partial cessation of work. Eighteen gangs of men are at work in the cuttings, and eight of them are employed upon very hard granite; and there the work, from the necessity of the case, proceeds but slowly. Four gangs of bricklayers are at work on the contract. The fifty-feet bridge, at 100 miles 37 chains, is now ready for the string course; and the bridge at 99 miles 50 chains has been commenced. Solitary Creek became swollen by the rains, and a week or two ago its waters rose to the height of a foot above the highest flood level hitherto known. The centres of the bridge at 98 miles 41 chains were knocked down by floating timber and swept away. About six feet of the arch was turned on each side; but, having been set for several days, the cement was well hardened, and not the slightest injury was done. One 5-feet and one 3 feet culvert have been finished. On contract No. 8 the cuttings are now in progress, four of which are being worked with waggon roads. One 8 feet and two 3 feet culverts are in progress. About 100,000 bricks are on the ground for the double 15-feet culvert at Salt Water Creek, and about 360,000 bricks have been burnt during the past month. Little progress has been made with the fencing.

TELEGRAPHS.

The line to Gabo Island has been completed as far as the Spit, and the work is now in abeyance pending the delivery of the iron poles required for its completion. It is expected that the light-house at Gabo Island will be brought into communication in the course of a month.

The line to the Clarence River Heads has been finished, and stations were in the early part of the month opened at the Clarence River Heads and Rocky Mouth.

The subject as to the advisability of reducing the telegraphic rate between this colony and Victoria is now under the consideration of the Government.

GOLD AND OTHER MINING.

The most important feature in our gold history for the past month has been undoubtedly the passing of a resolution by the Assembly calling on the Government to appoint a Commission to inquire into the working of the gold-fields law and the state of our gold-fields. These fields, though they have given a most unmistakably handsome yield, as compared with the small number of men employed upon them, have been all but ruined by the utter neglect with which they have been treated by all parties in power. The mining interest has been looked upon as of no importance in comparison with others who made themselves more urgently pressing upon the Government, and insisted upon that attention which there was no one of energy enough to demand for the gold-fields. Of late, things have taken a very material change. Capitalists have gone in upon our reefs and have invested their means to develop them; and thus a class of persons has obtained an interest in the diggings, who will not allow the wants of the miner to be disregarded, or permit that justice should be refused to him. There has also been an increase in the number of members interested in the gold-fields, and Mr. M. H. Stephen and Mr. Lloyd have recruited the ranks of the gold-fields members proper.

This being the case, Mr. Church, on the 4th March, carried a resolution affirming the desirability of appointing a Commission of Inquiry to visit the gold-fields, to take evidence on the spot, to examine for themselves the several localities, to report to the Governor all that they might see worthy of note, and to suggest such alterations in the existing law which might seem desirable.

Such a Commission will have it in its power to do immense service to the colony, if it does its work properly. An accurate account of the results of the workings upon the various gold fields will give a confidence in the production of gold in New South Wales that can only result in attracting to our diggings a much larger population than they have ever before possessed. Circulated in England, it will assure the intending emigrant who may select New South Wales for his future home, that this one out of our many resources offers a boundless field for labour, where the strong arm and the stout mind will always secure an adequate reward for the labour of the one and the courage of the other.

With respect to the gold-fields themselves, there has been no particularly exciting event, if we except the flooding of the claims at Nerrigundah, and more recently of those in the Araluen Valley. Luckily the miners were this time pretty well prepared for what was coming, and there has been but little loss beyond the extra labour which the clearing out of the claims must necessarily entail.

On Murphy and Co.'s reef, at Sandy Creek, in the Tumut district, there has been a very good yield of gold. Three tons of stone from the prospecting claim having given thirty ounces of gold, or 10 oz. to the ton.

Accounts have reached us of two new rushes in the Mudgee district, but as yet no authentic particulars have come to hand. One of these is in the vicinity of the Two-mile Flat, and the other on the Sydney Road between Appletree Flat and the Cudgegong township. The result of these rushes is looked for with some interest, as payable ground in these directions will indicate the probability of a very great extent of auriferous workings.

Diamonds have been found at Bingera, in the North, and at the Little River in the South, and in both instances the editors of the local papers vouch for the genuineness of the stones exhibited. With regard to the former locality, it has long been known that precious stones have been brought thence, picked out by the miners from their wash dirt.

We have this month received a very interesting account of the workings of the Belmore Mining Company at Burrangong, Lambing Flat, and as it gives to those who are far distant something like a faint idea of what is being done in more than one quarter in the eager search after the precious metal, we quote enough of it to show the style of working. "A cutting of perhaps one hundred feet broad has been carried down on a slope of the bank of the Main Creek, to a depth of about twenty-two feet. Since that a fresh cutting has been commenced on the bottom of the old one, and deepened to thirty-six feet at the face where it is forty-four feet broad. From the face a double tramway is laid, seventy-seven yards long, up which the trucks, each of which holds half a load of dirt, are drawn, and then emptied at the bank of the creek. The drawing up of the trucks is done by horse power, with a double rope, travelling on rollers on each side of the horse walk, by which means, while one truck is drawn up, the other is lowered, thus economising time and power. The time taken in filling each truck, drawing it up to the top of the incline, emptying it, and lowering it down to the face to be again filled, is two minutes. The shaft—the dimensions of which are six feet by two and a half, in which the pump is fixed—is sunk some distance behind the cutting; it is securely timbered, and its depth is sixty-two feet, twenty-two of which are sunk into the rock. At about fifty-nine feet, a water level for the purpose of draining the works is driven, thus leaving a well of three feet deep in the pump shaft; this water level runs to the east forty-four feet, at which point it is crossed by another drive running thirty-six feet north and south, thus forming a T. The water, of which there is plenty, is raised by a pump of twelve inches bore, worked by the engine, into a tank erected eighteen feet above the ground. Alongside of the tank, and a few feet below the level of the bottom of it, a staging is erected, from which a box sluice, to be supplied with water from the tank, is to be laid. The wash dirt, after being raised by the engine, will be conveyed in a truck to the head of the sluice. This arrangement will ensure a good fall into the creek for the tailings."

For the first time during the last six years the Peel River has been flooded, and the miners in that district have at last obtained a supply of that water, the want of which for so long a period has almost brought digging in that quarter to a stand-still.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH'S TWEED FACTORY.

In one of our issues of last month we reprinted from the *Australasian* a report of the eighth half-yearly meeting of the Victorian Woollen and Cloth Manufacturing Company at Geelong. In apposition to the details there given, we now give a few particulars concerning the factory of Mr. Ebsworth. This is altogether a private establishment, and is conducted not by a company, but by the energy and enterprise of Mr. Ebsworth alone.

At foot we give an account of the quantity of cloth manufactured at the Sussex-street establishment during the past three years. Before that time, the machinery was by degrees undergoing a course of thorough repair, so that some portion of it was always idle, and it was not deemed worth while to keep an exact record of the production. Sometimes all the machinery was going, whilst at others it was standing for six or eight weeks, and at others portions were not worked. In 1867, Mr. Ebsworth imported the self-acting mules, and got them in working order to commence the year 1868, when the addition gave a considerable increase in production. The totals of the half-year will be found to approach very nearly to each other, and perhaps it would be better to take the annual production as the better guide.

These returns, it must be borne in mind, are only from the machinery in the old mill, and must not be taken to include the machinery imported last year, and erected in the part of the mill recently purchased by Mr. Ebsworth, and formerly used as a flour mill. At the time the weaving was all done by hand looms.

Before giving the return of the yield, it may be interesting to give a list of the new machinery erected in this establishment during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present year, and only got to work just at the present time. On this account there will only really be nine months of this year during which the increase from this new machinery will be taken into account in the yield for 1870.

The new machinery consists of:—One scribbler, 60 inches wide, cylinders all iron, with patent balling machine; one carder, with patent condenser 60 inches, likewise all iron cylinders; one patent continuous spinning frame of 150 spindles, working direct from condenser bobbin—the most perfect machine in existence, and believed to be the only one in the colonies; one horizontal warping mill and beaming machine, driven by power; one pair of washing rollers for scouring three pieces at the same time; two pairs fulling stocks of the largest and most powerful size in use; one improved willow machine; one patent wool burring machine; one new horizontal engine, 18-horse power, with entire new shafting, gearing, &c., besides re-arrangement of finishing apparatus, consisting of cutters (perpetual) and steam brushing machines; eight power-looms of the latest and most improved make, for working plain cloth up to the most complicated of jacquard loom work.

The production of tweed during the past three years has been:—In 1867, January to June, 38,953 yards; July to December, 34,823 yards—total, 73,776 yards; in 1868, January to June, 42,081 yards; July to December, 49,559 yards—total, 91,630 yards; in 1869, January to June, 47,552 yards; July to December, 43,270 yards; total, 90,822 yards.

NEW INVENTIONS.

On Monday afternoon, Mr Milner Stephen made some further experiments with his newly-invented gold-washing machine, of which we gave a description in our issue of Friday last. A number of gentlemen, some of them directly interested in gold-mining, were present, and among them we noticed Mr. J. Manton, Mr. J. Alger, Mr. C. Leicester, Mr. Deloitte, Mr W. Church, M.L.A., Mr. G. Spring, M.L.A., Mr. D. Egan (Postmaster General), Captain Scott, P.M., Mr. Prince, the Rev. J. West, and Mr. H. Reed. Mr. Stephen, prior to making his experiments, explained to the gentlemen assembled the merits of the new machine as compared with those of the existing appliances for procuring gold. He said that until the present time no machine had been constructed upon anything like scientific principles for extracting gold & precious stones in alluvial operations. The old and still existing cradle, long-tom, puddling machine and other appliances were all more or less rude. He explained that the rollers or crushing part of the machine were admirably adapted to pulverise the claybolls which were formed in the puddling machines; and with which diggers always found much trouble. Hunt's machine, now in use in Mudgee, was an ore cleansing machine. It performed this work thoroughly, and also separated the mineral substances, securing gems and gold. But it would not secure the impalpably fine dust, known as floating gold; and it could not get through much work, nor deal with the wash-dirt at all until it had been sighted or screened into the condition of "tailings." It also required extra labour to work it. Mr. Stephen believes that his machine will prove very valuable to quartz-crushing proprietors by superseding the use of the copper ripple tables and blankets, and thus save £250 per annum to each mill using the machine, besides performing the work more efficiently. He further claimed for the machine the merit of combining six processes,—viz., the sluice box, by which it was fed; the cradle; the puddling roller, or harrows; the amalgamator; the gem collector, and the crushing roller, for treating claybolls, or burnt quartz, or for trying what percentage of gold it contained. Another advantage of the machine is a contrivance to convert the pulley to which the eccentric pin is adjusted into a driving pulley to work a rotatory pump, where running water is not to be had, and water has to be pumped from a well or tank. Having given the company a tolerably minute description of the various parts of the machine, Mr. Stephen then proceeded practically to test it. Eight diamonds, fifty gems, a box of tin ore, and 10 dwts. of moderately fine gold, with some nuggets, were thrown upon some wash-dirt on the hopper at the top of the cradle. The sluice-box being supplied with dirt, a stream of water was turned upon it. The machine at the same time was set in motion, being worked by a man. After being well washed the various parts of the cradle were separated. From the gem collector the diamonds were all recovered, as were also the box of tin ore, and all the gems with the exception of two; the non-recovery of these being accounted for by the excessive pitch which at the close of the experiment had been put upon the cradle, for the purpose of showing its mode of working to the visitors. From the amalgamator or bottom part of the cradle, the fine gold was procured, which had worked its way through the openings of the gem receiver. The experiment with this, which is esteemed by the inventor the triumph of the machine, was, however, vitiated by the presence of a small quantity of mercury. Hence it could not be told accurately how much gold was secured. There appeared, however, to be a small quantity missing. The crushing apparatus connected with the machine was also experimented with. The manner in which it worked was explained by Mr. Stephen, several sandstones being crushed. We omitted to mention in our report of the previous experiments that Mr. E. N. Emmett and Mr. Leicester, both gentlemen interested in mining pursuits, were present, and, as we understand, the former gentleman was so satisfied with the performances that he declared his intention to use these machines as soon as Mr. Stephen had obtained his patent. The invention of the machine is certainly creditable to a gentleman not connected practically with mining pursuits, and we trust his labour will be rewarded with success.

NEW INVENTION FOR RULING PAPER.—Our readers are probably acquainted with the ruling machine, by which the faint blue lines are placed on paper—copy books, for instance. A large number of printed forms are also marked with faint lines, which at present involves double labour, the sheet being first printed on, and then ruled—or *vice versa*. It is obvious, therefore, that an invention by which both these operations can be performed at the same time will not only save labour, but (what is of much more importance) will save time, and considerably expedite that particular kind of work. An invention of this nature has lately been completed, and put into practical operation, by Mr. Chapman, foreman of the machine department of the Government Printing Office. It is simple in construction, and devoid of cumbrous machinery—consisting of three horizontal circular bars for the inking process, and a bar on which the circular discs are ranged that come in contact with the paper on the cylinder of the machine, and by which the ruling is effected. This unique invention is easily attached to a machine, and is not put in motion by straps or tapes, but by thickening a portion of the edges of the cylinder, which are brought in contact with two wheels at either end on the nearest bar while the sheet is being ruled, and when the process is over stops till the next sheet passes through. The distance between the lines can be regulated at will, as the revolving discs, which are made of brass with sharpened edges, are movable on their axle; the distances are obtained by placing between each ruler a circular piece of wood fitting on the bar in the same way as the brass pieces; this is supplemented by a paper washer if necessary, and when the required number are placed in position they are screwed tightly together; the ink at present used for this ruling machine is what is known as printer's ink, and is conveyed from a reservoir through the means of rollers, which are brought into contact with each other by a small eccentric wheel. Mr. Chapman, however, is confident that with other appliances he can mark with the more liquid ink at present in use. In such an establishment as the Government Printing Office, or indeed in any office where large quantities of ruled forms are printed, this invention will prove invaluable; and though at present there are points in it which require some little alteration and improvement, we feel satisfied it will ere long come into general favour, and so may be recorded as another successful effort of colonial skill.

INSTALLATION OF MR. J. S. FARNELL AS PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER, I.C.

On Monday afternoon, the 14th March, the Right Worshipful Brother James Squire Farnell, J.P., M.L.A., was formally installed as the Provincial Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons in New South Wales, under the Irish Constitution. The installation took place in the Masonic Hall, York-street; the R. W. Brother John Williams, J.P., Past District Grand Master under the English Constitution, officiating at the impressive ceremony, which was conducted according to the ancient and established usages of the above named mystic fraternity. The P.D.G.M. was assisted by the three Grand Lodges—English, Irish, and Scotch. Most of the leading members of the craft were present, the Brethren under the English and Scottish Constitutions assembling on the occasion in proof of their goodwill and cordial sympathy with their brothers under the I.C. Every influential member of the Order under the Irish Constitution, resident in Sydney, was in attendance. The P.G.L. was opened at about 4.30, by Brother John Williams; on the right hand of whom sat the R.W. the P.G.M. Brother J. S. Farnell, the new Provincial Grand Master, the R.W. the Past Provincial Grand Master I.C., George Thornton, J.P. being on the left.

Next to Brother Farnell sat Brother E. O. Smith, the Deputy District Grand Master, E.C., and near that gentleman the District Grand Secretary Brother John A. Mathews, and other distinguished Freemasons. To the left of the chair, next to the P.P.G.M. Thornton, I.C., sat the Acting Provincial Grand Master, W. G. Sedgwick, of the Scottish Constitution, P.P.D.G.M., Brother J. W. Guise, I.C., and Brothers John Clark, J. Wearne, M.L.A., W. Tunks, M.L.A., and others. After the prayer of the Provincial Grand Chaplain, an anthem was sung by the choir. The lodge was then raised through the second to the third degree, after which the P.D.G.M. Williams called upon the Provincial Grand Secretary (Brother J. B. Jackson) to read the letters patent of the Provincial Grand Master of Ireland—his Grace the Duke of Leinster. The P.G.S. read the patent accordingly. By it Brother James Squire Farnell was, in accordance with the expressed desire of the brethren in the I.C., in New South Wales, absolutely nominated and appointed to be Provincial Grand Master of New South Wales (I.C.) on the retirement of Provincial Grand Master George Thornton. The P.D.G.M. having received the patent, and satisfied himself as to its contents, and as to the seal and signature, said that by virtue of that document he and all Masons were bound to recognise Brother Farnell as the Provincial Grand Master for New South Wales in the Irish Constitution. The newly appointed Provincial Grand Master was then "presented" from the west, and the Obligation was administered to him by the P.D.G.M., and he was invested with the splendid insignia of his office. Suitable anthems were sung, and the Provincial Grand Master, having been placed in the chair, was duly saluted by the assembled Brethren. The newly appointed P.G.M. confirmed the appointments of the P.G. Lodge. He was then proclaimed by the Installing officer in the east, in the west, and in the south—the brethren saluting as they passed. Solemn music was played as the members of the Order went to the chair. The P.G.L. was then lowered to the first degree, and the F.C. and E.A. Brethren were re-admitted.

The Installing officer, in a few earnest and brotherly words, addressed the P.G.M., and expressed the satisfaction which he felt at seeing him raised to so distinguished a position in the craft.

Brother P.G.M. Farnell acknowledged his obligations to all the brethren, and described his vivid sense of the responsibilities which had been thrown upon him by acceptance of that office to which he had been called. He had not sought it, but had been willing to accept it when he found that it was the general wish of his brethren in the Irish Constitution that he should so do—after the retirement of their P. Provincial Grand Master, their esteemed Brother Thornton, whom they were proud to see again present amongst them. That brother had resigned his high office when his affairs had obliged him to return for a while to the mother country; and he had resigned because he feared lest in his absence the interests of the Order might suffer. The P.G.M. proceeded to address the brethren, at some length, on the end and object of Freemasonry, insisting strongly on the moral beauty of the system, and its numerous advantages. He was most anxious that a United Grand Lodge should here be established, and he hoped that his tenure of office here might possibly enable him to do somewhat that would tend to advance so desirable an end. He should like to see an Australian Grand Lodge, believing they were quite able to manage their own affairs—(cheers)—especially as their interests as Masons in this part of the world were all very closely identified. Until that union was effected, he would do all that he could to co-operate with Masons of other Constitutions.

The Past Provincial Grand Master George Thornton explained the reason why he had retired from the high office of P.G.M. of the I.C. It was not from indifference to the interests of Irish masonry, or masonry under any constitution whatever, but simply because he feared lest his absence from the colony might prove to be injurious to their masonic interests. He should always remain warmly and cordially identified with Freemasonry, as a private member; and he would show himself a working member on his return from his next intended visit to England.

An anthem was then sung, and the Lodge was duly closed. About 300 Brethren were present.

THE BANQUET.

The Masonic banquet, in celebration of the installation of Brother James Squire Farnell, M.L.A., as Provincial Grand Master of New South Wales, under the Irish Constitution, took place in the Masonic Hall, in the evening, at 8 o'clock. About 150 of the brethren (all in Masonic craft regalia, sat down to table; the fare provided being excellent—considerably better than the attendance. Beside the Provincial Grand Master Farnell sat the D.D.G.M., E. O. Smith, E.C., and the Acting Provincial Grand Master Sedgwick, of the S.C. Near these gentlemen were Brothers R. W. Moore, W. Godson, H. Dobson, W. Vial, J. A. Mathews, W. Powell, J. B. Jackson, J. Clark, J. Small, M. Israel, and E. Reeve. The side tables were both well filled. All the customary toasts were done honour to on the occasion. Immediately after the health of the Queen, the company drank to the health of "His Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Ireland."

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MESSRS. P. N. RUSSELL AND CO.'S NEW RAILWAY CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE large building just erected by the Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., as a workshop for the exclusive manufacture of railway rolling stock, has its principal frontage in Barker street, immediately opposite the extensive premises occupied by the same firm as a foundry and general engineering works. In length it extends back as far as Duncan-street, a distance of 268 feet, and is 75 feet in width throughout its entire length. The building consists of a ground and upper floor, the former being 16 feet in height from the ground to underside of floor joists, the latter 14 feet from the floor level to the iron tie-rods of roof, and about 28 feet to the top of ventilator. The principal fronts in Barker and Duncan streets are built of brick on stone foundations, and are similar in design, each front having on the ground story four circular arched doors or gateways 9 feet 6 inches wide, furnished with glazed sliding doors; over each archway and in the upper story are two coupled circular-headed windows. The two sides of the building are strongly framed of timber, on substantial stone foundations, and covered with galvanized corrugated iron. There are on each side forty-eight large windows, the upper portions of which are made to swing open on pivots. Immediately above the windows of the top story are louvre ventilators to secure a constant current of air on this story. The roof (with the exception of the purlins) is entirely constructed of wrought iron, and is formed in a single span of 75 feet; this is likewise covered with corrugated iron, and is surmounted by a ventilator running from end to end of the building. The ground floor, or pavement of the lower portion of the premises, is composed of a mixture of ashes and coal-tar, thoroughly beaten and rammed into a solid hard bed. There are on this floor four lines of rails running the whole length of the building between the Barker and Duncan streets gateways. Situated at the north-east corner of the building, on the lower floor, and partitioned off from the rest of the shop, is the engine-house, in which is one of Corliss's patent valve engines of 30-horse power, to drive the various machinery. Immediately adjoining the engine-house is the large breaking-down frame. This machine is capable of cutting into planks, &c., any log not exceeding three feet in width. Abreast of this is the circular-saw bench, manufactured by Messrs. Marshall, Sons, and Co., of Gainsborough. Still further to the left of the breaking-down frame is the planing-machine, from Messrs. Robinson and Son's factory, at Rochdale. There is also, on this floor a large surfacing-machine, in which the timber to be planed is carried backwards and forwards on a rack-table under a revolving disc 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, furnished on the underside with planing-irons or cutters. Besides those already enumerated, there are various boring, morticing, and tenoning machines, small saw benches, also cross-cutting saw bench, and small planing machine. On the upper floor, and at the same end of the building, are a small circular saw bench, a circular saw re-cutting bench, a band saw, and planing and morticing machines for the lighter work. We understand the firm have ordered from England, morticing, tenoning, moulding, rebating, grooving, and other machines of the most approved kinds, and with all the latest improvements. Detached from the building by a narrow roadway stands a two-story building, 73 feet long x 28 feet wide, containing, on the ground floor, the boiler to supply the engine, and a large room for storing timber, &c. The upper floor communicates with the large building by means of a light iron bridge, and will be used for stores, &c. We may mention that the "bodies" of the carriages are manufactured in the upper story, and conveyed, when finished, by a travelling crane to the openings, or hatches (four in number) left in the floor, and then lowered into their respective under-frames, which are constructed on the ground floor, and on the lines of rails before-mentioned. The trucks are made entirely on the ground floor. The firm are only just now building break vans, cattle-trucks, horse-boxes, and goods-trucks, &c.; but they soon expect to commence on first and second class carriages, samples of which they purpose exhibiting at the show in August next.

About three hundred gentlemen accepted the invitation of Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. to be present at the opening of the factory. The company, which included his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, nearly all the members of both Houses of Parliament, the foreign consuls, the members of the Municipal Council of Sydney, as well as most of the leading professional men and merchants of the city, together with many gentlemen occupying prominent positions in the Civil Service—began to assemble at the factory at about half-past 11 o'clock, and from that time until about 1, they interested themselves by inspecting the machinery, which was at work throughout the factory. Great admiration was expressed at the exact and finished manner in which the various descriptions of work were performed. His Excellency and the rest of the visitors were also present at the casting of a section of the first cylinder for the Hay Bridge; and they also appeared to be much gratified by an examination of the various processes carried on throughout the large establishment of their hosts.

Work was stopped throughout the premises at 1 o'clock, and the visitors then repaired to the upper floor of the factory, where a sumptuous luncheon awaited them. The walls of the room were draped with flags and evergreens, and flags also depended in graceful folds from the iron trusswork supporting the roof. Immediately over the chair was placed the Royal Coat of Arms, manufactured by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. from colonial iron, and forwarded by them to the Paris Exhibition of 1866. His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., occupied the chair, and on his right sat his Excellency the Earl of Belmore. The company comprised the leading people of the community.

The toasts "The Queen," "His Excellency the Governor," "Prosperity and Honour to the Legislative Council and Assembly of New South Wales," were proposed by the CHAIRMAN and were received enthusiastically.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR said the toast which he had to propose was the health of the Messrs. Russell, coupling with it the manufactures of the colony. (Cheers.) On one of the last occasions that he had the advantage and the privilege of being present at an assemblage approaching in any degree to the importance of that which he now saw before him, he was able, from some information that he had derived from the Registrar-General, to inform the assembled company that during the last ten years—the ten years before the meeting of last year—the manufactures of the colony had increased from somewhere between 500 and 600 to from 3500 to 300, that was to say, about sixfold. That statement, he believed, was received with a little astonishment, and he had no doubt that it was also received with great satisfaction. The circumstance that he was enabled to make such a statement as that was, no doubt, a fact that did great credit to this colony. Although he was not able at this moment to say what increase there might have been since that time last year, yet, at the same time, it could not fail to be a matter of great satisfaction to all present, to see such a magnificent room as that in which we were now assembled. (Cheers.) He did not know that he had had the opportunity of visiting many large establishments; but he thought he might say that, with the exception of some of the Royal dockyards, he never saw such a large and extensive establishment as this one of the Messrs. Russell. It must be gratifying to see rising up in this town a manufactory such as this; and he thought that this was only one among others. He had not visited more than one other establishment; but he thought that Mr. Mort's establishment at Waterview Bay, Balmain, must be very much on the same scale as this. (Cheers.) It was to be hoped that in a very few years manufactures such as this would be the means of developing the national resources of the colony; and he alluded now more particularly to such mines as that at Mittagong, and to the coal deposits in the district of Newcastle and elsewhere. (Cheers.) Sir James Martin had warned us that he must not venture upon politics. In establishing manufactures here there was no doubt great difficulties to be contended with; but as population increased it was natural to suppose that those difficulties would year by year grow less. It could not but be a matter of satisfaction to individuals or to companies who might undertake the development of the mineral resources of the colony to know that there were establishments such as this, and that of Mr. Mort's, on the spot, affording them facilities for the prosecution of their enterprise, and giving them a market for the disposal of their ores. He asked them to drink with all the honours to the health of Messrs. Russell and Co. and the manufactures of the colony. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with great cheering.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, on rising to respond, was greeted with protracted applause. He said that as senior member of the firm whose name had been associated with the toast which had just been proposed by his Excellency in such high and complimentary terms, he had much pleasure in responding on behalf of himself and his partners. He thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been proposed and received, and also for the honour they had all done them by being present on this this occasion. We specially thanked his Excellency for his presence here to-day, and the Chairman for presiding at this entertainment. From the time of our arrival at Sydney until the year 1851, the progress of the colony was but slow and uncertain; and so to all other enterprises, our business advanced but slowly. On gold being discovered, however, in the year 1851, like many other manufacturing interests, that which we were engaged received an impetus which caused it to advance, and to continue steadily to improve ever since, until it had reached its present proportions. It might, perhaps, be interesting if I proceeded to refer, briefly to the growth of the establishment, as shown in the number of men and boys employed in it since 1851, and the amount of wages paid them per annum. In 1851, we employed 80 men and boys, and the wages we paid amounted to £3800; in 1860, we employed 200 men and boys, to whom we paid £9500; in 1865, we employed 321 men and boys, to whom we paid £27,250; in 1869, we employed 345 men and boys, to whom we paid £34,610. (Cheers.) He found, on referring to their books, that we had, from the year 1860, paid no less than £239,600 in wages. (Cheers.) During last year we completed the iron work for two large bridges, one at Yass and the other at Bathurst, the raw material for which only was imported. These were two of the largest works of the kind in the colony. In the Yass bridge the cast-iron cylinders weighed 53 tons 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., and the wrought-iron in superstructure 183 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.; the total being 237 tons 8 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs. In the Bathurst bridge the cast-iron cylinders weighed 95 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs, and the wrought-iron in superstructure 248 tons 14 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.; giving a total of 344 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs. When our works should be in full operation we should employ not less than 450 men and boys. Last year we turned out of our works, manufactured from the raw material, 1200 tons of iron castings, 20 tons of brass castings, and 150 tons of wrought-iron work forgings; and our consumption of coal and coke was 970 tons of the former, and 350 tons of the latter. Until very recently it was considered by many a matter of impossibility to have the railway rolling-stock manufactured in the colony, although small contracts, for a few goods trucks at a time, were executed by ourselves and others, from time to time as required; and it was not until the wise measure of calling for tenders for a supply for a period of five years was introduced that we gave the subject our special consideration. (Cheers.) The building we now occupied, and the machinery which it contained, formed a part of the extensive preparations we were making to carry out our contract, we hoped, with satisfaction to the Government and credit to ourselves. (Cheers.) Since the acceptance of our tender in June last—eight months ago—this building had been erected at a cost of over £14,000, our contract being carried on at the same time; and we considered since then that we had given ample proof, if such were necessary, that not only were we in a position to manufacture all the rolling stock that might be required for the next five years, so as to compare favourably with the imported articles as regarded quality of workmanship and material, but also at a saving to the country of from £20 000 to £30,000 on the estimated quantity of rolling-stock required. (Cheers.) With these remarks he again begged to return thanks for the honour which they had done the firm.

Sir JAMES MARTIN proposed the health of the chairman, to which Sir ALFRED STEPHEN responded, expressing the pleasure he felt in presiding.

Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL had much pleasure in proposing the health of Mr. T. S. Mort. (Prolonged cheering.) Mr. Mort's enterprise was too well known for him to make any but the mere passing allusion to it. Mr. Mort was now a competitor, but he was happy to say, not an opponent. He called upon them to drink a bumper to the health of Mr. T. S. Mort. (Cheers).

The toast was drunk, with cheers.

Mr. T. S. MORT said it was very kind of his good friend, Mr. Russell, to propose his health; he had been taken quite by surprise by the compliment, but he appreciated it perhaps the more on that account. It was quite true that he was a member of the craft, a very unworthy member, and a member he might say almost by accident. He'd aided by every means in his power to promote the industry with which he was connected, but all that he might ever have done was completely sunk into the shade before the undertaking which we saw before us to-day. He considered that this was one of the very best exhibitions that had ever taken place in the colony—(cheers)—and he believed that nothing had ever been done in any exhibition in this colony which would result in so much good as the exhibition of this day. (Cheers.) He was very pleased indeed to see so many members of our Legislature here to-day. They must remember that this building had really been raised by the action of one or two hon. members of the State and of the present Parliament. If it had not been for their indomitable perseverance in bringing about the contract which had been entered into by the Messrs. Russell, this building would not have been here to-day. But this was only a step in the ladder which we had to climb to make this country what it would yet become. It was one of the first of a series of industries that had yet to be established here. But in order to have these industries established we must have some little encouragement. If the contract had only been for a certain number of carriages to meet current requirements, Messrs. Russell would not have interested themselves in it, and the work might have gone to England, where it had always gone. But a wise policy suggested that a tender should be called for under which a five-years' contract should be secured, and that made it worth the while of colonial firms to enter into the competition. And it had been as wisely determined that we should not so exactly look to the price. To initiate an industry of this kind to compete with the genius of England, the low-priced capital and the low-priced labour of England, to fight against such odds as that—a man must have some higher bonus for him. If you had gone to Mr. Russell a year ago and we asked him to make your rolling stock, he would have asked a price that would have appalled you; but with the little encouragement you had given him he would tell you twelve months hence that he would compete with any part of the world. (Cheers.) This was only one industry out of a great many to which the same remark applied. He acknowledged that he was a free trader—(cheers)—a free trader to the backbone; but he said that there must be some encouragement—(cheers)—some inducement to foster these industries in the country. He had seen a large number of industries perish in this country, not because they had not inherent strength, but because they had been strangled, as it were, by the competition of other countries. He could refer to the time when soap was an article of importation into this country. Every man knew perfectly well that we could make soap a great deal cheaper than we could get it from England, for we had the tallow and everything on the spot to do it with. But constant shipments were perseveringly sent out, which kept down the market price, and the consequence was that unless a man had a very strong back indeed he could not bear up against them until he could establish his industry. Take the article of maizena, with which he was intimately connected. A great many years ago he observed that corn grew here almost spontaneously, and was a large industry of our farmers, but yet he saw that corn flour was sent out here, and sold at the almost fabulous price of 1s. a pound. He at last met with a gentleman, such as he had long been looking out for, and, with another friend, he commenced the maizena industry. We immediately lowered the price to 5d. a pound; but we had had to contend against shipments which kept dropping in now and then in the hope, as he supposed, that we should be swamped, as indeed we should have been had we not have thoroughly believed in the industry. We now sold our maizena (which many people said was better than the corn flour imported) at threepence a pound less, and yet we were in danger of having that industry strangled. We were rich in kerosene shale, and yet thousands of tuns of kerosene oil were annually imported, although we had abundance of the material from which we could make it at a less price. It was the perpetual small shipments that came rolling in that swamped us. It was no departure from the principles of free trade to ask from the Government such a tariff for revenue purposes as should enable us to manufacture such articles as we could produce here. (Cheers.) He did not ask it in the name of protection, but he asked it in the name of colonial industry. (Cheers.) He was satisfied that there was a great future before us if we could only get a little encouragement in the shape of a revenue tariff. (Cheers.) This building, which would give employment to so many families, would not have been in existence but for the small encouragement which had been given. His Excellency the Governor had been kind enough to mention the establishment with which he was connected. How about the locomotive contract? The manufacture of locomotives could not have been started here, but under a similar contract such as that which Messrs. Russell and Co. had taken for the other rolling stock; and he hesitated not to say that the small sum in excess which the Government now paid for them would, in five years, enable us to make locomotives at a less price than they could be imported for. (Cheers.) In the meantime, the youth of the colony was being trained to this industry; and it was something for them, as parents, to have an occupation to which they could put their sons. It seemed to him to be the height of folly for any gentleman to refuse to keep employment of this kind in the country. If you could count the shillings you issued from the Treasury, you would find that they all found their way back again. The Messrs. Russell paid their men; the men distributed the money among the butchers, bakers, grocers, &c.; and so on, through the ramifications of society it flowed until it found its way back again, by a sort of attractive influence, to the coffers of the Treasury, from which it started. This was a point that we ought not to lose sight of. He would conclude by thanking Mr. Russell for the kind manner in which he had proposed his health.

At 4 o'clock the tables were again spread for the entertainment of the employés of the establishment, and no fewer than 400 persons again surrounded the festive board. Among the visitors were Professor Smith, Messrs. J. Richardson, J. Lucas, J. M. Alderson, Broderick, J. H. Thomas (Inspector of Railway Rolling Stock), and other gentlemen. Mr. G. Watt, chief foreman of the firm, occupied the chair, and Mr. Downing, the principal draftsman, occupied the vice-chair.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

EIGHTEEN students passed the Matriculation Examination at the University, viz.:—

Anderson (Sydney Grammar School)
Aspinall (Camden College).
Backhouse (Mr. Kinloch's)
Dickson (private study)
Dunn (Mr. Kinloch's)
Gibbes (Camden College)
Hyndes (Lyndhurst)
Kelly (Sydney Grammar School)
Kent (Camden College)
King (Mr. Stephens')
Manning (Mr. Stephens')
Mathieson (Camden College)
M'Lardy (Sydney Grammar School)
M'Phillamy (Mr. Savigny's, Bathurst)
Peter (Sydney Grammar School)
Pring (The King's School, Parramatta)
Shepherd (private study)
Thompson (Camden College).

The scholarships were awarded as follows:—

1ST YEAR.

Hyndes
Kelly
Backhouse (honourable mention).
Names Alphabetical.
Anderson
M'Phillamy
Pring.

2ND YEAR.

Coghlan } æq.
Plomley }
Kent.

3RD YEAR.

R. M. Sly.

Proximè accessit.

Rennie.

"Barker" Scholarship for Mathematics } R. M. Sly.
"Deas Thomson" ditto for Physics } Rennie.

In making their report to the Senate, the Examiners expressed the satisfaction they felt at being able to announce that the proficiency exhibited was generally in advance of that of previous years, a fact which reflected credit on the candidates and their instructors.

FLOODS IN THE HUNTER DISTRICT.

DURING the past fortnight, a most disastrous flood has occurred on the Hunter, by which a vast amount of agricultural produce and growing crops has been *destroyed*, one or two houses washed away, and, saddest of all, several persons drowned. From successive issues of the *Maitland Mercury* we summarise the following account of the flood:—

After some days of heavy rain, the river at the Belmore Bridge, West Maitland, had risen to a height of 22 feet on the 10th instant, rising the next day, however, to a height of 29 feet.

We cannot say that on the 10th there were any well-founded apprehensions of an overflow of the banks; people seeing the river rise so slowly were induced to hope for exemption after all, but this circumstance gave additional interest to news from above, and many persons removed during the day after seeing this news. On Friday morning, though the rise was not very greatly additional, being eighteen inches or two feet, as we have said, looks of anxiety began to be directed to weak places in embankments and to depressions in the bounds of the river, and additional persons began to remove from the Horseshoe Bend and other places, lest they should be suddenly overtaken by invading waters. Others, with more confidence in the embankment, which appeared faithful, contented themselves with preparations for flight or for retirement to upstairs rooms, and waited. Corporation men were employed at doubtful points, but there was nothing for it but to wait. The water began during the morning to trickle in through the wall of the embankment opposite the theatre; but it was a mere trickle, and the circumstance did not cause much anxiety. The current on Friday morning, we should say, was running very violently, and large quantities of driftwood were being carried down. Standing on Belmore Bridge, and observing the current, it was evident its greatest strength was setting against the first pier on the West Maitland side; drifted logs and rubbish would strike the pier, sending a thrill through the whole structure, away for a few moments, and then be swept away, the same process might be repeated by the next arrival. About the land pier on the same side a considerable accumulation of rubbish and wood was detained, beside a large number of snakes and lizards, which afforded a mark to boys, who with stones amused themselves in the laudable pursuit of killing these reptiles. The effect of this accumulation of flood drift was to be observed further down the river, for it served to divert the current from setting against the bank at the rear of Messrs. Wolfe and Gorrick's premises and those below them—there was quite still water all along there. Below the Horseshoe Bend, and as the flood waters came sweeping round from the curve at the rear of Messrs. Cohen's, the force of the current was strongly carried against the West Maitland bank of the river, its greatest force being directed rather beyond the stone-faced embankment, impinging upon the precipitous bank at the back of Mr. Bruce's shop. The eddies formed here by the water as it came surging on the land and was beaten back, were very large and powerful, and may result in the loosening and possible fall of the bank.

Until the 10th instant, the floodgates stood well, but on that day at 2 o'clock the corner of the wall nearest to the West Maitland side of the bridge gave way. The front wall appeared to rise in the middle, a crack yawned wider and wider every second, the water gained admittance little by little, and made good its place; the huge wall swayed for a moment, but at last toppled over; one gate went down, and a roaring, seething, foaming, hissing, and surging torrent of water came pouring through the aperture, and underneath the Victoria Bridge, making a tumult of the still stream into which it came for some distance along its course, and rolling onwards in swift career to work destruction to the hopes of the farmers. The water on the river side, when the floodgate broke away, was eleven feet higher than on the creek side; and the first rush of the torrent was so resistless that the big stones of the front wall were spun along the surface of the water for some feet, as if they were but corks. The gate on the East Maitland side still remained, and as time wore on the "rapid" moderated, the reduction of the difference of level between the two parts of the creek of course affecting it. At a point half a mile above the gates the river fell two or three inches; but at Pitnacree, four or five miles lower down the river, was higher than during the previous seven years, said to be attributable to the damming of the creek. With the failure of the gates the Louth Park farmers, who are usually flooded by the overflow of the river water from the creek, gave up hope, and most of them commenced to remove their furniture and live stock out of reach of danger.

The creek did not overflow until next morning, when it made an incursion into Dagworth, where the lands are low. Still, one of the gates standing, the aperture at the mouth of the creek was very much lessened, and in consequence the advance of the water was not very rapid, only the hollow parts of Louth Park being inundated that day. The water continuing to rise on the river, however, it thundered pellmell over the wall of the floodgates in a larger stream, shaking to its foundations the Victoria Bridge in its rapid course up the creek. The most pitiable event of all was the giving way of the Horseshoe Bend embankment about 1 o'clock, about the locality of Penfold's pump. The thing was so sudden that many people could not do more than leave their houses and property to the mercy of the waters, but all was done that could be done to save property. At 4 o'clock the water in the Horseshoe Bend reached the corner of Hunter-street. In half-an-hour it was flowing along the gutter half way to the *Mercury* office. Odd-street was full to within thirty yards of Hunter-street at half-past 4. Boats were starting from the end of Odd-street.

The other town embankments stood well, as did also Scobie's tunnel. The earth at the northern approach to the Belmore Bridge was washed away; but slabs being covered with slabs, traffic was resumed.

Several boats were about on the 11th instant pulling over the submerged lands in all directions, giving warnings to those whose houses were in danger, and in some instances assisting the inmates to remove to places of greater security. One boat reported a large number of farms to be under water at Mulbring, and the crops, principally corn and lucerne, totally destroyed.

The authorities sent up five boats from Newcastle to assist the flooded-out settlers, and some members of the Water Police force arrived in Maitland. Three of the boats were retained in Maitland, and the other two sent on to Singleton. A preliminary meeting was held in Maitland on the 9th instant, for the purpose of organising a water brigade of persons ready and willing to devote themselves to the succour of life and property in cases of flood.

The river continued to rise until late on the night of the 10th, when the height attained appeared to be 30 feet, or 2 feet below the level of the high flood of 1867. It fell about 3 feet 6 inches the next two days, but then again began to rise, and reached 27½ feet. Afterwards it slowly receded until the 17th instant, when, some heavy rain having fallen, it again rose, and on the morning of the 19th, the flood gauge showed the height to be 28 feet, and still rising. With rain falling, and the river at a great height and rising at Singleton, the Maitland people were not at all reassured.

Although the river had gone down twelve feet between the 11th and the 17th instant, the back water continued rising, all that time the lower portions of the creek banks being even below this level. The further rise of the river of course increased the volume of water pouring into the creek; and the result was the spread of the backwater to a most destructive extent over the south of Maitland, and on Louth Park Road down to the left bank of Wallis Creek. Notwithstanding all the efforts of Corporation labourers, the dam below the Elgin-street station broke on the 17th instant, and the racecourse and Nicholson's lucerne paddock were immediately inundated, the water spreading towards Maitland. Graham's tunnel or embankment also burst shortly before, and water poured through it into the Louth Park farms. The water from these two sources met, and many houses in Abbott and Devonshire streets and the back premises of many houses in High-street were flooded, the water rapidly rising. All day and night through the pouring rain, drayloads of furniture, waggons of hay and farm produce, droves of cattle and pigs, and numbers of men, women and children, flooded out, or anticipating that event and removing from danger, were to be seen—a pitiable spectacle—passing through High-street, to seek the asylums that were thrown open, or the cover of friendly roofs; and it is a good and encouraging thought to ponder upon, that, in view of so much calamity, many acts of kindness are performed, and much latent benevolence is evoked. We were glad to know that, in addition to the organised charity of the Benevolent Society, Mrs. Mullen, at her own expense, provided many of the refugees in the Albert Hall with food, and finding that they lacked means to relieve even so little as the hardness of the boards, Mr. Mullen provided them with rugs. The Friday morning train on the 18th from Newcastle was prevented by the rising of the waters from proceeding farther than the High street station, and therefore discharged her passengers and freight there. With regard to the advance of the back-water towards Oakhampton, on the 17th it was rising at the rate of about an inch per hour, was for some distance under the Long Bridge, and was still flowing onwards over the cultivated land there. It had not risen in the cellar of Mr. Logan's stores (Northumberland Soap Works), but in prospect of its further rise the goods were being elevated to a place of safety. On the morning of the 18th the water was only three feet below the roadway of the Long Bridge, and its extent towards Oakhampton could not be seen from that point. The railway was covered, and the water was of course, pretty high up the rear of Keera House, Cedar Grove, &c., and the Chinese garden farther on towards Dagworth. All the houses in the hollow opposite Northumberland Hotel are of course flooded, and the water is high at the locality of the old short bridge.

The earth on either side of the culvert nearest the Belmore Bridge on its northern approach again sank upon the incursion of the water by way of the gully opening above Mr. M'Dougall's house, and traffic was dangerous.

Bolwarra was very extensively flooded, a strong current running in some places over the land. A great many families were taken off by boats.

The greater part of Phœnix Park has been under water, and the crops there will be destroyed. Narrowgut and adjacent localities are also deeply submerged.

There was a stream of water flowing across the East Maitland Road from Wallis Creek, near Mount's Mill, some two feet deep, rendering traffic hazardous.

The water broke over and flooded some cultivated land at Branxton at the first rise of the river, but as it quickly drained off, the damage done will be comparatively trifling.

SINGLETON.

At Singleton, after heavy rain, the river rose, and on the night of the 17th instant, it was 29 feet above its usual level, and telegrams from the up country stated that the Merriwa was flooded, which led to the conclusion that the Goulburn was bank high. Cockfighter's Creek also being flooded to a height of eight feet over the bridge, and the minor creek being also swollen, led to serious apprehensions of a high flood. There being only one boat available for the rescue of persons in danger from the approaching flood-waters, the Mayor of Singleton (Mr. James Moore) with commendable foresight, communicated with the authorities, and by the evening train the Harbour master at Newcastle sent up a large boat and a crew of four men. The Police Magistrate of Newcastle also sent a boat and a man in charge, to be placed under the directions of sub-inspector Thorpe. About midnight on Thursday the river broke over its bank near Mr. Barclay's residence at Kelso, and running through a gully formed by previous flood currents through Messrs. Kernan's and Maguire's cultivation paddocks, under the bridge spanning the Great Northern Railway, Rev. J. S. White's paddock, under the bridge on the road to the Singleton Bridge, and at the rear of the hospital, through Mr. Kingston's paddock, it again joined the flood waters above mentioned. The current was running under the bridge at the rear of the hospital to the depth of about four feet. During the night, the river continued rising at the rate of six inches per hour, it having reached a height of about 32 feet 6 inches at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The rise then became gradually slower, at the rate of only two inches per hour, up to 10 o'clock, when the flood current marked 33 feet. At 1 o'clock only five inches had been added to this height, and the current appeared then to be stationary, and about 12 feet below the great flood of 1867. At Camberwell, a good deal of corn was under water from surface drainage. The river did not overflow its banks.

MUSWELLBROOK.

All business is almost entirely suspended in consequence of the very great severity of the weather, and the impassable state of the roads. Since my last letter rain has been falling incessantly, at least with the exception of Monday last, on which day it held off until about 9 o'clock p.m., since when it has rained in torrents. Great fears of a devastating flood are expressed. The river since morning has been, I understand, rising slowly. In consequence of the bad state of the roads between here and Aberdeen, the mid-day down mail, which had to be brought down on horseback, was delayed beyond the time for the departure of the 2 o'clock train.

TAMWORTH.

The news from Tamworth is of a very serious character, much damage having been done in that locality, by the sudden downpour from the neighbouring hills, the water having swept everything before it in its course to the river. The water rose in the *Examiner* office to such an extent that it was found impossible to issue the paper as usual on Saturday morning. The Namoi is still rising, and it is expected that ere midnight it will be a banker, if it is not over into the street. There has not been so much water in it since the flood of 1864. The Tamworth mail, which should arrive on Saturday afternoon, did not come in until Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, Sandy Creek and the Mooki River being in flood. Nowland's mail coach, which has hitherto run with such marked punctuality, was unable this time to face the "Plains," owing to the sea of water and mud that lies between this town and Breeza. The Murrurundi mail was brought into town on pack-horses, the mailman looking in a most pitiable condition, he being jaded, if anything, more than the poor beasts he had been riding. Monday evening, 4 o'clock p.m.—It has been raining constantly for the last forty hours. At present there is a slight cessation, but not one which we can expect to be of a durable character.

Telegrams received since the above came to hand report that the river at West Maitland rose to a height of 31 feet 3 inches, and that the backwater had become an immense inland sea, extending for miles, and covering thousands of acres of corn, lucerne, potatoes, and other crops. Boats were plying about on this. One of them capsized, and one of its occupants—Mr. M'Lachlan, a baker, of West Maitland—was drowned. The distress was very great indeed [illegible] horses, stores, and public buildings being filled with the flooded-out people, to whom the Benevolent Society and private individuals were affording relief. At East Maitland, a man named M'Fadden was drowned. Communication between East and West Maitland was suspended.

GREAT FLOOD AT MARYBOROUGH.

IT is our painful duty (says the *Maryborough Chronicle*) to record the visitation of a most disastrous flood in our district, and which unfortunately gives indications of being even more calamitous than that of 1864. The rapidity with which the river has risen, and the height attained in so short a time is very alarming; the continuous heavy rain which is still pouring down, and the absence of any intelligence, through the telegraph lines being down, from Gympie, gives no hope of its speedy abatement.

The weather on Friday, the 11th instant, was very unsettled; fitful gusts of wind from the north with smart showers, but nothing to portend the heavy gale and flooding rain which commenced a little after 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The wind began from the south, and gradually hour by hour crept round to west and then to north-west, every hour increasing in violence until daylight, when it was blowing with hurricane force, and then galvanised roofing commenced to fly, and buildings weak by reason of age or faulty construction were levelled to the ground, the rain falling all the time, heavier and heavier. During Saturday the wind veered round from north-west to north-east, and somewhat abated its force, but the rain came down as heavily as ever. By 2 o'clock in the afternoon the wharf was covered, and it was evident a flood was imminent. All Saturday afternoon the river slowly rose, and was rising when night closed in, and all night through the rain descended, and the flood swelled; and early on Sunday morning the settlers living out at the end of the pocket which forms the south eastern suburb of Maryborough found the flood had almost surrounded them; indeed, on a few of the lowest lying farms the residents were already completely cut off, and they could do nothing but fire off guns and wait for rescue. The dangerous condition of these farms in case of flood was known to many of our townsmen, and was not forgotten. Mr. R. B. Sheridan had the Customs' boat manned, and was off as soon as it was daylight to render what assistance might be required, and the pilot boat, under the charge of pilot Captain Tredwen, followed soon after; Alderman Adams, in another boat, being all there, rendering good service, and, before many hours, all the residents in that locality were safe. While this was going on the Mayor (Mr. E. Booker), in a boat, visited the little settlement brought into existence by the Union Saw Mills, and found several humpies had been blown over by the wind, and from others the tenants escaping, being threatened to be swallowed up by the rising waters. These people were all brought to town, and a shelter afforded them at the store lately occupied by Messrs. Rankin and Co., where, by his Worship's instructions, they were plentifully supplied with food. In the course of the afternoon a woman named Mary Burn was drowned in Kent-street in trying to cross from the rise on the other side of the saw mills into the town. An eye-witness of the accident tells us that, judging from her conduct, she must have been drunk, as she deliberately went into the water where any sober or sane person would be certain she must be drowned, and her conduct was like that of a drunken person. The woman seemed to have got along all right until she got to the bridge, when the sweep of water carried her off her feet, and she was not seen again. Though there have been rumours of other accidents, up to the time we write (midnight, Monday) there has not been a single case of drowning that we can find any proof of. It may be taken for granted that in every case where loss of life is known to have occurred the water police, or the police authorities, are sure to be made acquainted with it, and they know of no other deaths than that above reported. Our townsman, Mr. Barns, solicitor, had a narrow escape. He was in a boat, with some other gentleman, going over the Union Saw Mills, the property being the subject of an equity suit, in which he is engaged by the party in possession, when, by a sudden lurch of the boat, he was thrown into the water, happily with no worse results than a ducking.

The rain on Sunday was light, and the wind, which was E.S.E., had gone down considerably, but the rain continued all night, with occasional storms of great violence. Yesterday the downpour was much heavier than on the previous day. According to our reckoning, the flood on Sunday, at its height, was sixteen feet above high water mark, and, at the time of our going to press, it had attained the height of the great flood of 1864; and, as the river was still rising, we have fears, as we have already said, we have not seen the worst of this flood yet.

On Saturday afternoon, the 12th, the A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egmont was moved from the wharf and anchored in the stream, steam up. The steam-tug Hercules was also at the wharf, but a heavy mass of drift running against her set her free. She was brought up again, and again broke loose, and was then steamed over to a spot on the other side of the Mary, lower down, where a bend in the river caused some protection. The little steamer M. A. Eaton, found so serviceable in our river trade, which was anchored near the Union Saw Mills, sank early on Sunday morning. How this happened we could not learn, but she was badly in want of repair, and would not stand rough usage. A punt also sank at the ferry. The sailing crafts, Lalla Rookh, Lucy and Adelaide, and Hannah Broomfield, are all riding the storm out bravely in the stream.

FRESH IN THE HAWKESBURY.

FRESHES occurred in the Nepean and Hawkesbury. The river began to rise on the 17th instant, and continued rising up to 10 o'clock on the 18th, and attained a sufficient elevation to let the water in from the river upon a large area of cultivated land on the Richmond Bottoms. Many acres of corn are consequently under water in that locality, and will probably be destroyed. From thence the flood may be traced in broad expanse along the flats below Clarendon and Clifton, round the estate of Mr. John Barker, on the Richmond road to Rickaby's Creek. This tributary of the Hawkesbury has overflown and flooded all the lowlands at either side of the Richmond River, and spread out into a vast sheet of water beyond the railway viaduct, covering a great quantity of the Fairfield land on one side and Dargin's and Robert's on the other. Fortunately, however, the cultivation here is not extensive, though some corn will probably be lost. The water is several feet over what is called Roberts's Bridge, and extends along the Richmond Road for nearly half a mile, cutting off communication between Richmond and Windsor, except by railway. On Saturday, the flood was washing over one end of the Cornwallis Bridge, but it is now two feet below. There appears to be very little land under water in the Cornwallis, and no injury will be sustained in that neighbourhood. Many of the settlers, however, have been put to great inconvenience in removing their families and household effects to the high lands. But for that precaution they are to be recommended. Had they always been as wise, much valuable property on previous occasions might have been saved to them. At Wilberforce there is no flood, unless in the vicinity of Bushell's Lagoon, where some small area of cultivation is said to be inundated. On the Pitt-town Bottoms there is a large quantity of corn under water, and the road is impassable. The place which has suffered most, as in general, and where there is no doubt the greatest body of water, is along the South Creek. Hundreds of acres of luxuriant crops are submerged, and only here and there can be seen the tops of a few cornstalks above the surface. The principal farms that are flooded are Johnston's, Drew's, Beard's, Wood's, Gow's, M'Quade's, and Cunneen's. Very little, if any, of the corn on these farms had been pulled, and probably a great portion of the grain will be worthless. The road, of course, between Windsor and M'Grath's hill is flooded and impassable. The scene along the South Creek is one of an expansive lake stretching for miles until it loses itself to the view amidst the woods which border the South Creek and Eastern Creek in the distance. A large portion of the Peninsula is flooded, and it is expected that some corn fields on that estate will also suffer. News has been received from the Colo River to the effect that the flood in the Colo district is very severe. At Windsor the water rose altogether about 26 feet, and it is considered exceedingly fortunate to escape at that. The river receded, but has since risen again in consequence of the heavy rains in the Goulburn district causing the Wollondilly to flood.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

THE annual intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and New South Wales was played at Melbourne on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th of February. The match created a great deal of interest in the colonies, and on the third day play was witnessed by about seven thousand persons. As on the majority of occasions, the result was a victory for the Victorians.

The following is the full score of the match:—

VICTORIA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Gordon, 2, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, b Jones 22
R. W. Wardill, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, run out 24
W. Campbell, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, c E. Gregory, b Lawrence 13
D. Campbell, 1, 3, run out 4
Robertson, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, b Coates 32
Kelly, 1, 1, 4, 4, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, 4, 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, run out 53
Cosstick, b Sheridan 0
Phillips, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, not out 14
Conway, 1, b Sheridan 1
Wills, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 4, 1, l b w, b Lawrence 13
Reid, c N. Thompson, b Lawrence 0
Byes, 2 2
Leg byes, 2, 1 3

Total 181

Wickets fell thus:—1, 44; 2, 54; 3, 61; 4, 65; 5, 147; 6, 147; 7, 155; 8, 158; 9, 180; 10, 181.

Bowling Analysis.—Victoria—First Innings: Twopenny, 84 balls, 41 runs, 10 maidens; Coates, 56 balls, 27 runs, 3 maidens, 1 wicket; N. Thompson, 44 balls, 18 runs, 3 maidens; Jones, 68 balls, 16 runs, 9 maidens, 1 wicket; D. Gregory, 24 balls, 13 runs; Lawrence, 66 balls, 32 runs, 3 maidens, 3 wickets; Hewitt, 16 balls, 13 runs; Sheridan, 40 balls, 12 runs, 4 maidens, 2 wickets; E. Gregory, 8 balls, 4 runs.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRST INNINGS.

N. Thompson, 1, 1, 1, c Gordon, b Cosstick 3
E. Gregory, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, c Cosstick, b Wardill 64
Oliver, 1, 1, 1, b Cosstick 3
Sheridan, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, b Wardill 43
Coates, 1, 2, 1, c Gordon, b Wills 4
Hewitt, b Wardill 0
Lawrence, 1, 3, 2, c Wardill, b Gordon 6
D. Gregory, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, b Cosstick 14
Jones, 3, 1, 1, b Wills 5
Twopenny, 1, 3, 2, 2, b Cosstick 8
C. D. Thompson, 1, 1, 1, not out 3
Byes, 1, ... 1
Leg byes, 1, 1 2
Wides, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 8

Total 164

Wickets fell thus:—1, 8; 2, 23; 3, 117; 4, 122; 5, 122; 6, 130; 7, 137; 8, 151; 9, 161; 10, 164.

Bowling Analysis.—New South Wales—First Innings: Cosstick, 90 balls, 37 runs, 9 maidens, 4 wickets, 1 wide; Wills, 136 balls, 48 runs, 13 maidens, 2 wickets; C. Reid, 44 balls, 16 runs, 5 maidens; Gordon, 44 balls, 24 runs, 4 maidens, 1 wicket; Conway, 12 balls, 5 runs, 6 wides; Wardill, 36 balls, 23 runs, 1 maiden, 3 wickets, 1 wide.

VICTORIA.

SECOND INNINGS.

Wardill, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 1, 4, 4, b D. Gregory 53
Phillips, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1, 1, b Coates 22
Gordon, 2, 1, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 3, 4, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 4, 1, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1 b w, b Jones 121
Kelly, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, b Sheridan 17
Robertson, 4, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, c Hewitt, b Lawrence 38
W. Campbell, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, b D. Gregory 10
D. Campbell, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1, 3, 4, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, b D. Gregory 49
Cosstick, 2, 2, 3, b Coates 7
Wills, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, b D. Gregory ... ... [illegible]
Conway, b D. Gregory 0
Reid, not out 0
Byes, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3 ... ... [illegible]
Leg byes, 1, 1, 1, 2 5

Total 337

Wickets fell thus:—1, 46; 2, 117; 3, 159; 4, 221; 5, 237; 6, 301; 7, 314; 8, 334; 9, 334; 10, 337.

Bowling Analysis.—Victoria.—Second Innings: Twopenny, 36 balls, 15 runs, 2 maidens; Hewitt, 29 balls, 20 runs; Thompson, 80 balls, 39 runs, 4 maidens; Coates, 68 balls, 57 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wickets; Sheridan, 48 balls, 27 runs, 4 maidens, 1 wicket; Lawrence, 60 balls, 47 runs, 1 maiden, 1 wicket; D. Gregory, 151 balls, 55 runs, 14 maidens, 5 wickets; Jones, 44 balls, 32 runs, 2 maidens, 1 wicket; E. Gregory, 56 balls, 26 runs, 6 maidens.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SECOND INNINGS.

Lawrence, 1, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 4, b Gordon 24
Jones, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, b Cosstick 20
D. Gregory, 1, 1, b Gordon 2
N. Thompson, 4, 1, 1, 1, 4, b Cosstick 11
Sheridan, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, run out 18
E. Gregory, 1, 1, 3, 1, 1, b Cosstick 7
Coates, b Cosstick 0
Hewitt, 1, c Cuzens (sub.), b Cosstick 1
Oliver, b Cosstick 0
Twopenny, b Wills 0
C. D. Thompson, not out 0
Byes, 1, 1, 2 4
Leg byes, 1, 1 2

Total 89

Wickets fell thus:—1, 44; 2, 50; 3, 56; 4, 71; 5, 85; 6, 87; 7, 87; 8, 88; 9, 89; 10, 89.

Bowling Analysis.—New South Wales—Second Innings—Cosstick, 144 balls, 40 runs, 13 maidens, 6 wickets; Reid, 18 balls, 7 runs; Wills, 97 balls, 20 runs, 14 maidens, 1 wicket; Gordon, 32 balls, 16 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wickets.

The following table shows the results of all the intercolonial matches played between the two colonies:—

MATCHES PLAYED BETWEEN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

—	Date.		Where played.	Winning side.	Won by
1	March,	1856	Melbourne	N. S. Wales	3 wickets.
2	Jan.,	1857	Sydney	N. S. Wales	65 runs.
3	Jan.,	1858	Melbourne	Victoria	171 runs.
4	Jan.,	1859	Sydney	Victoria	2 wickets.
5	Feb.,	1860	Melbourne	Victoria	69 runs.
6	Jan.,	1861	Sydney	Victoria	21 runs.
7	Jan.,	1862	Melbourne	Victoria	10 wickets.
8	Feb.,	1863	Sydney	N. S. Wales	84 runs.
9	Dec.,	1865	Melbourne	Victoria	In one innings with 23 runs to spare.
10	Dec.,	1866	Sydney	N. S. Wales	In one innings with 13 runs to spare.
11	Dec.,	1867	Melbourne	Victoria	7 wickets.
12	March,	1869	Sydney	Victoria	78 runs.
13	Feb.,	1870	Melbourne	Victoria	264 runs.

NEW ZEALAND.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN KEMP AND TE KOOTI. ELEVEN HAUHAUS KILLED.

THE correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald* writes from Tauranga, on February 14:—To-day news was brought in by way of Maketu that an engagement had taken place near Ohiwa between Kemp's force and the Hauhaus under Te Kooti, when eleven of the latter were killed, without the slightest casualty on the side of the former. Te Kooti is pushing on for the Uriwera country. I will forward the particulars by the Jane to-morrow morning, if I am enabled to do so. By the same means I learn that the notorious Louis Baker has met his end rather summarily. This rascal has been long known here under the designation of Kereopa, his sympathies with the cannibal of that name being well known to us, as well as his constant communication with Te Kooti, Hakarahia, and other rebels, indeed he was a more welcome guest with them than with the Europeans. This man was a French Canadian, and several months ago was received in some menial capacity on board her Majesty's ship Rosario, in this harbour, from which vessel he has more than once or twice deserted, on each occasion visiting his quondam associates, the Hauhaus. His last desertion occurred last month, just previous to the departure of the Rosario for Wellington, when he was seen offering a portion of his sailor's clothing (new) for a mere trifle. He afterwards made for his old haunts, and was recently taken prisoner by the friendlies, when it was understood he would be handed over to the Imperial authorities, and, no doubt, shot. One portion of this trouble was, however, saved his captors, as it would seem that yesterday or the day before he endeavoured to make his escape to his old friends when he was shot down. I am informed the recreant fell by the weapon of Major Drummond Hay; if so, that officer could hardly have rendered a more signal service to the district. A strong party is being formed for the purpose of prospecting the land of the Hauhaus who recently attacked our troops.

Mr. Way arrived in Auckland from the Thames, via Ohinemuri. Just before leaving Tauranga, a gentleman named Hunter had arrived at that place from Maketu, with despatches from the hon. Defence Minister, which were forwarded to Auckland by a vessel named the Jane, then about leaving. The information he brought was to the effect that a number of Te Kooti's men had laid an ambush near Ohiwa, but failed to shoot any of the friendlies. As the Hauhaus were retiring from the ambush they were met by a party under Major Kemp, and twelve of the rebels killed. The natives belonged to the same party that so recently made an attack upon Ohiwa. Te Kooti was reported to be making all possible speed to reach the Uriwera country.

The following telegram was received by the Hon. the Defence Minister from Lieutenant Colonel Moule:—

"February 24, 12 p.m., 1870.

"A native lately in from the interior brings news of an engagement somewhere between Rotorua and Opotiki; twenty-two of Te Kooti's men killed and Kereopa taken prisoner. Topia's force the one engaged. These sort of reports are not reliable. Tana and Thompson's widows were on their way to Waihou. They report peace at Tokangamutu, to which place they quickly return."

Raglan, February 23.

Tawhiao, the Maori King, and 500 of his followers, on the way to Raglan, are now at Aotea. The Raglan natives have just sent them a present of 1000 loaves of bread, 10 bags of sugar, and 500 blankets. They are expected in Raglan to-morrow or next day. Great preparations are being made for their reception. Natives from all parts of the country are flocking in fast; over 2000 are now expected. In a former communication, I urged the necessity of restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors to natives, and more especially at the coming great meeting, when about 2000 strangers may be expected to visit Raglan. The truth of that advice is daily becoming more apparent, as lately we have had an unusual increase of drunkenness amongst the natives, numbers of whom, of both sexes, are frequently seen rolling about the streets in every stage of intoxication; and, what makes matters still worse for the natives, they are supplied with an inferior sort of liquor to what Europeans are, and I have every reason to believe that frequent intoxication from strongly adulterated liquors is one great reason why insanity is so much on the increase amongst the natives. It is really time the authorities should take some steps to stop such goings on, for, so long as unprincipled men can palm off their trash with impunity, drunkenness and insanity, and their attendant evils, will continue to be the bane of the native race.

THE INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

IN accordance with the motion of Mr. Cowper, it was agreed that the Water Supply question should be postponed for a fortnight. Doubtless the Mayor of Sydney, the Court of Aldermen, and the gentlemen of the Agricultural Society, invited to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Exhibition Building in Prince Alfred Park, would have gladly voted for the postponement of the very troublesome supply of water which damped that event. Still the company assembled put a Tapleyan face upon the affair, and, in spite of the rain, the stone was laid amid exhibition weather. It was not allowed that the falling rain was ominous of ill. It was taken to be an emblem of the fertilising influence that shall fall upon the germinal principle of such great meetings of the sons of industry as will take place within the building, which will speedily be classed amongst the institutions of New South Wales.

Judging from the report of the ceremonial all parties appear to be quite convinced of the ability and intention of the contractor to have the building finished by the time specified; and, as there is but a margin of one month allowed between the final performance and the opening, this a great point gained. The Corporation, having become infected with the energy of the Agricultural Society, is now evidently bent upon carrying out the design with spirit; so that between one and another of these powers, we shall get something worthy of signalising the hundredth anniversary of Captain Cook's peeping into Botany Bay.

The exhibition is to be intercolonial, and no pains are spared to acquaint the Australian colonies, privately, and, we believe, through our Government, of the scope and objects of the undertaking; and beyond the Australian colonies, Cape Colony, New Caledonia, &c., have been apprised of the society's design. We may therefore expect the affair to be well advertised abroad, and that the agents appointed will be careful to secure the adequate representation of the raw and manufactured products of each colony.

In commenting lately on the preliminary announcement of the intended Exhibition, we omitted to take note of one object not specified in that document, but still entertained, as may be seen from a report of the interview which took place between the Premier and some members of the Agricultural Society on Monday. A despatch reached this colony some months since, from the Secretary of State, commending to the attention of the Government the notice of a series of Annual International Exhibitions of selected works, the first of which is to occur in May, 1870. The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, having a surplus to dispose of, are determined to use it for the benefit of the cause in which it was collected, and therefore invite exhibitors from all quarters of the world to compete.

One of the objects of the deputation already mentioned was to offer the Government the services of a committee appointed from the Council of the Agricultural Society, to examine the exhibits presented, and to correspond with the London Commissioners respecting their admission. The opportunity for the display and selection of such things at the exhibition will be excellent, so that there can be little doubt of the Government's availing themselves of the offer.

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RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

MARCH 16.—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Peter's, Woolloomooloo, was held, at which it was resolved to purchase the buildings recently erected between the church and Forbes-street, making thereby provision for a parsonage and a schoolhouse, as well as a convenient entrance from Forbes-street into the church.

The Rev J. T. Schleicher, being about to proceed to Europe, has resigned the living of Hunter's Hill; and the Rev. J. Shaw of Brisbane Water, is to supply the vacancy at Scone, caused by the removal of Canon Child to Morpeth.

16.—A public meeting was held at Luddenham to initiate steps for the erection of a church, and a handsome sum was contributed on the spot. Sir Charles Nicholson has given seventeen acres of land for church purposes, besides a handsome contribution to the building fund.

PRESBYTERIAN.

March 8.—The Presbytery of Sydney met in the Scots Church, Jamison-street (Dr. Lang's) for the ordination of the Rev. Daniel Blue, who for two years had been labouring with much acceptance in various parts of the colony.

11.—The tenth anniversary of the Ashfield Sunday-school was celebrated in St. David's Church, about 170 scholars being present. The children had collected the sum of £15, within the previous six months on behalf of the mission ship Day Spring.

15.—The anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Nairn with the Rev. Dr. Fullerton was celebrated by a tea and public meeting in the Temperance Hall.

WESLEYAN.

A series of meetings have been held in several of the churches in Sydney and suburbs in connection with the Foreign Missionary Society, which have been addressed by three recently returned missionaries the Revs. W. Moore, W. Fletcher, and F. Firth. The expenditure of the society for the past year amounted to £16,000, but the income returns have not been completed.

CONGREGATIONAL.

March 11.—A meeting was held in the Point Piper schoolroom, at which a valedictory address was presented to the Rev. Thomas S. Forsaith, who recently resigned the pastorate of the Point Piper church.

15.—The first anniversary of the opening of the Burwood church was celebrated. After tea, a public meeting was held, Mr. John Fairfax presiding. The sum of £200 was subscribed towards the liquidation of a debt of £700 upon the building.

The John Williams, missionary brig, will sail for the South Sea Islands in a few days, taking as passengers the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Green, and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce.

BAPTIST.

March 15.—The Rev. J. B. M'Cure, who has for nine years been the pastor of the Baptist church in Pitt-street, being to leave the colony for England, a valedictory tea and public meeting was held in the church, in the course of which the rev. gentleman was presented with an address and a purse of sovereigns.

16.—The anniversary of the opening of the Glebe Island chapel was held. After tea a public meeting was held, Mr. T. B. Roling presiding. The income was £32 in excess of the expenditure of the year, but there was an outstanding debt of £70 upon the building towards the liquidation of which nearly £30 was subscribed in the course of the evening.

NON-SECTARIAN.

March 15.—The annual meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Masonic Hall, his Excellency the Earl of Belmore in the chair. The income of the society during the past year, for sales and for subscriptions, amounted to £1794 3s. 2d.; and the expenditure, inclusive of a free contribution of £500 to the Parent Society, balanced the account. On building account, the treasurer holds a balance of £1139 10s. 10d.

MUNICIPAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Municipal Council of Sydney are effecting a great improvement in George-street, by taking back to the proper line the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Bennett, Brothers, grocers, and which encroached several feet on the footpath. Compensation is to be given to the owner of the property. On the opposite side of the street a still greater improvement is about to be carried out. The entire front portion of the southern division of the markets is to be pulled down, and a row of shops built in its place. The shops, however, will be taken back about ten feet from the front line of the present buildings. They will be somewhat similar in appearance to the shops which were constructed some years ago in front of the northern division of the markets, but will have an additional story to come flush up to the street. Tenders for the work will be called for almost immediately. When this improvement is completed, the present unsightly building known as the Central Police Office, will form the only obstruction on the western side of George-street, south of Market-street. The Police Court buildings are, however, so ill adapted for the purposes for which they are now used, and so old and decayed, that the Government will doubtless, before long, take the necessary steps to alter or remove them.

After the last quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council, which was held on the 9th instant, the Mayor and Aldermen proceeded to inspect several of the works in progress. The weather was anything but suited for such an expedition, as the rain poured down in torrents, and was accompanied by a gale of wind which drove the falling drops into the faces of those who braved the storm. The first place visited was Dawes Point, at which place the Corporation are erecting some very fine baths for the use of the citizens residing in that part of Sydney. The baths are nearly completed, and will be a fine work when done. The basin is about 50 feet by 80; and the depth of water at low tide ranges from 2 to 5 feet. Between the outer pillars wire netting is to be fixed, in order to prevent sharks and such like unwelcome visitors from intruding themselves among the bathers. The Mayor and Aldermen then proceeded to Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, in order to inspect a flight of steps which has just been completed there. These steps, which are very substantial and handsome, are built of Melbourne bluestone. They afford access to Victoria-street from the lower parts of Woolloomooloo, and will be a great convenience to the locality. Mr. (late Alderman) Butler was mainly instrumental in having them erected, and they have been named after him "Butler's steps." The party then drove round to Moore Park, and thence to the Prince Alfred Park, where the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Exhibition building was performed by the Mayor. Sir W. Macarthur and several other members of the Agricultural Society were present. After the ceremony, the Mayor, aldermen, and members of the Agricultural Society drove down to the temporary Town-hall, where they partook of an excellent dinner which had been provided for them.

Dr. Dansey has been appointed City Health Officer, in the place of Dr. Graham, resigned.

In the quarterly report, submitted to the Municipal Council on the 9th instant, the City Health Officer reports as follows:—Births—December, 233; January, 241; February, 221. Deaths—December, 168; January 148; February, 115. Making a total of 695 births and 431 deaths, showing an excess of 264 births. During this quarter diarrhœa has been very prevalent, with several cases of English cholera; the latter has generally occurred in ill-ventilated houses and badly-drained neighbourhoods, aggravated by the variation of the temperature of the air. On the 13th of January the thermometer in the shade registered 105.2, and on the same day the greatest range (34.8) was observed.

The Municipal Council have adopted the report of the Improvement Committee, recommending that a bill be introduced into the Legislative Assembly authorising the Municipal Council to establish cattle sale yards beyond the boundaries of the city, and that the sum of £10,000 be voted for the erection of the yards, exclusive of the cost of the land.

OPENING OF THE CATHERINE HAYES HOSPITAL, RANDWICK ASYLUM.

ON the 9th of March, the Catherine Hayes Hospital, a handsome and commodious structure immediately adjacent to the Destitute Children's Asylum at Randwick, and closely connected with that institution, was formally opened by the directors. This edifice—very happily designed by Mr. Thomas Rowe, architect, and admirably erected under the supervision of the Building Committee by Mr. Bailey—stands on the picturesque grounds of the Asylum, at the distance of two or three hundred yards from the great southern wing; the position it occupies being at once airy and beautiful, but considerably more sheltered than the commanding site of the main building. On the eastern side of it, next to the road, is a thriving belt of fir trees, and further on is a gentle eminence which intercepts or mitigates the violence of the sea breezes in such wintry and stormy weather as we have lately experienced. The "Hospital" (so pleasingly associated with the memory of one of the greatest Queens of Song,) is a fabric not merely commodious in its internal arrangements, but of a decidedly attractive exterior, and contrasts, agreeably enough, with the huge and more monastic-looking pile in its vicinity. The high-pitched slated roofs, the long narrow windows glazed with plate glass, and the carefully finished stone walls, the elaborate doorways, and other characteristic features of the hospital, are all unexpectedly pleasing; far removed from that air of sordid misery and gloom, but too frequently identified with the idea of an infirmary—especially the hospital of a destitute asylum. The "Catherine Hayes Hospital" lies principally north and south, and its face is due east. It contains four large wards—two on the basement story and two on the first floor. The front doorway is in the centre of the building. It opens on to an entrance hall, on either side of which are doors leading to the wards of the basement story. On the western side of the hall is a staircase leading to the upper wards, which exactly resemble those below. All the four wards have at their entrances a room for the nurse in charge of the ward. There is likewise a separate room for the matron, in a central position, bedrooms for servants and assistants (in a semi-detached house, communicating with the landing, half way up the stairs), an operating room for in-patient surgical cases, and a dispensing room, &c. At the back of this again, yet further to the west, is another similar house, in which every convenience is provided for cooking and washing. These "kitchen offices" communicate, by a covered way, with the intervening house above mentioned; and from that house a similar mode of access is provided to the main building of the infirmary. There are large well-constructed verandahs and balconies on the western side of the building. The arrangements for ventilation, and other necessary conveniences, are truly excellent, comprising as they do all the improvements of the present day. The "Catherine Hayes Hospital" was pronounced to be worthy of the memory of the charitable lady after whom it has been named, and what is more important still, worthy of the great institution to which it will hereafter prove to be a safeguard,—a thoughtfully provided barrier against the danger of any epidemic sickness, or the terrors of any contagious disease.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

THE principal event of the month has been, the shooting of the Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles in the match between it and the First Gloucestershire (British) Rifles. Saturday, the 12th instant, was the day on which the firing took place on this side. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each; sighting shots, one at 200 yards, and two at each of the other distances. The other conditions were—Long Enfield rifles of *bona fide* Government pattern, and sights with minimum pull of trigger of 6 lbs.; Government ammunition, Hythe position at all ranges, Wimbledon targets and scoring. Captain Ford, R.A., was appointed umpire by Colonel Carthew, R.A. Every preparation for securing good scoring and good marking was made by the umpire and committee, but the weather was most unpropitious. From the hour of commencing, shortly after 10 a.m., until late in the afternoon, heavy showers fell, accompanied by gusty and shifting wind from the front, now veering to the right and then to the left; notwithstanding which the competitors stuck closely to their work, and for the day made a fair score—at least, so we are informed, as the scores will not be made public till the result of the English firing is known. On the conclusion of the match the squad adjourned to the luncheon tent, and a few *impromptu* toasts were given and responded to heartily, including that of the umpire, and Mr. Bushe (son of an officer of the 1st Gloucestershire), who is now on a visit to this colony, and who was present on the ground during a portion of the day. The squad was in charge of Major Raymond, assisted by Captain Chatfield, who also acted as check scorer. The arrangements generally were made by Mr. John Cooper, a true and enthusiastic rifleman. We append a list of the competitors:—Messrs. Slade, Brownlow, O'Connor, Maddocks, Farrell, Gee, Faithfull, Finch, William Freeman, Donkin, Smith, Allerton, Richards, Grant, Cooper, G. Phillips, D. Fisher, H. W. Strong, C. Cain, A. Freeman, H. Fisher, D'Arietta, Linsley, Wall, Kingston, Brewster, Cavanough, M'Crea, Baily, Wells. Emergencies: T. V. Bushelle, C. Harden. The top scorer of the Sydney Battalion was Mr. Slade, and Mr. Bushelle was highest scorer of the emergency men. Mr. Slade was presented with an electro-plated tankard, and Mr. Bushelle with an electro-plated flask. These prizes were given by Mr. John Cooper.

A few days ago, the members of No. 2 Company of Rifles, Sydney Battalion, presented sergeant-major Lees with a handsome gold trinket, on the stone of which his name was cut, and also an engrossed address, which was read by Lieutenant Wilson, the officer commanding. Twelve years of Mr. Lees' regimental life has been served in the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, and eleven years in the old 11th Regiment of Infantry. He joined the Volunteer force of this colony in 1860.

The Commanding Officer's quarterly parade of the Volunteer force took place on Saturday, the 19th instant, and a sham fight on a large and interesting plan formed part of the programme. The mimic fight embraced operations on land and water, and brought into action all the arms of our local Volunteer force, and no less than four of our harbour batteries and the training ship Vernon. The attacking force consisted of the Naval Brigade, the South Sydney, Balmain, and St. Leonard's Companies of Rifles, together with two of the Volunteer Artillery field guns; and was under the command of Captain Hixson. The defence party consisted of all the batteries of Volunteer Artillery, the Sydney Battalion, and the Paddington and Surry Hills, Glebe, and Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of Highland Rifles; and was under the command of Colonel Richardson, assisted by Brigade-Adjutant Baynes.

THE THEATRES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—This place of amusement is now occupied by Hussey, Kelly, and Holly's minstrel troupe, the largest company of the kind that has appeared in this city. They have been very largely patronised, and their entertainments have given great satisfaction. Messrs. Hussey and Kelly are capital "end men," and their comicalities in other portions of the performances provoke bursts of laughter. Kelly is also a wonderfully clever dancer, and has a suitable partner in Holly. Their golden shoe dance is pronounced the best of the kind displayed on the colonial boards. The vocal department is well represented. Hussey shines in the comic, Herman, Ackland, Campbell, and Amery in other classes of vocalisation. Part singing is one of the most appreciable features of their entertainments. The company includes several talented instrumentalists. The programme has been repeatedly changed during the month, and it is quite evident that there is no lack of versatility. Their engagement will continue for another week, after which the house will be prepared for the forthcoming opera season.

THE VICTORIA.—After a lengthened closed season, Mr. Walter Cooper has reopened this theatre for the production of his new play, entitled "Sun and Shadow." The author is a native of the colony, who, about two years ago, wrote a successful comedy entitled "Colonial Experience," which was so favourably received that he has been induced to join the Boucicault school, and cater for the demand for the sensational. "Sun and Shadow" is in all respects native born, and the scenes entirely colonial. The plot which has been constructed so as to call for a large display of stage mechanism and effective scenery may be thus briefly described. Mark Stornway (Mr. Holloway), a retired Sydney merchant, has two nephews, Truckle and Ralph, one staid, the other fast. The latter, whom he believes to be a model young man, is his favourite, and becomes the betrothed of his adopted daughter Madeline (Miss Colville). Ralph (Mr. Douglas) has been gambling, visits Tattersall's in company with his friend Rapid (Mr. Hoskins) to pay some bets; he intends reforming, but being found there by his uncle in the company of Clutch and Vamp, a pair of blacklegs, is discarded. At Tattersall's Ralph meets with Nuggets a digger (Mr. Leopold), and afterwards saving him from being garotted by Clutch and Vamp, is induced to go to the diggings. The coast is now clear for Truckle (Mr. Sim), who, being also in love with Madeline, widens the breach between his rival and Stornway. Madeline rejects his proposals, and his sister Tabitha (Miss Corcoran) aids his opponent's interests. News of Ralph is obtained from Rapid, and Stornway, regretting the precipitancy with which he had acted, decides to visit the diggings and see the prodigal; Clutch who has found his way to Grenfell is detected in mal-practices, and about to be lynched by the miners, when Nugget and Ralph rescue him. He informs the latter that Truckle is about to marry Madeline. Ralph and Nugget at once start for Sydney, are detained *en route* by a flood, assist in manning a boat to rescue life and reach the vicinity of Cranky Jack's hut, where Stornway, Madeline, and Truckle have sought shelter. They have all taken to the roof, from which Stornway is swept by a passing tree, and the hut itself submerged just as the boat arrives. Truckle and Madeline are saved by Ralph, and all return to Sydney. Truckle, as heir takes charge of the property, refuses admission to Ralph, but is deprived of his brief authority by the reappearance of Stornway, who has been saved. Reconciliation follows; Ralph's engagement with Madeline is ratified, and Rapid is accepted by Miss Tabitha. The scenery, by Messrs. Torning and Clint, is excellent, the most effective being Darling Harbour from North Shore, Sir Richard Bourke's statue, and the Eastern Shore of Port Jackson by moonlight, a view at the diggings, and the flood scene. "Sun and Shadow" has attracted fair houses considering the inclement weather. His Excellency the Governor and suite patronised the performance on Wednesday night, when every part of the theatre was crowded.

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—A marked change has occurred in the fortunes of this house—an improvement in every respect upon its history since its stage was honoured by the presence of the great G. V. Brooke. The character it acquired as the Adelphi had been in part redeemed under the present management, and what was required to restore it to popularity has been accomplished since Mr. Bandmann and his talented wife—known to English playgoers as Miss Milly Palmer—have been engaged. Mr. Bandmann opened his present engagement on the 26th ultimo, when Mrs. Bandmann made her first appearance in Australia. The play selected for her *debut* was "Romeo and Juliet," in which Miss Cooper, the clever directress of the Theatre, played Romeo; Mrs. Bandmann, Juliet; and Mr. Bandmann, Mercutio. Without in any way disparaging the merits of the other performers, it is but simple justice to say that Mrs. Bandmann's delineation of Juliet stood out so prominently from the rest of the cast as to at once stamp her as one of the finest actresses seen in Australia. Her style is natural, her action graceful, and her intonation perfect. The fame acquired on her first appearance has secured to the patronage of many old frequenters of the play, and each new character she has since assumed has increased her popularity. Mr. Bandmann had previously acquired an enviable reputation from his great performances as "Narcisse," "Hamlet," "Othello," &c., and when supported by such an artist as his wife, there is no danger of his receding in the good opinions of his admirers. Mrs. Bandmann's next success was as Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons"; Mr. Bandmann playing Claude Melnotte with great power, and Mr. C. Young giving, as usual, a finished portraiture of Dumas. The "Merchant of Venice" was another admirable representation. Mr. Bandmann's performance of Shylock, and Mrs. Bandmann's of Portia eliciting rapturous applause. They also appeared in "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Othello," "Richard the Third," "The Stranger," and "Richelieu," with unmistakable success. On the 18th instant a complimentary benefit was given by Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann to Messrs. Habbe and Wilson, scenic artists, whose admirable scenery has in a large measure added to the completeness of the entertainments. The programme consisted of selections from "Hamlet," "Lady of Lyons," and "Merchant of Venice," in which both Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann appeared; and a comedietta in which Mrs. Bandmann, Messrs. Young and Andrews sustained the principal characters. Mrs. Cordner (the well-known contralto), Mr. Wilkie, and several resident members of the musical profession also took part in a concert, to the satisfaction of a large audience. "Macbeth" was produced on Saturday night, with new scenery and completeness of detail under the direction of Mr. Bandmann whose performance of the Thane of Cawdor elicited rounds of plaudits. Miss Cooper played the Queen with her usual care and finish, and Mrs. Bandmann took the part of Hecate to render the cast more complete. The result was a great success, and the bill was unchanged until last evening, when "Much Ado About Nothing" was repeated. Apart from the excellence of Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann's performances the company has a strong list in the names of Miss Cooper, Miss Carey, Mrs. Moore, Messrs. Young, Andrews, Welsh, West, and others, who have acquired a local reputation. The pieces are mounted with great care, and large audiences nightly express their satisfaction in unqualified terms.

Charles Mathews, the veteran comedian, has arrived on a starring tour.

The Lyster and Smith opera troupe are at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne. They open in Sydney on Easter Monday. Mr. Beaumont, who recently returned from California, has joined the company. Lascelles, who formerly travelled with Madame Bishop, is also engaged.

Miss Cleveland (Mrs. Vincent), late of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, visits California per Wonga Wonga (s.).

Mrs. Robert Heir was recently married to Darrell, and is now playing a star engagement in Auckland.

Tom Thumb, Miss Minnie Warren, and Commodore Nutt, are holding levees in Melbourne, and attracting crowded audiences.

Heller, the magician, made a great hit in Sydney, and a still greater one at Melbourne. He is now doing a provincial tour.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURE OF ROLLING STOCK.

THE large and influential assemblage that met yesterday in the workshop of Messrs. P. N. RUSSELL and Co. was at once a tribute of deserved acknowledgment to the merits of an enterprising firm, and an expression of interest in the progress of the arts in the colony. Although Sydney is a commercial city, it would be difficult to find anywhere a larger amount of sympathy with local industry, or with those who are pushing it forward. Sydney is destined inevitably to a great commercial future, but it is destined also to a great manufacturing future, and the instinct of its people forecasts the one as much as the other.

The remarks of the chairman, as well as those of Sir JAMES MARTIN, as to the humble origin of the firm, and of the steady growth of its business, were indirectly an acknowledgment of the substantial basis on which the industry rests. Such a growth is in every way natural. It has in no way been artificially forced. It has not been puffed out into unnatural dimensions by unhealthy fostering. No one has had to be taxed for it. No one can make any complaint of it. It has risen in response to a contemporary demand, and risen by rendering service to the community. It is the fair result of fair labour, fairly called for and fairly paid. No one grudges or can grumble at a success achieved in the free competition of the open market, while everyone may rejoice that there were men in Sydney equal to its occasions, men of skill, of enterprise, of incessant industry, and men who were ever ready to meet a growing trade by investing the profits of one year in preparations for the enlarged business of the next.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, in the interesting statistical remarks that he made, stated that it was the discovery of gold that gave the great impetus to the business in iron. The gold mania was responsible for choking off several nascent manufacturing industries, and it is therefore some consolation to find that, if it did apparent mischief in some directions, it compensated by giving a stimulus to manufacturing industry in another. The great demand for ironwork for houses, for tools, for machinery, which the enlarged and more active population created, called for the employment of local labour in a way that could not be met by importations; while the rapid extension of foreign and intercolonial commerce has created a large business in marine engineering. It is since the date of the gold discovery that we have seen grown up not only the enlarged establishment of the Messrs. RUSSELL, but that of the A. S. N. Company, that at Waterview Bay, and the Government workshop at Cockatoo, besides several other establishments of more modest but still respectable dimensions. The total engineering appliances of Sydney for the purposes of ironwork represent a very handsome proportion of investment in that branch for a population of less than half a million of souls, and, if gathered all together, might perhaps surprise some who complain of the dearth of manufacturing industry among us.

The commencement of railways in the colony naturally created a fresh demand for local labour, but the whole business being in the hands of Government, the labour was in the first instance limited to repairs—rolling stock of all sorts being imported from England. In course of time repairs assumed the magnitude of reconstruction, and it soon became evident that, with the exception of wheels and axles, all the carriages might be made in the colony. The Government was perhaps rather more tardy in discovering its interests in this respects than a private purchaser would have been; for in public departments affairs are apt to run in the grooves of routine, and it takes a good deal of jogging to get the State carriage out of the ruts. For some time past the goods trucks have been made in the colony and of colonial timber; but to induce the investment of capital in an adequate plant for the construction of passenger carriages, it was considered right to call for tenders for all the carriages that would be wanted for a term of five years. This was an order that was worth competing for, and that secured steady occupation for the plant for at least five years. The result was that the lowest tender showed a saving over present prices on the whole estimated quantity of work of about £30,000, or at the rate of about £6000 a-year; and if the quantity ordered should be in excess of what is now calculated, the saving will be proportionately greater. We have here the satisfactory result that local industry can hold its own without any protection. It was quite consistent with free trade to give a sufficiently large order to justify the establishment of a local workshop, and the Government, in so acting, has been simply doing what any private owner of the railways, or indeed any lessee for a long term of years, would have done. It has been acting on simple well-understood commercial principles.

A beginning has also been made in the local manufacture of locomotive engines, and in about six months' time there will probably be some of them at work. For this department there will be the advantage of a comparison of contemporaneous work. For some engines have been ordered from England, one is being made by the Government itself at the Redfern works (and as to the cost of which it is to be hoped that an accurate calculation is being kept), four are being made by Messrs. MORT and Co., and four by Messrs. VALE and LACY. There is not the same margin for making a saving in the engines that there is in the carriages, for in the latter case the colonial timber has to be used, while in the former the iron has to be imported. But it will be accepted as quite satisfactory if at the end of the term of years there has been no loss on the local manufacture. For there are several incidental advantages attending the local work. The manufacture can be closely inspected at every stage of its progress; the use of good material can be secured; a fair trial is made before payment; the contractor can be made responsible for any bad workmanship; and the Government is not out of its money till it is in possession of its equivalent. When works are in full operation, it will also be possible to execute orders much more speedily than at present. Just now the Railway Department seems altogether at a loss for locomotive power. Whether somebody has been asleep and forgotten to forecast that engines would be wanted, or whether it is that the traffic has exceeded expectation, or that the engines cannot do the quantity of effective work expected of them, certain it is that the recent extensions have found the Government quite inadequately supplied; and the result is dissatisfaction to the public, as well as a want of economy in the working of the lines. Quite lately it has been announced that there could be no formal opening of the Western line to Wallerawang, because there was no engine-power available for the trip, and the wool traffic of the season has notoriously overtasked the carrying power on the line. Orders have been dispatched to England, but they will take two months before they are in hand, and the engines, when completed, will be three months on the journey out, and it may take another month to clean and refit them. This delay of six months will be avoided when orders can be executed satisfactorily in the colony, and time may often mean money.

[Sydney Morning Herald, March 2.

ENGLAND AND EMIGRATION.

A POWERFUL reaction against the "Separatists" has evidently set in, and the result of discussion will not only disincline to the breaking up of the Empire, but lead to closer reciprocal relations between the colonies and Great Britain. It is always difficult to clarify the understanding of an English Parliament from old prejudices; but every step onwards is a step gained, for there is no going back.

It is many years since this journal advocated the reciprocal obligations of the colonies and the parent State. Free trade with England, and fidelity to all her treaties, is the duty of the colonies; and, on the part of England, the assistance of her navy, and the expenditure of her funds to people the territory which now lies waste. Whatever encouragement may be offered by particular dependencies in grants of land or payments in money to immigrants, the leading idea of the colonies should be to promote their settlement when they come; and the leading idea of England should be to send them out, and she must learn to pay the cost of their transit.

On the other hand, the colonies constantly replenished with people, whose industry would make them customers of Great Britain, would create a market for her goods; and thus by reciprocal effort the two great wants now pressing upon the people of England may be supplied,—namely, a relief of the Home population from superfluous numbers, and a greater demand for English manufactures beyond the seas.

The accounts we have in our last news show how urgent are these wants, and how great the change produced upon the public mind by this pressure. Mr. MORLEY, an eminent trader of London, stated that the produce of England has advanced faster than her markets, and that consequently a growing number of workpeople were in deep distress. There are many political difficulties which have to be overcome before the United States, if ever, will embrace free trade. Indeed, a country so vast might separate itself from the whole world, and still have all the resources which are now found in the intercourse of nations. It seems to be useless for England to turn emigration to the United States, since, at all events, it will accomplish only a partial relief. A superfluous people may be got rid of, but they add nothing to the demand for English manufactures. It is not so with the colonies of Australia and New Zealand. Unless by an insane policy, adopted both abroad and at home, their mutual relations may be maintained under one form or another.

M. THIERS stated in his speech that France sufficed to herself but that England was in danger of becoming like Holland, which, under the navigation laws of CROMWELL, sank in fifty years into comparative inactivity. From this he infers, while expressing the strongest admiration of England, that her free trade policy would be her ruin. England has been so often ruined—in prophecy—that we trust the predicted dates as little as those which have fixed the end of the world. But the present position of affairs is very grave, and it will require altogether new plans to re-establish on a sure foundation the general prosperity. There is enormous unemployed wealth. In the early times American merchants supported expeditions for the sole purpose of colonisation. Those immense sums that have been lost in building foreign railways, in supporting despotic Governments to keep under their subjects, and in loans for every conceivable project, had they been turned to promote colonisation would, have transferred the people from the districts where they were not wanted, with many of the advantages of social life which have often accompanied a transplanted people.

It may be possible hereafter for Colonial Governments and England to come to a understanding in reference to their reciprocal obligations. The distances between the colonies and the old country are, no doubt, a serious obstacle; but taking the whole subject into account, the Australian colonies are superior as a field of national enterprise. The severe climate in Canada shuts up the immigrant, and must entail great suffering on new arrivals. The demand for labour must be often suspended by the cold. The distance to travel from the ports draws largely upon their slender resources. The length of the voyage, though great, would be of little importance in large and well found ships. Taking the whole subject into account, and especially considering immigration in connection with British commerce and the permanence of the British Empire, Australia would be found more attractive than most parts of the world.

A considerable change must have transpired in English feeling in reference to removal. It makes a great difference to know that communication is as regular as clockwork, and that for more important purposes it will be as rapid as lightning. The great numbers that are quitting home must excite the general interest in colonisation. The complaints of the grumblers, once it was a hindrance, will be hardly heard against the almost universal testimony. The increased power of absorption will make the increase of numbers less likely to provoke discontent in the colonies. It was a vast difference when a body of men landing in a limited community produced as much disturbance as dropping an egg into a cup of tea. It is not more like throwing a stone into a lake, when it requires a sharp sight to perceive the movement of the waters.

The colonies cannot be the principal agents in producing this dispersion of the people. The impetus must come from home. The colonies will indeed require a considerable outlay in settling the country and making it attractive. We must look to the land fund to enable us to pay for the railways and other public works, which do not yield the interest on their cost. But England has derived her large resources partly from the contributions of the people she proposes to send away. The relief to the labour market, and consequently to the poor-rates, would be direct, and not remote and contingent.

Hitherto England has done nothing for colonisation as a government, and it is one good sign that she is awakened to the sense of her interest in this great work, whose advancement now is necessary to her own existence as a manufacturing and commercial people. If England be disposed to send out her surplus people, who will raise the raw material which in the colonies is so abundant, the colonies may and ought to receive her manufactures free from all imposts. They may by all means promote that intercourse by which ships are sent to carry home our produce, and without which the wool, the coal, the copper, and all the other minerals, would be all but useless.

[Sydney Morning Herald, March 12.

THE NEW MAIL ROUTE.

BY the recent mail we have received a copy of the proposals put forward by the promoters of the English scheme for a mail service from England to Australia across the continent of North America. It does not yet seem to have arrived at the dignity of an organised company, for no names are attached to the preliminary prospectus, and the project appears to be put forward rather for the purpose of conciliating approval than as having been adopted and endorsed by any leading authorities in the commercial world; and therefore it seems at present quite uncertain whether it will yet be taken up. It appears to be awaiting the result of applications made to the colonial Governments for mail subsidies. This, however, is rather a doubtful mode of procedure, because the colonial Governments will hardly commit themselves to contracts of this kind, except with known parties who can furnish some sort of guarantee that the agreement will be carried through. A meeting of persons interested in the colonies has been held, at which Sir GEORGE GREY presided, and has given its approval to the scheme.

As now presented to public notice, it proposes that the "Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Corporation" (limited) should have a capital of a million sterling; one half of which should be raised in shares of ten pounds each, and the other half in bonds of one hundred pounds each. The bonds are to bear six per cent. interest, and to be repayable in 1880 with a bonus of ten pounds each.

The proposed line of route is from Milford Haven to the harbour of Portland, in the State of Maine. The distance between these two points may be traversed by powerful steamers in nine days. From Portland to Detroit the chosen line of transit is by the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways of Canada, and thence by the American line to San Francisco. This land journey may be performed in seven days. This makes altogether sixteens days from Milford Haven to the Californian coast. From that point to Sydney, the sea journey is estimated at twenty-three days, thus making thirty-nine days between Milford Haven in Old South Wales and Port Jackson in New South Wales.

The advantages possessed by this route are stated as follows:—1. Rapidity and economy, the voyage being performed in less time and at less expense than by any existing service. 2. Healthiness, comfort, and pleasure of the land journey. 3. Direct and intimate connection of England with Canada and Australia (her largest and most important colonies); and at the same time uniting the two greatest gold-producing countries of the world by a line throughout the whole of which the English language is spoken. 4. The selection of the terminal ports, which are safe, commodious, and accessible at all seasons, and at which coals can be obtained at the cheapest possible rates, and port charges reduced to a minimum.

The four terminal ports on this line of route are Milford Haven, Portland, San Francisco, and Sydney. Milford Haven is, perhaps, the finest harbour in Great Britain; it is close to the great coal-fields of South Wales, and is conveniently situated for the Irish traffic. Portland, in Maine, is a fine harbour, said to be never closed by ice, and with communication northwards with the Canadian lines, and southwards with the American lines. San Francisco is the great emporium of the northern Pacific, and Port Jackson is the great emporium of the South Pacific.

The pamphlet in which the project is described bears the name of E. W. WHEELER, and contains an estimate of the expenditure, receipts, and profits, per annum, which makes out that a dividend of fifteen per cent. can be paid, the entire debenture capital returned, and a large reserve fund accumulated. If these figures could be realised, it would be the most profitable steam navigation company ever established; and past experience in such companies certainly does not warrant any such expectations. The receipts on account of subsidies are at present totally uncertain, and the number of passengers is, of course, for the present, guess-work. That this will be a favourite line of transit, and that it will stimulate travel, there can be no doubt; but how quickly and to what extent the increase will come is at present matter for conjecture. But the estimate has been submitted to Captain JOHN VINE HALL, who, from his connection with the Panama line of steamers, is well able to judge of the expenses, and he writes as follows:—"I have looked through the estimates of expenditure and receipts of the proposed new route to Australia *via* America, and consider them generally very fairly made. I have suggested an increase in the price of coals at San Francisco, and the cost of the Pacific passengers. As a scheme I think it one which contains the elements of success, being as it were the natural and shortest route to Australia. There being no unhealthy region to pass through, the route is free from that which was the ruin of the Panama line. I think that with proper arrangement the proposed line should command a great success."

The details of the estimates are not given, but the total receipts are estimated at £520,000 per annum, out of which the gross profit is estimated at not less than £200,000. This £200,000 is estimated to be sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, to provide a sinking fund for their redemption, to pay the expenses of management, a dividend of 15 per cent. on the share capital, and set aside £35,000 a year for a reserve fund. If such estimates could be relied upon, it would be quite justifiable, on commercial grounds, to invest a million sterling in a fleet of vessels specially adapted for the service. But the objection to the scheme as it stands is, that it is altogether premature and altogether unnecessary to risk so large a capital. A tentative process will be far safer and quite as effectual in the long run. All that is absolutely necessary to open out the new route is to do what the Australian colonies (or some of them) are now doing; namely, give a sufficient subsidy for regular voyages between Sydney and the Sandwich Islands. This is the only link in the chain which requires to be filled in, and to open the route in this way needs the investment of no additional capital at all. We shall of course fail in the first instance to secure the maximum rapidity by this process, but we shall sufficiently experiment with the line, and if after a few trial trips we get the mail delivery this way in forty-five days from London, we shall get what we have never had before—an alternate fortnightly mail.

If the public encourage the line of transit, as it is expected they will, it will be very easy to meet the increased traffic by more powerful steamers; and there will then be a more reliable basis than there is at present for the estimates, both of receipts and expenditure.

[Sydney Morning Herald, March 22.

INSOLVENCIES OF THE MONTH.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Assets.
Job Stayner, Nambucora River, builder	1100 0	35 10 0
David Brown, Sydney, writing clerk	9[illegible] 1 0	29 10 0
Edward Coleman, Lochinvar, wheelwright	[illegible]14 8	16 10 0
John Callaghan, Sydney, butcher	[illegible] 18 0	86 0 1
Joseph Kappell, Muswellbrook, bootmaker	[illegible] 14 0	108 12 6
John Robertson, Watson's Bay, glazier	31[illegible] 15 5	24,309 0
John Robertson and John Keele, Sydney, graziers	[illegible]47 0 0	35,350 0 0
John Robertson and John Graham M'Donald, Sydney, graziers	[illegible]066 15 5	172,848 0 0
Ann Lewis, Sydney, lodging-house keeper	81 16 10	15 0 0
John Hartgee, Liverpool, carpenter	73 9 6	10 0 0
William Molony, Tambaroora, coach driver	243 7 0	5 17 6
Edward Stokes, Camperdown, coach painter	34 2 8	11 5 0
John Kerr M'Dougall, Kelso, drover	142 17 0	7 0 0
Charles Hazel, Muswellbrook, c[illegible]	219 0 0	17 0 0
Isaac Eggleton, Plattsburg, grocer	267 18 9	394 19 0
Frederick Alexander Murty[illegible], Gre[illegible] miner	2492 7 2	79 0 0
James Augustus Parker, Grenfell, out of business	3396 10 0	55 0 0
David Baillie, Cowra, contractor (compulsory)	Rule discharged.	
William Kettle Jones, Grafton, [illegible] (compulsory)	Rule pending.	
William Kelly, Sydney, banker	299 8 8	54 14 6
John Mewburn, Burrowa, farmer	80 7 4	168 19 0
Henry Wilson, Sydney, publican	130 12 0	118 10 0
Edward Carrigan, Marulan, hotel keeper	791 1 4	1096 8 0
Kit Beaumont, Bathurst, [illegible]	143 10 6	72 11 0
William Wagstaff, Emu Plains, [illegible]eman	73 14 8	11 10 0
Edward Plant Swain, Sydney, accountant	493 9 9	261 12 5
Henry Grattan, Armidale, bootmaker	360 13 6	49 14 0
Phœnix Wells, Gerringong, storekeeper	1346 10 2	747 17 9
Richard John Oldfield, Trunkey Creek, miner	174 8 3	50 0 0
Thomas Horner, Murrurundi, brickmaker	512 5 1	373 0 0
Frederick Green, Carcoar, farmer	58 14 10	4 0 0
James Lomax, [illegible], publican	601 2 2	533 14 0
John Jutham Wascoe, [illegible]stone Hill, out of business	825 10 2	915 0 0
Alexander M'Lean, [illegible], labourer	246 12 4	16 5 0
Victor Albert Prout, Sydney, photographer	1001 1 3	84 7 6
Henry Rideout Tilly and Charles Moss, Sydney, [illegible]	1327 4 7	344 8 0
John Stroule, Kia[illegible], farmer	248 9 2	19 15 0

THE CALIFORNIAN MAIL ROUTE.—A deputation from the committee of the Chamber of Commerce consisting of the chairman (Mr. J. B. Watt), Messrs. J. S. Willis, John Alger, B. Molineaux, John Keep, and Robert Rome, had an interview, on Monday, with the hon. the Postmaster-General, on the subject of a proposed monthly mail to Europe, via Auckland and San Francisco. The Postmaster-General expressed himself aware of the object of the deputation, when Mr. Watt pointed out that, to be a real convenience to the public, it would be desirable that the mail should alternate fortnightly with the mails via Suez. The United States Consul, Mr. H. H. Hall, had intimated that he could arrange for the service to be so carried out, by the payment of a proportionate additional amount for thirteen instead of twelve mails annually. By the monthly mail, via San Francisco, the two mails would frequently be dispatched simultaneously. Mr. Watt also urged the importance of supporting the line as a means of extending the commercial relations of New South Wales with New Zealand and the South Sea Islands. The Postmaster-General observed that at present there was no definite arrangement, but that, in the interim, mails for England would be made up via San Francisco.

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MONETARY AND MERCANTILE REVIEW.

The past month has been marked by very few incidents worthy of notice in a financial point of view. Money is moderately plentiful, and discount rates remain unaltered; an advance both in these and exchange on London is expected to follow the close of the wool season. No steps have yet been taken by the Colonial Treasurer to fund the deficiency loan, for although the Government had a majority on the Budget, the Estimates for the year have not yet been taken into consideration, and the prolongation of the session will prevent the Treasurer making the proposed arrangement for some time. The recent floods have caused an immense destruction of property, and must have a depressing tendency, especially in the Hunter River district, where several thousand pounds worth have been swept away.

The twenty-first year of the existence of the Australian Mutual Provident Society closed on the 28th February, and the annual meeting to receive the report of the directors is announced for the 26th of April. The business of the past year is enormously in excess of that of any of the numerous prosperous ones which have preceded it, and we understand that over 1880 new policies have been issued, producing new annual premiums exceeding £32,000, whilst the liability for new assurances amounts to nearly three quarters of a million. At a special general meeting of the shareholders of the City Bank, held on the 28th February, it was resolved to alter the deed of settlement, as proposed, and to issue the 10,000 new shares at a premium of 10s. The calls—£3 10s. each—to be made at intervals of three months; the first payment on May 28.

An average amount of capital has changed hands in the Stock and Share Market. Prices of dividend-paying stocks have been tolerably well sustained. Bank shares were freely dealt in, at about last month's quotations. Commercial opened at 56½, but afterwards declined a little, and one lot changed hands at 56. Sales of City ranged between 11½ and 11¾, the latter for small parcels only. Joint Stock have been steady at 8¼, with fair inquiry. New South Wales have been in less request during the last ten days prior to which they had fallen to 39s. New Zealand are firm at 16⅝, though one sale is reported at a concession of 2s. 6d. Steam shares met very little inquiry; no sales of A. S. N. have taken place; the contract made for the Queensland mail service renders holders more firm. The market was cleared of Illawarra at 3, and they afterwards rose to 3½, at which there are now no sellers. Sales of insurance stock have been light and at lower rates. Pacific and New South Wales are 5s. lower, Sydney Fire 1s. lower, General sold at former quotation. Mining shares generally are inactive. Peak Downs Copper have declined to 3s., and Victorian Trunkey Gold Mining to 7s. The Woolgarlo Lead Company having commenced smelting has induced a demand for the stock. Sales of proprietary shares were made at 1s. 6d. premium there are none in the market at present. Gas-light have again advanced—new issue (£3 paid), found a ready sale at 8½, and closed at 8½. A similar advance was established in old stock. Debentures maintain their value; an average amount of investments have been made in Government securities, the largest transactions being in New South Wales terminables at par. Interminables brought 98¾ to 99. Queensland debentures and Treasury bills of both issues were dealt in at quotations. Sales of the new issue of New Zealand 6 per cent. Treasury bills have been resumed here on account of the Government of that colony, and a fair amount placed at par. The Clarence and Richmond Steam Company recently issued a new series of 6 per cent. debentures having four years' currency, and placed a portion at par. City of Newcastle Gas Company 7 per cents. sold at 101.

The following table exhibits the state of the market at close:—

COMPANIES.	Capital (nominal).	Capital paid up.	Share paid up.	Closing Prices.
BANKS.	£	£		
Australasia	1,200,000	1,200,000	£40	55
Commercial	400,000	400,000	25	56¼, 56
City	300,000	200,000	10	11¾, 11⅞
Joint Stock	484,656	484,656	5	8¼
New South Wales	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	39
New Zealand	500,000	500,000	10	16⅝
Union	1,250,000	1,250,000	25	49
Mercantile	120,000	30,000	10	...
STEAM.				
Australasian	320,000	320,000	20	15
Clarence and Richmond, Old	50,000	37,500	10	15
Ditto, New	8,330	8,330	10	10
Hunter River	55,000	55,000	10	9
Illawarra	87,000	87,000	5	3¼, 3⅜
INSURANCE.				
General Marine	600,000	18,000	1	1¾
New South Wales Marine	150,000	15,000	2	2½
Pacific Fire and Marine	1,000,000	31,742	2	2⅜
Sydney Fire	250,000	50,000	1	2¼, 46/
Sydney Marine	100,000	10,000	1	2⅞
Southern	1,000,000	100,000	1	24/6
United	600,000	25,000	1	14/
MINING.				
Bulli Coal	25,050	25,050	10	12⅝
Ditto, preferential	3,420	3,420	10	14
Peak Downs Copper	100,000	180,000	1	3/
Glenmire Gold	40,000	23,438	1	10
Wallsend Coal	100,000	100,000	10	1
Waratah ditto	60,000	59,068	4	4⅞
Cudgegong Cinnabar	10,000	5,750	7/	...
Ditto, proprietary	20,000	20,000	1	3/
Victorian Trunkey Gold	30,000	30,000	1	7/6, 7/
Trunkey Gold	36,000	36,000	1	...
Contributory	...	...	5/	...
Enterprise Gold	30,000	30,000	1	...
Contributory	...	...	5/	...
Woolgarlo Lead	30,000	20,000	1	23/
Preferential		10,000	17/6	21/
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Gaslight, Old	100,000	100,000	6	12⅜
Ditto, New	36,000	12,000	3	8½
Pyrmont Bridge	50,000	34,605	5	...
Sydney Exchange	30,000	26,475	10	...
Western Kerosene	20,000	20,000	1	...
Ditto, preferential	20,000	19,581	1	...
DEBENTURES.	Issue.	Due.	Interest.	
N. S. W., terminables	3,783,500	1871 to 97	5	100
Ditto ditto	240,830	inter.	5	98¾, 99
Queensland Government	3,022,000	1881 to 91	6	107½
Ditto Treasury bills	800,000	71 to 74	6	102, 101½
Ditto	160,000	1870	10	103¼, 104
New Zealand ditto	229,000	1873 & 4	6	100
A. S. N. Co.	50,000	1871	7	...
Ditto	50,000	1874 & 6	6	100
City of Sydney	163,100	1870 to 78	6	100, 102
Ditto	5,000	1870	6	...
Pyrmont Bridge	29,800	1874	6	98⅝
Clarence Steam	10,000	1874	8	100
Illawarra Steam	10,000	1870	8	...
Colonial Sugar Co.	17,800	1869 to 72	8	...
Newcastle Gas	5,000	1870	7	...
Wallsend	15,000	1872-77	10	102¼, 103

Some important transactions in squatting properties have recently taken place. The principal sales were at auction, comprising the following stations, owned by Messrs. Christie and Wentworth:—atterbone and Merangbone stations, with 3000 head cattle, at £4 10s. per head; 4000 wether sheep, 5s. each; stores, working plant, &c., at valuation; total purchase about £15,000. Wambiana station, with 304 head of cattle, at £11 per head; 6134 sheep, at 10s. each; purchased land at 20s. per acre; stores, &c., by valuation: total purchase, £7142. analgang station, with 1500 head of cattle, at £[illegible] per head; stores, &c., by valuation: total purchase, £6200. Narramine and Colliburl stations, with 3[illegible] head of cattle, at £3 5s. per head; purchased land at £1 per acre; stores, working plant, &c., by valuation: total purchase, £12,457. Hadden Riggs station, with 39,224 head of sheep, at 7s. 8d. each; purchased land at £1 per acre; stores, &c., by valuation: total purchase, £17,232. Mr. Brown's station, known as Millie South, with stock, to be taken without muster, realised the sum of £13,000.

The quantity of gold received by escort from the various gold-fields during last month exhibits an increase on the receipts during January, but not to such an extent as was expected. The returns for both months show a considerable falling off compared with the corresponding period of 1869. During the latter period 35,222 oz. were received, against 24,027 oz. received during the first two months of 1870. The decrease is not confined to any particular district. It is so general as to lead to the supposition that many of our gold-fields are showing signs of exhaustion.

The following table shows the receipts during the first two months of 1869 and 1870:—

	Western.	Southern.	Northern.
1869.	oz.	oz.	oz.
January ...	12,864	6,263	1,885
February ...	7,763	6,031	916
1870.			
January ...	6,219	4,736	786
February ...	8,859	3,303	869

The Customs revenue received at the port during the month ending 28th ultimo was as follows:—Brandy, £9810 15s. 3d.; gin, £3328 4s. 1d.; liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters, £94 19s. 3d.; whisky, £805 3s. 2d.; rum, £10,628 3s. 3d.; perfumed spirits, £129 8s. 9d.; all other spirits, £1106; wine, £1744 6s. 8d.; ale, porter, and beer (in wood), £1420 9d.; ditto (in bottle), £946 11s. 6d.; tobacco and snuff, £3761 2s. 6d.; unmanufactured, £836 8s.; cigars, £298 2s. 11d.; tea, £2960 13s. 2d.; coffee and chicory, £380 9s. 10d.; sugar, refined, £53 6s. 8d.; unrefined, £4726 13s.; dried fruits, £355 3s. 10d.; hops, £182 8s. 6d.; malt, £90 15s. 6d.; rice, £201 12s.; gold, £447 16s. 1d.; opium, £110; bonding warehouse duty, £142 15s.; pilotage, £584 18s. 8d.; [illegible] £61 15s.; ad valorem, £15,492 8s. 11d. Total, £60,693 8s. 11d.

This amount, though satisfactory as compared with the receipts for the corresponding month of 1869, presents a large decrease upon those for January last, when £71,184 was collected. The Customs revenue for the first two months of this year has yielded over 8 per cent. in excess of the amount collected during the corresponding period of last year. The following table exhibits the month's receipts during the first two months of 1869 and 1870:—

	1869.	1870.
January ...	£62,932 9 11	£71,184 13 8
February ...	59,060 15 6	60,693 8 11
	£121,993 5 5	£131,878 2 7

Our present mail summary will reach England by two routes, one being the usual one per P. and O. mail steamer, the other by the new line arranged by the New Zealand Government via San Francisco. Both mail steamers leave here to-morrow, within a few hours of each other, and considerable interest is felt as to which mail will arrive in London first. The line to California will be a great boon to colonial merchants doing business with the United States; it also promises to be a favourite route for passengers, as being shorter and cheaper than any other. Every available passage by the Wonga Wonga is secured, and a large number booked for the City of Melbourne, leaving next month. The subject of mail communication by the new route has engaged the attention of our Chamber of Commerce, by which it has been suggested that if the mail was dispatched alternately with that by the P. and O. steamer, a fortnightly service would thus be obtained. A deputation was appointed, and the Postmaster General, being requested to aid the arrangement of a time table, &c., to meet the views of the mercantile community, expressed himself as personally favourable thereto, and promised to bring the subject before the Executive.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

The following is the Registrar-General's Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney and Suburbs for the Month of February, 1870.

The births recorded in Sydney during February numbered 219, viz., 114 males and 105 females, being 19 above the preceding quinquennial average, and 104 in excess of the deaths of the month.

The deaths numbered 115, viz., 63 males and 52 females, being 11 below the monthly average of the previous five years. The proportion of local diseases to total deaths was 38·26 per cent., the first five orders of the class exhibiting the following results, viz.:—Nervous system, 15; organs of circulation, 5; respiratory system, 10; digestive organs, 8; and urinary organs, 3.

The proportion of zymotic diseases was 27·83 per cent., the majority of which were of a miasmatic character, 14 deaths being attributed to diarrhœa alone.

Seven deaths were ascribed to violence, viz., 3 males, respectively aged 35, 43, and 26 years, from injuries accidently received; a male, aged 60, drowning; a male child, aged 3 weeks, overlaid by its mother; and a female, aged 21 years, homicide by drowning.

The infantile mortality was at the rate of 47·82 per cent. to aggregate deaths, and 2·80 per cent. below the average of the month of February, from 1865 to 1869. The following table affords comparison with previous years;—

	Under 5 years.	Total deaths.	Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths.
1865...	47	106	44·34
1866...	82	120	43·33
1867...	84	145	57·93
1868...	58	153	57·50
1869...	54	108	50·00
1870...	55	115	47·82

The deaths in the City of Sydney, the mean temperature in the shade, mean height of barometer, and rainfall during the month of February, for the last ten years, and of ozone in the atmosphere for the periods indicated, were as follows:—

Periods.		No. of deaths.	Mean temperature.	Mean height of barometer.	Depth of rain —inches.	No. of days rain.	Mean amount of ozone.
January,	1861 ...	87	71·6	29·702	3·27	16	...
"	1862 ...	100	71·6	·800	5·22	8	...
"	1863 ...	145	71·5	·759	6·31	14	4·2
"	1864 ...	140	69·0	·992	7·10	16	4·1
"	1865 ...	106	71·0	·950	3·93	10	3·9
"	1866 ...	120	71·2	30·000	3·94	17	5·0
"	1867 ...	145	70·8	29·942	3·69	13	4·0
"	1868 ...	153	69·5	30·064	15·50	16	5·1
"	1869 ...	108	70·1	29·971	7·21	14	4·4
"	1870 ...	115	72·0	·986	1·50	9	4·1
Mean of 10 years..		121	70·8	29·914	5·74	13	

The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade, as registered at the Sydney Observatory during the month of February, was 89·5 on the 19th, and the lowest 53·3 on the 28th—the greatest range of temperature (19·7) was observed on the 22nd. Prevailing direction of wind S.; greatest amount of humidity, (99·0) on the 10th—least, (49·0) on the 5th; greatest rainfall, 0·45 inches on the 28th; number of days' lightning, 2.

Table showing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward, of the City of Sydney, from 1st to 28th February, 1870, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

Wards.	Population, Census 1861.	Under 5 years. Males.	Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Females.	Total.	Per centage of Deaths to Population of Ward.
Gipps ...	7,220	3	4	3	1	...	...	11	0·15
Bourke ...	5,154	1	...	12	7	...	...	20†	0·38
Brisbane...	6,304	3	1	4	1	...	...	9	0·14
Macquarie	4,513	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	0·08
Cook ...	8,268	5	7	3	5	...	...	20	0·24
Fitzroy ...	10,959	4	7	6	9	...	...	26	0·23
Phillip ...	5,915	4	2	1	1	...	...	8	0·13
Denison ...	8,061	4	6	6	1	...	...	17	0·21
Totals ...	*56,394	27	28	35	25	...	...	115	0·20

* Exclusively of the islands in Port Jackson.
† The Infirmary and Government Benevolent Asylum are situated in Bourke ward.

Return of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of February, 1870.

District.	Population, Census 1861.	Births. Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths. Males.	Females.	Total.	Per centage of Deaths to Population of District.
Sydney ...	56,840	114	105	219	63	52	115	0·20
Balmain ...	5,647	10	16	26	8	5	13	0·23
Glebe * ...	3,712	7	7	14	9	7	16	0·43
Newtown ...	4,236	11	11	22	2	3	5	0·11
Redfern and Botany†	6,701	14 / 3	20 / 4	41	5 / 0	5 / 1	11	0·16
Paddington	6,794	10	16	26	4	3	7	0·10
Concord ...	2,356	3	9	12	1	2	3	0·12
St. George	5,647	10	14	24	3	2	5	0·08
St. Leonards	3,453	7	4	11	1	0	1	0·03
Totals......	93,686	189	206	395	96	80	176	0·18

* The Glebe Registry District extends as far as Blackwattle Swamp Creek.
† The Redfern Registry District embraces the Municipalities of Redfern, Waterloo, Alexandria, Botany, and a small portion of Darlington.

Table showing the Classification of Diseases which were fatal to both sexes under and over 5 years, and the proportions per cent. of deaths from each cause, in Sydney, during the month of February, 1870.

Causes of Death.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Proportion per cent.
Zymotic diseases	17	15	32	27·83
Constitutional diseases ...	2	11	13	11·30
Local diseases	19	25	44	38·26
Developmental diseases...	16	3	19	16·52
Violent deaths	1	6	7	6·09
Causes not specified	...	...	...	...
All causes	55	60	115	100·00

Zymotic Diseases.—Croup, 1; typhoid fever, 4; metria, 5; dysentery, 1; diarrhœa, 14; cholera, 3; delirium tremens, 2; intemperance, 1; thrush, 1.

Constitutional Diseases.—Dropsy, 1; cancer, 2; tabes mesenterica, 2; phthisis, 8.

Local Diseases.—Cephalitis, 7; apoplexy, 4; convulsions, 6; brain disease, 1; pericarditis, 2; aneurism, 1; heart disease, 2; bronchitis, 1; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 5; lung disease, 3; gastritis, 3; ascites, 1; liver disease, 4; nephria, 1; kidney disease, 2.

Developmental Diseases.—Premature birth, 1; teething, 2; old age, 3; atrophy and debility, 13.

Violence.—Fractures and contusions, 3; drowning, 2; suffocation, 1; murder, 1.

Males, 63; females, 52. Total, 115.

THEO. JAS. JAQUES, Registrar-General.
Statistical Branch, Registrar-General's Department, Sydney, 14th March.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARMYTAGE—March 14th, at Arfoma, Norwood, the wife of Mr. G. J. Armytage, of a son.

ATKINSON—February 26th, at her residence, Oldbury, the wife of J. J. O. Atkinson, J.P., of a son.

BARTON—March 21st, at her residence, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe, Mrs. Samuel Barton, of a son.

BRAUN—On the 1st instant, at her residence, 25, Lower Fort-street, the wife of Benjamin Braun, of a daughter.

BRODIE—March 3rd, at The Cottage, Murrurundi, Mrs. George Gray Brodie, of a son.

BROWN—March 12th, at her residence, Tumut, the wife of Walterus Le B. Brown, Esq., of a daughter.

BULL—March 3rd, at her residence, Mrs. Nathaniel G. Bull, of a daughter.

CHRISTIE—February 28th, at her residence, Riverston, Clarence River, the wife of W. Christie, of a son.

CHRISTIAN—On the 21st instant, at Trevellyn, Darling Point, Mrs. J. B. Christian, of a daughter.

CLAPIN—March 3rd, at Fernbank, Marrickville, Mrs. A. P. Clapin, of a son.

COHEN—March 10th, at her residence, Massie-street, Cooma, Mrs. George Cohen, of a son.

COOPER—February 22nd, at Tivoli, Paddington, the wife of John Cooper, Esq., of a daughter.

COUTTS—March 5th, at her residence, Onecliffe-house, South Head, the wife of Alexander Coutts, of a daughter.

CROAKER—March 14th, at her residence, Burramunda Troy, Mrs. J. W. Croaker, of a son.

DICK—February 24th, at Kirribilli Point, North Shore, the wife of William Dick, of the Water Police, of a son.

DRAKE—March 1st, at 97, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. John Drake, of a son.

DRINKWATER—March 14th, at her residence, 681, George-street South, Sydney, the wife of Mr. C. Drinkwater, of a daughter.

EDGELL—On the 9th instant, at Fernbrook, East St. Leonards, the wife of Henry Edgell, of a daughter.

EICHLER—March 3rd, at Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, Mrs. C. T. Eichler, of a son.

EVANS—March 12th, at her residence, 101, Woolloomooloo-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Mr. C. Evans, of a daughter.

FARMER—February 19th, at Claines, Darling Point, the wife of William Farmer, of a daughter.

FLOOD—On the 9th instant, at her residence, No. 1, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern, the wife of Mr. G. E. Flood, of a son.

FOTHERINGHAM—February 10th, at her residence, Pyrmont, Mrs. G. Fotheringham, of a son.

FOWLER—On the 7th instant, at Liverpool, New South Wales, Mrs. F. Fowler, of a son.

FRANKLAND—March 6th, at Mowbray House, Paterson, the wife of G. J. Frankland, of a daughter.

FUGE—February 18th, at her residence, White Horse Hotel, George-street, the wife of William Fuge, of a son.

GRIFFITHS—On the 9th instant, at her residence, Belmore Hotel, Circular Quay, Mrs. W. S. Griffiths, of a son, prematurely.

HALL—February 27th, at her residence, Devonshire-terrace, Lower Fort-street, the wife of George Hall, Jun., of a son.

HAYES—March 4th, at her residence, Burwood, Mrs. H. G. Hayes, of a daughter.

HEUSCHKEL—On the 24th February, at her residence, Bay and Parramatta streets, Glebe, the wife of Louis Heuschkel, hotelkeeper, of a daughter.

HICKSON—On the 15th February, at Boonara, Burnett District, Queensland, Mrs. Hickson, of a son.

HOINS—On the 23rd February, at her residence, Cottage of Content, South Head Road, the wife of W. P. Hoins, of a son.

HOSKINS—On the 12th instant, at her residence, Buckingham-street, Mrs. William Hoskings, of a daughter.

HOUISON—February 19th, at her residence, Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. Alexander Houison, of a daughter.

INGRAM—March 6th, at James-street, Williamstown, the wife of Arthur Ingram, of a son.

INNES—March 1st, at O'Connell, the wife of the Rev. G. A. C. Innes, of a son.

JOSEPHSON—February 25th, at Muswellbrook, the wife of J. Louis Josephson, of a daughter.

JOUBERT—On the 1st instant, at Mocobooloo, Hunter's Hill, Mrs. Jules Joubert, of a son.

KIRKPATRICK—On the 6th February, at her residence, Pioneer Quartz Crushing Machine, near Grenfell, the wife of Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick, of a daughter.

LAWSON—March 1st, at her residence, Campbell-street, Parramatta, Mrs. Nelson Lawson, of a son.

LAWSON—February 19th, at Clifton, New England, Mrs. Robert Lawson, of a daughter.

LENTHALL—March 13th instant, at Albury, Mrs. Walter E. Lenthall, of a daughter.

LEVEY—March 3rd, at the residence of her parents, Summerhill, Upper Bankstown, the wife of B. Francis Levey, Teacher of the Public School, Bankstown, of a daughter.

LEWIS—February 1st, at her residence, 70, Yurong-street, Mrs. H. F. Lewis, of a son.

LILLINGSTON—On the 6th instant, at the Vicarage, Yass, the wife of the Venerable Archdeacon Lillingston, of a son.

LONERAGAN—January 7th, at her residence, No. 11, Lower Campbell-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. James J. Loneragan, of a son.

LOUAT—March 5th, at her residence, 37, Botany-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Monsieur P. C. Louat, of a son.

MACKENZIE—March 7th, at Macquarie Plains, near Bathurst, Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, of a daughter.

MACNAMARA—March 5th, at her residence, Petersham, the wife of Henry Macnamara, of a daughter.

MANN—March 17th, at Lockyersleigh, Marulan, Mrs. G. F. Mann, of a daughter.

MARSHALL—February 26th, at her residence, Crescent-street, the wife of J. Marshall, of a son.

MITCHELL—On the 17th instant, at her residence, Lynwood, Glebe Point Road, Mrs. Mitchell, of a daughter.

MYERS—March 6th, at her residence, 129, South Head Road, the wife of Mr. Mark Myers, of a daughter.

MYERS—March 2[illegible]th, at 484, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Samuel Israel Myers, of a son.

NEAL—March 4th, at her residence, Denison-street, Kingston, Newtown, the wife of James Neal, late of Camden, of twin sons.

NILSON—On the 3rd instant, at her residence, 28, Wynyard-square, Mrs. M. Nilson, of a son.

NOBLE—March 13th, at her residence, 515, George-street, Mrs. J. Noble, of her seventh son.

POOLMAN—On the 22nd February, at her residence, Birch Grove Road, Balmain, Mrs. A. Poolman, of a son.

PORTER—March 12th, at the Cottage, Buckhurst, Double Bay, the wife of S. J. Porter, of a daughter.

RICHARDS—February 25th, at her residence, Watson's Bay, Mrs. John Richards, of a son.

ROE—On the 11th instant, at 79, Lower Fort-street, the wife of Mr. J. M. Roe, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—February 23rd, at her residence, Church-hill, Mrs. J. J. Robertson, of a daughter.

RIGETTI—On the 18th instant, at her residence, Woodbine Cottage, Hunter's Hill, the wife of Mr. Julian Rigetti, of a daughter.

RUDD—February 20th, at the residence of her brother-in-law (Mr. M. Dalton), 179, Botany-street, Redfern, the wife of Thomas Rudd, of Howlong Station, Lower Murrumbidgee, of a son.

RUSSELL—March 5th, at Derwent-street, Glebe, Mrs. J. Russell, of a daughter.

RUTLAND—February 7th, at Bookorkorrara, Mrs. J. W. Rutland, of a son.

SEYMOUR—March 1st, at her residence, 206, Belmore-terrace, Dowling-street, Mrs. Richard Seymour, of a daughter.

SLEIGH—January 25th, at Lifu, Loyalty Islands, the wife of Rev. J. Sleigh, of a son.

STRANGE—February 7th, at her residence, Hereford-street East, Christchurch, the wife of Mr. Edward Strange, of twin daughters.

STRONG—February 14th, at her residence, Riley-street, Surry Hills, the wife of H. W. Strong, of a son, stillborn.

STUBBIN—March 10th, at her residence, 386, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. John Stubbin, of a daughter.

SUMMERBELL—March 2nd, at her residence, 3, Windmill-street, Mrs. Thomas Summerbell, of a son.

THOMSON—On the 11th instant, Mrs. A. Thomson, Victoria-street, of a daughter.

WAKEFIELD—March 7th, at her residence, Hand and Heart, Liverpool-street, Mrs. G. E. Wakefield, of a son.

WATERS—March 9th, at her residence, Bathurst-street, Mrs. George Waters, of a son.

WEARNE—At her residence, Botany-street, Redfern, Mrs. Thomas Wearne, of a daughter.

WESTCOTT—February 21st, at her residence, Botany Waterworks, Mrs. H. Westcott, of a son.

WHITE—March 8th, at Bargo, Mrs. Edward White, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—On the 10th instant, at her residence, George-street, Parramatta, Mrs. James Williams, of a son.

WOOD—February 23rd, at her residence, Annfild, Mrs. Alfred T. Wood, of a son.

WYLD—January 27th, at 78, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London, the wife of Edward Wyld, Esq., of a son.

YOUNG—February 9th, at her residence, Kingston, Newtown, (late of Clapham Cottage, Sandridge, Victoria) the wife of Mr. George Young, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—HASSETT—February 26th, at Paul's Church Redfern, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, Francis Armstrong Glebe, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hassett, Denham-street, Surry Hills.

ARMSTRONG—HUNTER—March 8th, at All Saints' Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. Dr. Clay, M.A., Mr. Robert Brown Armstrong, Young, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. Alexander Hunter, Bathurst.

BARNIER—MEASE—February 21st, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, the Rev. Joseph Barnier, to Mary, third daughter of the late Thomas Mease, Esq., Stokesley, Yorkshire.

BAKER—PARSONAGE—On the 29th January, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. Edward Baker, to Alice Australia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Parsonage, of Gloucester-street, Sydney.

BLAKEY—FLYNN—December 14th, 1868, at his residence, 41, Burton-street, South Head Road, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. John Blakey, cab proprietor, of Cumberland-street, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. John Flynn, of Bay-street, Glebe.

BRIAN—DAVIS—On the 20th instant, at St. Peter's, Cook's River, by the Rev. George King, Edward, second son of the late William Brian, of Cook's River, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. James Davis, Coal Merchant, Market-street, Sydney.

BROOKING—JONES—February 23rd, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. E. Rogers, Thomas, second son of Mr. William Brooking, of Sydney, to Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. William Jones, shipwright, London.

BRUCE—MORLEY—March 4th, at St. Luke's Church, Sussex-street, Sydney, by the Rev. Thomas W. Unwin, Mr. Henry Bruce, of Bartley, to Elizabeth Mary Morley, daughter of the late David Morley, of Penrith.

CLARKE—SYMONS—February 26th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. William Walter Bruce Clarke, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Symons, both of Botany Road, Waterloo.

DE LISSA—GOOLD—March 10th, by the Rev. John Graham, Mr. Samuel De Lissa, of Sydney, to Hannah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of P. Goold, Esq., Balmain.

ENFIELD—CONNOLLY—February 21st, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, George Edward, eldest son of William Henry Enfield, of Kent, England, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Connolly, Rockville, Jamberoo, and niece to Rev. Andrew Griffin, P.P., Leitrim, Galway, Ireland.

FALCONER—ATKINS—March 3rd, at his residence, 41, Burton-street, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, John, eldest son of Mr. Henry Falconer, to Elizabeth Jane, third eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Atkins, publican, Parramatta.

FRAMPTON—O'HALLORAN—March 11th, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Donald Frampton, gold-miner, Grenfell, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, to Jane O'Halloran, of Pitt-street South, Sydney, a native of Dublin.

FREEMAN—STENT—December 16th, at Christchurch, Wanganui, N.Z., by the Rev. C. D. S. Nicholls, Charles Arthur Wellesley, second son of W. G. W. Freeman, Esq., Sydney, to Sarah, third surviving daughter of Edmund Stent, Esq., Wanganui, New Zealand.

GALVIN—CARTER—February 28th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Eugene Galvin, of Grove-street, Glebe, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Carter, of Athlone-place, Parramatta-street.

GIBSON—COMBER—February 26th, by special license, at St. Peter's, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, J. Tregerthen Gibson, Esq., youngest son of the late J. Gibson, Esq., of Penzance, to Maria, fourth daughter of Thomas Comber, of Perse Park, Ireland.

GRAHAM—ALLEN—March 12th, by special license, at St. Stephen's Church, Penrith, by the Rev. —. Vaughan, Charles William Graham, of Wagga Wagga, to Elizabeth third youngest daughter of Mr. James Allen, of Penrith.

HARLEY—GRAY—March 14th, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. James Harley, mariner, of the colonial coasting trade, a native of Greenock, Scotland, to Agnes, second daughter of Mr. Allan Gray, boot and shoe maker, Cook's River Road, a native of the colony.

HAYLOCK—SMITH—On the 23rd February, at St. Michael's Church, Wollongong, by the Rev. T. C. Ewing, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Rowsell, Thomas Charles, third son of F. F. Haylock, Esq., J.P., of Ashfield Vale, Five Dock, to Sophia Reynolds, seventh daughter of Charles Throsby Smith, Esq., J.P., of Wollongong.

HENRY—CLARK—February 20th, at Balmain, by the Rev. J. G. Fraser, M.A., Sidney Samuel, second son of Joseph Henry, of Bayswater, England, to Matilda Eliza, eldest daughter of the late James Richard Clark, of Balmain.

HENRY—CLARK—February 20th, at Balmain, by the Rev. J. G. Fraser, M.A., John Isaacs, third son of Joseph Henry, of Bayswater, to Amelia Elizabeth, third daughter of the late James Richard Clark, of Balmain.

HYLAND—M'NAMARA—February 14th, at St. Augustine's Church, Balmain, by the Venerable Archdeacon Rigney, John, the third son of Mr. Michael Hyland, of Darling-street, Balmain, to Bridget, the second daughter of Mr. John M'Namara, of Ratheiume, county Clare, Ireland.

JOHNSTON—GREGSON—On the 16th instant, at St. Mary's, Balmain, by the Rev. Canon Stack, George Horatio, eldest son of Captain Johnston, R.N., of Annandale, to Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of B. Gregson, Esq., of Melbourne, Balmain.

LANE—BEST—December 15th, 1868, at his residence 41, Burton-street, South Head Road, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. David Lane, to Mary Ann Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Samuel Best, both of Brisbane Water.

LEWINGTON—JARVIS—March 10th, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, Mr. William Lewington, of Beech Hill, Berkshire to Mrs. E. Jarvis, of Little Hartley.

LUCKIE—THOMPSON—March 8th, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. John Peterson Luckie, of Rydal, to Jane, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Emu Plains, Penrith.

MARSHALL—YOUNG—March 10th, at Richmond, by the Rev. William Moore, Wesleyan minister, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Richard Sellors, Wesleyan minister, William Marshall, planter, Fiji, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Young, of Richmond.

M'EACHERN—EATHER—On the 24th February, by special license, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. A. Waters Sinclair, Mr. Malcolm M'Eachern, innkeeper, Sodwall Creek, District of Hartley, to Eliza Annie Eather, daughter of Mr. James Eather, farmer, Nanot.

MIDDLETON—SMITH—February 24th, at St. Matthew's, Manly Beach, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Canon Stephen, M.A., and the Rev. A. D. Soares, the Rev. George, eldest son of the late James Middleton, Esq., of Belle-Vue Hall, Sydney, to Katie Blake, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Smith, B.A., of Manly.

M'KECHNIE—HAYES—February 2nd, by the Rev. Archibald Gilchrist, Archibald Thom, second son of Andrew M'Kechnie, Newtown, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Hayes, Cook's River Road, St. Peters.

MOORE—YOUNG—On the 10th instant, at Richmond by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. R. Sellors, Wesleyan minister, William Marshall, eldest son of the Rev. W. Moore, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Joseph Young, of Richmond.

NEWTON—BROOKE—February 21st, at Orange, by the Rev. D. A. M'Grath, Thomas Joseph Bradbury, son of Mr. Adam Newton, King-street, Sydney, to Clara Ellen, daughter of Mr. Samuel Brooke, Sydney.

NEWTON—ROBEN—December 14th, 1868, at his residence, 41, Burton-street, South Head Road, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Henry Newton, to Ann, widow of the late Mr. Henry Roben, both of Watson's Bay.

NIXON—KIRKPATRICK—February 22nd, at St. Paul's, Redfern, by the Rev. Alfred H. Stephen, George Nixon, second son of Mr. George Nixon, county Fermanagh, Ireland, to Annie Kirkpatrick, eldest daughter of Mr. William Kirkpatrick, county Fermanagh, Ireland.

O'BEIRNE—COLLINS—February 22nd, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. F. Sheridan, Michael, eldest son of Mr. Patrick O'Beirne, Boatman's Bay, Clyde River, New South Wales, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Collins, Baultinahadine, county Clare, Ireland.

PARKER—WILKINS—March 5th, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, William, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Parker, of Balmain, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wilkins, of Canterbury.

PEARSE—KENNEDY—On the 1st instant, at St. Philip's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, John Edmund Pearse, of London, to Marina Emily Kennedy, second daughter of William Kennedy, of Parramatta, and stepdaughter of Mr. Joseph Burnett, late of Launceston, Tasmania.

LEAF—WILLIAMS—March 1st, at St. Peter's, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, Alfred, eldest son of Mr. Charles Read, William-street, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer Williams, Latrobe-street West, Melbourne.

REDGATE—BRADBURY—On February 25th, at the residence of the bride's parents, East Kempsey, Macleay River, by the Rev. Arthur Rutledge, Wesleyan Minister, Macleay River Circuit, Samuel Bowler, youngest son of John Redgate, of the Alpha Steam Mills, West Kempsey, and brother of Richard Redgate, of Steam Mills, Woolloomooloo, to Martha, youngest daughter of Thomas Bradbury, Storekeeper, East Kempsey.

RICHARDS—TRAVIS—March 11th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Thomas John Richards, to Celina, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Travis, both of Emu Plains, Penrith.

RIELY—BAKER—February 12th, at his residence, 41, Burton-street, South Head Road, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Michael Riely, of Cooper-street, Waverley, to Sarah Ann Mary, daughter of Mr. John Richard Baker, pawnbroker, 126, South Head Road.

ROBINSON—GOOLD—March 3rd, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. J. L. Robinson, to Philomena, only daughter of the late Alexander Goold, of Sydney.

ROBINSON—LEATHEM—February 21st, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. William Henry Robinson, Redfern, eldest son of Mr. William Robinson, builder, to Fanny Eliza, fourth daughter of Mr. John E. Leathem, Botany Road, Redfern.

SAINTY—WILLIAMSON—February 26th, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Philip Sainty, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Stephen George Williamson, both of Lane Cove.

SHARDLAW—NEAL—On the 3rd instant, at his residence, 41, Burton-street, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, William, eldest son of John Shardlaw, of Nottingham, England, to Agnes, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Neal, of London.

SMITH—NAPIER—February 24th, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Mr. Henry William Smith, of Pitt-street, Redfern, to Janet, daughter of Mr. Robert Napier, of Berry-street, North Shore.

STEEL—BATTY—February 19th, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. T. O'Reilly, Mr. William Steel, bootmaker, to Hannah, widow of the late David Batty, of Sydney.

SUTTOR—DARGIN—February 24th, at All Saints' Church, Bathurst, by the Rev. Thomas Sharpe, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Innis, George Roxburgh, third son of William Henry Suttor, Esq., of Brucedale, Bathurst, to Eveleen Gertrude, fourth daughter of John Dargin, Esq., of Bathurst.

TRASEY—HEALY—February 28th, by special license, at St. Benedict's Church, by the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, Mr. Arthur Trasey, of Pyrmont, to Kate, eldest daughter of Mr. John Healy, of Pyrmont.

TYE—BROWN—February 10th, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. G. C. Bode, Mr. Alfred Tye, of the Glebe, to Mary, widow of the late Josua Brown.

UNDERWOOD—HOOKER—On the 1st February, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Frank, fourth son of the late Mr. J. Underwood, Chertsey, England, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. S. Hooker, London, and stepdaughter of Mr. B. B. Dyer, builder, Jamison-street, Sydney.

VALE—STUART—February 26th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Balmain, by the Rev. William Clark, James Horatio Vale, eldest son of the late Henry Vale, to Jane Elizabeth, seventh daughter of Mr. John Stuart.

WADDY—DREWETT—February 24th, at St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. Thomas Hayden, M.A., Percival Moore Waddy, second son of Major-General Waddy, C.B., to Mary, second daughter of John William Drewett, Esq., of Dalston, Woollahra.

WADDINGTON—HAYWOOD—March 15th, in the Manse, Kent-street, by special license, by the Rev. R. Lewers, St. Andrew's Scotch Church, Clarence-street, Mr. Joseph Waddington, Sydney, to Frances Haywood, Camperdown, daughter of the late Mr. James Haywood, Balmain.

WALLACE—DONALDSON—On the 23rd February, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. Kelynack, Mr. William James Wallace, of Ayrshire, Scotland, to Ellen Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Donaldson, Gipps-street, Paddington, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. William Elliott, county Cavan, Ireland.

WATSON—DUNNING—March 15th, at St. Luke's, Liverpool, by the Rev. W. H. Dunning, assisted by the Rev. Canon King, the Rev. J. M. Watson, of Ballarat, Victoria, to Marrianne, youngest daughter of the late John Dunning, of Bradley, Staffordshire, England.

WILD—COLQUHOUN—March 9th, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Kensington-street, by the Rev. Charles Creed, Wesleyan minister, Mr. John Wild, Chippendale, to Mrs. Emily Colquhoun, widow of the late Thomas Colquhoun, of Lucan, county Dublin, Ireland.

WINDSOR—FRALEY—March 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of the Free Church of England, Benjamin Windsor, of Liverpool, to Mary Helen, third daughter of Philip Fraley, of Springwood, N.S.W.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—On Thursday, the 10th instant, at her residence, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, of consumption, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. W. A. Andrews, comedian, aged 31 years, leaving an affectionate husband and three children to mourn their loss.

BEATSON—On the 1st instant, at his residence, Emu Plains, Mr. Robert Beatson, in his 67th year of his age. His end was peace; and is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

BEEBAG—January 12th, at his residence, Southminster, Essex, England, in the 81st year of his age, Robert Beebag, the beloved father of Mrs. Boston, Newtown, and Messrs. William and James Beebag, of Newtown and Cook's River, N.S.W.

BENNETT—On the 1st instant, Esther, the wife of James Bennett, Wells-street, Redfern, in the 42nd year of her age, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss.

BERG—February 19th, at Camden Park, suddenly, Mr. Antoni Berg, in the 62nd year of his age.

BETTINGTON—February 23rd, at Brindley Park, Merriwa, Joseph Horwood, infant son of James B. Bettington, Esq.

BROWN—March 18th, Agnes, the infant daughter of William Brown, blacksmith, Darlinghurst Road, aged 13 months and 8 days.

BULL—On the 18th instant, at the residence of Mr. Colin Robertson, Verner-street, Goulburn, Kate Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Bull, jun., aged 9 months.

BULLIVANT—March 12th, at his residence, Captain Cook Hotel, York street, Mr. Maurice Charles Bullivant, aged 43 years, third son of Mr. Charles James Bullivant, North Shore, leaving a wife and family to deplore their loss.

BUTLER—December 7th, 1869, at the Laurels, near Brighton, England, of consumption, aged 36, Charlotte Bishop, beloved wife of John Butler, sister of Mrs. George Griffiths, Woollahra.

CADELL—March 4th, at her late residence, Cockenzie Bank, Windsor, Catherine, aged 78 years, relict of the late Thomas Cadell, Esq.

CANNON—On the 2nd January, at Christchurch, Blackfriars Road, London, Mrs. Mary Cannon, beloved sister of Thomas J. Bown, of this city.

CHEADLE—March 2nd, at his parents' residence, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Edmund Bloor, the beloved son of Farmer W. and Mary Cheadle, of congestion of the brain, brought on by dysentery, aged 2 years.

COLES—January 3rd, at his residence, Southsea, Portsmouth, Carmi Coles, father of Mr. W. Coles of the Colonial Architect's office, Sydney. Aged 84 years.

COMER—March 4th, at her residence, Burwood, Anne, the beloved wife of James Comer, Esq., aged 66 years, and the mother-in-law of Mr. Emanuel Neich, of Burwood.

CORBETT—On the 17th instant, at his residence, No. 22, Union-street, Pyrmont, Captain John Corbett, late of the schooner Amy Robsart, aged 43, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

CORDEROY—March 3rd, at his parents' residence, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Edward George, the only and beloved son of Aaron and Jane Corderoy, aged 10 months.

CRAIG—March 14th, at her residence, Sloan-street, Goulburn, after a long and painful illness, Lindsay Todd, wife of Mr. Robert Craig, sen., aged 61 years.

CRAMPTON—March 16th, at his residence, Norton-street, Glebe, Thomas Crampton, junior, aged 28 years, leaving an affectionate wife and three small children, and a great circle of friends to mourn their loss.

CURTIS—March 11th, at 7, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, of congestion of the brain, Eva Maude, second daughter of Mr. R. Curtis, aged 5 years and 9 months.

DALGLEISH—February 18th, at Sydney, New South Wales, from the effects of a fall from a horse, Daniel Cameron Dalgleish, Government Engineer Surveyor, aged 42 years, leaving a wife and eight children to deplore their loss, and deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

DALY—On the 7th instant, at Jamberoo, John Daly, junior, aged 46 years, leaving a wife and 10 children to deplore their loss.

DEARMER—March 16th, at Bligh-street, Miss Louisa Dearmer, aged 30 years, after a short illness.

DIGNAM—On Thursday, 17th instant, at Goulburn, aged 56, Catherine, the beloved wife of William Dignam, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Her end was peace.

DUN—February 24th, at Wingello, Percy, infant son of P. H. Dun, aged 10 days.

DUTTON—On the 30th of January, at Bauhinia Downs, Queensland, H. P. Dutton, in the 68th year of his age.

EVANS—February 25th, at his parents' residence, 107, Woolloomooloo-street, Woolloomooloo, Ernest Joseph George, infant son of Charles and Mary Ann Evans, aged 3 years and 11 weeks.

EADES—March 19th, at her residence, 206, Goulburn-street, the beloved wife of James Robinson Eades, in the 26th year of her age, deeply regretted by her husband and friends.

ELWIN—January 20th, at Thaxted Vicarage, Essex, the residence of her son-in-law, Emma Louisa, widow of the late Marsham Elwin, Esq., aged 88.

EVANS—On the 22nd instant, at 312, Palmer-street, Mr. John Evans, aged 55 years.

FOSTER—March 21st, at his residence, 109, William-street, East, after a long and painful illness, William Foster, aged 47.

FOTHERINGHAM—November 13th, 1869, at Upper Tooting, Surrey, Alexander Fotheringham, Esq., of Gunfield, near Dartmouth, Devon, England, and late of Sydney, N.S.W., aged 80.

FOULIS—March 21st, at the residence of Charles Nathan, Macquarie-street, Sydney, John Foulis, M.D., second son of the late Sir James Foulis, Bart., of Woodhall, near Edinburgh.

GENT—March 14th, at 62, Albion-street, John, infant son of C. R. Gent, aged 5 weeks.

GODFREY—On the 3rd instant, at Sodwall Creek, No. 7 Section Great Western Railway of diphtheria, Sarah Ann, aged 8 years and 2 months; also on the 8th, Edmund Arthur, aged 5 years and 11 months, the beloved children of James and Eliza Godfrey.

GROSSMAN—On the 5th October, 1869, in New Zealand, of congestion of the lungs, Esther Lizzie, the youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Jacob and Lizzie Grossman, granddaughter of Mr. James B. Penfound, of Liskeard, Cornwall, England, aged 11 months 25 days.

HARVEY—March 11th, at her parents' residence, Blacktown, Jane, the beloved daughter of John and Annie Harvey, aged 14 months.

HAWKEN—On the 15th instant, Mary Victoria Harding, aged 5 months, fifth daughter of Mr. Nicholas Hawken.

HENSLEY—On the 22nd instant, at his mother's residence, Dover House, Rushcutter's Bay, Henry Thomas Hensley, aged 18 years.

HITCHINS—February 25th, at Brisbane, Queensland, Moreton Freddy Lytton, younger son of Edward Lytton Hitchins, aged 8 months.

HODGSON—December 18th, 1869, in her 78th year, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Lambert, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, Alice, relict of the late Mr. John Hodgson of Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London, mother of Mrs. D. Wiley, of Park-street, Mr. Hodgson and Mrs. Steward, of George-street, and Mrs. Milne, of Balmain.

HOWIE—March 12th, at the residence of her parents, 1, Cooper-street, Redfern, Eleanor, second daughter of William and Elizabeth Howie, in the 20th year of her age, deeply regretted.

HUMFREY—March 8th, at 93, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Harriet, wife of Thomas Humfrey, aged 57 years.

IRBY—December 22nd, 1869, at Wilton-crescent, George Ives Irby, fourth Lord Boston, nephew of the late Hon. and Rev. F. A. Irby, Rector of Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire.

JERVIS—December 5th, 1869, at his residence, Palmer-lane, Woolloomooloo, John Jervis, compositor, aged 50 years, native of Aberdeen, Scotland, leaving a wife and three children to lament their loss.

JOYCE—On the 22nd February, at Bowood, Saint Mary's, South Creek, of diphtheria, Edward Henry, only son of Mr. Henry Joyce, aged 3 years and 10 months.

KAVANAGH—February 14th, at her residence, 117, Riley-street, after a long and painful illness, Margaret, the beloved wife of John Kavanagh, aged 60 years. May her soul rest in peace, Amen.

KETTLE—February 28th, at her late residence, Camperdown Grove, Newtown, Ann, the beloved wife of John Ieke Kettle, and mother of F. J. Thomas, of 109, Goulburn-street, Sydney, aged 55 years.

KIDMAN—On the 9th instant, at Cambridge Villa, Coogee Bay, Ernest, the youngest son of Charles and Sarah Kidman, aged 11 months and 3 days, of convulsions.

LAMB—On the 7th instant, at Melbourne, James Philip, fourth son of the late Commander John Lamb, R.N., aged 37 years.

LANKESTER—March 3rd, after a short and painful illness, at the residence of his parents, Hereford-street, Glebe, in his 22nd year, Charles, youngest and beloved son of J. D. and M. T. Lankester, deeply regretted.

LAWSON—December 19th, 1869, in his 54th year, at his residence, Melrose House, Plymouth Grove, Manchester, England, John Lawson, senior, Esq., Veterinary Surgeon, and Examiner of Veterinary Students, of Edinburgh, much and deservedly respected, and brother to Mrs. E. Hastlee, of 96, Parramatta-street.

LEES—January 3rd, at the residence of his parents, 39, Higher Ardwick, Manchester, Mr. James Lees, jun., aged 32 years, brother of Mr. J. W. Lees of this city.

LILLYWHITE—January 28th, at his parents' residence, No. 72, Goulburn-street, Sydney, Mathew, only and dearly beloved son of William and Maria Lillywhite, of gastric fever, aged 12 years 5 months 14 days.

LLOYD—March 2nd, at Wallah, Edward Henry, second son of Edward Lloyd, Esq., aged 7 years and 4 months.

LONG—March 15th, at the Court-house Hotel, Burrows, Mary, the beloved eldest daughter of Benjamin and Mary Anne Long, aged 3 years.

LOWE—February 11th, at his residence, Stroud, Port Stephens, Doctor Charles S. J. Lowe, second son of the late Captain Addison Lowe, 47th regiment Foot, Tullamore, King's County, Ireland, in the 43rd year of his age, deeply lamented by all his friends.

MADDEN—February 27th, at her residence, Elizabeth-street, Parramatta, Ann, the beloved wife of Henry Madden, aged 46 years. *Requiescat in pace, Amen.*

MAHER—On the 23rd instant, at 203, Victoria-street, the temporary residence of her father, Margaret Blanche, beloved eldest daughter of Timothy Maher, of Lansdown Park, Five Dock, aged 19 years.

MANSFIELD—February 26th, Adah Lizzie, daughter of G. R. and Adah Mansfield, aged 10 months and 12 days.

M'EACHERN—March 3rd, at Sodwall Creek, District of Hartley, Mrs. Mary M'Eachern, aged 53 years.

M'GARRY—March 2nd, at the Western Kerosene Mines, Hartley, being accidentally killed on the tramway, Mr. John M'Garry, aged 29 years, a native of Manchester, England, leaving an affectionate wife and four young helpless children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

M'GEE—On the 23rd February, at his residence, 134, Clarence-street, Sydney, Mr. Michael M'Gee, in the 69th year of his age, leaving many relatives and sincere friends to lament their loss.

M'INTYRE—November 18th, 1869, at his residence, Drummack, near Broughshane, county Antrim, Ireland, William M'Intyre, Esq., aged 67 years, the beloved father of Mr. Thomas M'Intyre, Head Master Primary School, South Brisbane, Queensland, and of Mr. William M'Intyre, Inspector of Schools, Goulburn, New South Wales. His end was peace.

M'LAUGHLIN—On the 22nd instant, in the 76th year of her age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Curran, 170, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Thomas M'Laughlin, of Londonderry, Ireland, and Surry Hills, Sydney.

MADDEN—March 20th, at the residence of her son, 19 Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, Bridget, relict of the late John Madden, of George-street South, in the 70th year of her age.

MANNING—January 16th, at Clifton, England, J. E. Manning, Esq., aged 87 years.

MOORE—On the 9th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain James Neill, Mrs. Eliza Moore, aged 76 years.

MORGAN—March 6th, at his uncle's residence, Jamberoo, of croup, James Frederick, the only and beloved son of Frederick and Jane Morgan, of Wheatsheaf Inn, George-street South, aged 2 years and 3 weeks.

MULLINS—On the morning of the 2nd instant, Eliza, the wife of Mr. James Mullins, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. *Requiescat in pace.*

O'CONNOR—March 18th, at 79, Cumberland-street, Sydney, Norah, the third daughter of the late Peter O'Connor, of Limerick, Ireland, aged 25 years.

PROPHET—February 27th, at Montrose Cottage, Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, at the residence of Mrs. Robert Napier, late of Sydney, Mary Prophet, in her 88th year.

SCOTT—On the 1st instant, at the residence of Mrs. Applewhite, Hyde Park, of epilepsy, Eleanor, the beloved daughter of Thomas Scott, Esq., Point Clare, Brisbane Water, aged 20.

SHEAHAN—March 11th, at Jugiong, of low fever, Kate Agnes Mary, the beloved child of John Philip and Bridget Sheahan, aged 12 years. *R. I. P.*

SMITH—March 10th, at No. 20, Cooper-street, Strawberry Hill, George Alfred, youngest son of Henry Smith, aged 16 months.

SMITH—March 18th, suddenly after severe suffering at his late residence, Western Lea, Pyrmont, Thomas Smith, Esq., aged 71 years; late secretary of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, and formerly of Her Majesty's Customs, Hobart Town, Tasmania.

SMITH—February 13th, at Woolners Longford, Tasmania, of consumption, Sophia, the beloved wife of Charles L. Smith, Esq., Normanby, and youngest daughter of the late James Piddington, Esq., Westbury, Tasmania, aged 38 years.

SMYTH—March 13th, at his residence, Camperdown, Mr. George Smyth, late of the Supreme Court, aged 74 years.

SOARES—On the 1st instant, at the Parsonage, Sebastopol, Victoria, Robert Stewart, eldest son of the Rev. Gualter Soares, aged 15.

SPENCER—February 18th, at Sandhurst, Victoria, J. H. H. Spencer, Esq., aged 65 years. Father of Mrs. J. H. Watkin, Johnstone-street, Balmain.

STEVENS—On the 9th February, at his residence, 54, Gloucester-street, after a long and painful illness, Mr. James Stevens, aged 54 years.

SYME—Washed overboard, and lost on the Calf-of-Man, during the dreadful hurricane of 31st December last, James Francis Syme, chief officer on board the ship Bogota, bound for Valparaiso. No boat could be lowered to save him, nor did he appear, and is supposed to have been stunned in passing over the side, and rendered unable to use any exertion to save himself. Thus has passed away, in his twenty-third year, a most affectionate and beloved son, a highly intelligent and brave sailor, a true and warm-hearted friend.

THORNE—On the 21st January, at his residence, Eltham, Kent, England, in his 65th year, Charles Thorne, Esq., late of the Westminster Brewery, and father of James Thorne, Ship Breaker, of this city.

THORN—March 7th, at the residence of his parents, 147, South Head Road, George William, the infant and beloved son of George and Martha Thorn, aged 15 months.

THOMAS—On the 5th instant, at Dunnolly, Victoria, Eliza Thomas, only sister of G. D. Lloyd, Pyrmont, aged 42 years.

THOMSON—On 19th instant, Eliza Gitkison, infant daughter of Alexander Thomson, Victoria-street.

TOOTH—March 5th, at 27, Upper William-street North, Jane, wife of Frederick Tooth, aged 42 years.

TULLOH—December 31st, 1869, at Tanmachee, West Malvern, Mary L., the wife of Lieutenant-General A. T. Tulloh, C.B., R.A., aged 58, aunt of R. W. Tulloh, Esq., Sydney.

VANDERGRYP—March 18th, at her residence, No. 100, Sussex-street, Bridget Anthony Vandergryp, beloved wife of A. J. Vandergryp, aged 34 years, native of Dublin.

WARDEN—March 9th, accidentally drowned, at Grafton, Clarence River, Edward Robertson, aged 24 years, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Warden, of Paradise-street, Liverpool, England, and beloved brother of John and Charles Warden, of the Glebe, Sydney, and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

WATKINS—January 26th, at her residence, Pembroke, South Wales, in the 75th year of her age, Mary Watkins, the beloved mother of William Watkins, Cleveland Paddock, and Richard Watkins, Waverley, and Mrs. William Richards, Shepherd's Paddock.

WHITE—September 7th, 1869, of yellow fever, in Jamaica, John White, the beloved brother of Mrs. R. Thame, of this city, and only son of the late Mr. J. White, for many years foreman to Mr. Henry Green, shipbuilder, London. Aged 33 years.

WIGGINTON—On the 2nd instant, at his residence, Botany Road, Redfern, Mr. Thomas Wigginton, of Windsor, Berkshire, England, leaving an affectionate wife and six children and a great circle of friends to mourn their loss.

WILD—March 7th at Wildoaks, The Oaks, Frederick William, younger son of Frederick W. Wild, Esq., aged 5 weeks.

WILSON—February 27th, Christina, youngest daughter of George and Jane Wilson, of Charles-lane, Woolloomooloo, from the effects of a severe scald.

WRIGHT—March 2nd, at his residence, Cornwall Cottage, Tenterfield, New England, Mr. Thomas Mounsteven Wright, third son of the late Richard Wright, Bodmin, England, and grandson of the late Sir Hugh Mounsteven, Knt., aged 64 years, father of Mrs. J. B. Howell, of this city.

SHIPPING SUMMARY.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

February 23.—Winefred, ship, 1359, Loftus, from the Downs, 89 days.
February 24.—Lennox Castle, ship, 700, Talbot, from Start Point, 82 days.
February 28.—Sattara, ship, 938, Thomas, from Start Point, 100 days.
March 19.—La Escocesa, ship, 946, Evans, from Liverpool, 162 days.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

February 24.—Elise, barque, 259, Kempffer, from Foo Chow.
February 25.—Adele, schooner, 357, Friend, from Barron's Inlet.
February 28.—Jeanne Pierre, barque, 400, Tonen, from San Francisco.
March 4.—Miako, barque, 516, Anderson, from San Francisco.
March 19.—Geelong (s.), 1200, Dundas, from Galle.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

February 23.—Woolloomooloo, ship, 627, Anderson, for London.
March 3.—Sobraon, ship, 2131, Elmslie, for London. Passengers—Sir Valentine Fleming, Lady Fleming, Masters Fleming (2), and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. E. Chapman, 9 children, and servant; Miss Jago, Mrs. Belt, Misses Belt (3), Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Newman; Mrs. J. D. M'Lean, 6 children and servant; Miss Shauffrey, Mrs. Binton and 2 children, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Hutchinson, Master Hutchinson, Miss Chauvel, Mr. and Mrs. Pateman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. M'Donald, Miss Platt, Mrs. Shebeen, Messrs. A. Carpenter, S. Harden, J. Buxton, Kermode, Master Buxton, and 80 intermediate. Cargo: 5137 bales wool, 123 bales cotton, 363 casks tallow, 93 cases essence of meat, 16 packages sundries.
March 3.—Glendower, ship, 1191, Brinsden, for London.
March 10.—Canaan, ship, [illegible], Wilson, for London. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Master Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Garforth, Miss Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Street, Masters Street (2), Miss Street, Mr. E. P. Burnes. Cargo: 2696 bales 1 pocket wool, 99 casks cocoanut oil, 310 bags copra, 3656 ingots copper, 255 packages wine, 582 casks tallow, 12 bales cotton, 46 bales leather, 59 kegs butter, 2 tons bones, 13 bales skins, 5 casks.
March 23.—Sir J. Lawrence, ship, 860, Fernie, for London. Cargo: 2621 bales wool, 418 casks tallow, 1597 pieces copper, 230 hogsheads treacle, 148 bags hoofs, 157 bags horns, 92 cases essence of meat, 60 cases extract, 5 bales skins, 2 cases wine, 2 logs timber, 1 case sundries.
March 24.—Underley, ship, 1292, Tidmarsh, for London. Cargo: 4189 bales 2 half-bales 1 pocket wool, 16 bales sheepskins, 54 bales 1 cask leather, 11 kegs butter, 1 quarter-cask wine, 6 kegs 2 casks nails, 1 case cocks, 1 case drapery, 787 casks tallow, 9491 treenails, 4 cases sundries.
March 24.—Nineveh, ship, 1174, Barnet, for London. Passengers—Rev. J. B. M'Cure, Miss M'Cure, Masters M'Cure (2), Mrs. C. J. Fache, Miss Fache, Miss Bath, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and infant, Dr. Cunningham, Mrs. Cooper, and Mr. H. Olliver. Cargo: 2879 bales 6 pockets wool, 9 bales skins, 166 bales 1 pocket cotton, 39 bags cotton seed, 499 casks cocoanut oil, 168 casks tallow, 1090 hides, 17 bales leather, 7 bales hoofs, 12 tons pearl shell, 5 bales cuttings, 4 packages sundries, 350 half-chests tea.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Petropaulovski.—February 23, Nymph, barque, 293, Raba.
For Galle.—February 26, Avoca (s.), 1200, Farquhar.
For Shanghai.—March 3, Edith Banfield, barque, 373, Mitchell; March 19, J. C. Munro, ship, 612, Kidder.
For Hongkong.—March 11, M. A. Smith, ship, 944, Russell.
For San Francisco.—March 22, Rover of the Seas, barque, 400, Reddy.
For Java.—March 22, Ann, barque, 345 tons, Mervais.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

February 22.—Agate, for San Francisco, with 850 tons coal.
February 22.—Julia, for Yokohama, with 150 tons coal.
February 25.—Voyager, for San Francisco, with 290 tons coal.
February 26.—Lady Bowens, for Bombay, with 1644 tons coal.
March 10.—Bayonnaise, for Petropaulovski, with 400 tons coal.
March 10.—Lizzie and Rose, for San Francisco, with 385 tons coal.
March 22.—James Hannel, for San Francisco, with 600 tons coal.
March 23.—St. Sauvoir, for Singapore, with 267 tons coal.
March 23.—Martha Rideout, for San Francisco, with 1200 tons coal.
March 23.—Conquest, for San Francisco, with 700 tons coal.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT SYDNEY.

For London.—Ben Lomond, ship, 886, Moir; Brucklay Castle, 1074, Wallace; Duleep Sing, ship, 1203, Jennings; Kirkham, ship, 1072, M'Farland; Patriarch, ship, 1339, Pile; Tamana ship, 631, Mann; Winifred, ship, 1359, Loftus.

For San Francisco.—Moneta, ship, 621, Wilson; Miako, barque, 561, Henderson; Old Dominion, ship, 690, Freeman.

For Hongkong.—Elise, barque, 259, Kaempffer; Lennox Castle, ship, 700, Talbot.

AT NEWCASTLE.

For San Francisco.—Comadre, Savernake, Van Dieman, R. P. Buck, Sea Chief.
For Bombay.—George Kendall.
For Hongkong.—Rohue Marie, Surprise.
For Shanghai.—Salacia, Caroline Hutchings, Miss Kilmansegg.

FREIGHTS.

AT SYDNEY.

To London.—Wool (clean), ½d to ⅝d and 5 per cent.; greasy, ⅜d to ½d and 5 per cent.; tallow, 40s to 45s; measurement goods, 45s to 50s; leather, 50s and 5 per cent.; hides, 20s; bones, 25s and 5 per cent.; copper ore, none offering; bark, none offering; horns, 25s and 5 per cent.; cocoanut oil, 55s; cotton, ⅝d to ¾d and 5 per cent.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Shanghai 18s, Hongkong 9s, Foo Chow 10s, Calcutta 12s, Bombay 20s, Galle 12s, San Francisco 22s, Valparaiso 5s, Singapore 10s, Java 10s, Mauritius 9s.

AT NEWCASTLE.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Shanghai 23s, Hongkong 15s, Foo Chow 15s, Calcutta 18s, Bombay 25s, Galle 10s, San Francisco 23s, Valparaiso 10s, Singapore 15s, Java 16s, Mauritius 14s.

EXPORT OF GOLD AND SPECIE.

Avoca, for Galle: 9289 oz. gold, 41,927 sovereigns.
City of Adelaide, for Melbourne: 10,000 sovereigns.
Dandenong, for Melbourne: 20,000 sovereigns.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ENGLISH MAILS.

Avoca (s.), for Galle, sailed February 26.
Geelong (s.), from Galle, arrived March 19.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Challenger, 18 guns, Commodore Lambert, at New Zealand.
Rosario, 3 guns, Commander Palmer, at New Zealand.
Virago, 6 guns, Commander Murray, at Sydney.
Blanche, 8 guns, Captain Montgomery, on a cruise.

H. M. S. Blanche left Sydney on the 8th instant, her destination being Brisbane, Prince of Wales' Island, and Cape York, and back to Sydney. She proceeds to Prince of Wales' Island for the purpose of instituting inquiries respecting the massacre of the crew of an English ship, named the Sperway, and for the rescue of the captain's wife, who is supposed to be still alive and in the hands of the natives. The Blanche will be absent about six weeks.

The Californian, New Zealand, and Australian mail line commence the service on the 26th instant. Mr. H. H. Hall has, fortunately, succeeded in chartering two of the finest boats in the colonies, viz., the Wonga Wonga and City of Melbourne, and, judging from the extraordinary demand for passages, the public appear to have entered most heartily into the scheme. The first boat to leave will be the Wonga Wonga, under the command of Captain T. S. Beal, late of the P. N. Z. Company. She is now in port, and will be slipped, cleaned, and the necessary alterations made to meet the requirements consequent on the number of passengers proceeding by her. The number of passages booked up to the present time are 52 in the saloon, 33 in the cabin, and 65 in the steerage, independent of an allowance for twenty steerage passengers in Auckland. Of this number two-thirds are booked through for England. The providoring of the steamer with the necessary adjuncts of stewards and attendants will be carried out by Messrs. Barron and Austen, and will be on a most liberal scale, and it is understood that nothing will be found wanting in this department that can in any way conduce to the comfort of all on board. Mr. Hall also gives the inducement to passengers proceeding on this route to remain in any port on the line for two months, their through-tickets being available for the succeeding boats. Mr. Hall's arrangements have been so far completed that no great detention will be experienced by passengers at the ports of transhipment; so that passengers requiring speedy transit will be landed in England within the specified time. We may also state that, in addition to the large number of passengers leaving by the Wonga Wonga, 23 have taken their passages by the City of Melbourne, which will leave on the 27th April, under the command of Captain Granger, of the A. S. N. Co. Subjoined are the dates of departure, arrivals and return of the colonial steamer:—From Sydney, Wonga Wonga, March, 26; City of Melbourne, April 27; Wonga Wonga, May 28, City of Melbourne June 30; and afterwards the steamers will leave on the 30th of each succeeding month. The departures from Auckland will take place on 2nd April, 4th May, 4th June, 7th July, and on the 7th of each succeeding month. The steamers will arrive at Honolulu in fifteen days, by contract time, from Auckland, meeting the San Francisco steamers—which proceed direct, and generally make the passage in ten days. The outward mail leaves San Francisco on the 10th of the month, reaches Honolulu on or about the 20th, on which date the colonial steamers leave, reaching Auckland in fifteen days and Sydney in twenty-one days, landing passengers in about forty-seven days, and telegraphic intelligence in thirty days from England.

SHIPS' REPORTS.

GEELONG.—The P. and O. Co.'s Geelong (s.), Captain Dundas, arrived on 19th instant, at 7.15, bringing the English January mails, being in advance of the contract time by 54 hours. The Geelong left Galle at 8.45 a.m. 23rd February, and had light variable winds as far as 9 30 S. latitude, from thence to the Sound, strong head winds, arriving there 1.30 a.m. 10th instant; left the Sound again at 3 p.m. same day, and the following four days encountered strong N.E. breezes; anchored in Hobson's Bay at 1 p.m., 16th, cleared Port Phillip Heads again at 7 p.m., passed the Promontory at 4.40 a.m. 17th, Gabo at 1.30 a.m. 18th, and arrived at the moorings 7.15 a.m. 19th— Fine weather was experienced from the Heads to the Promontory, afterwards strong head winds to the Howe, and from Montague Island to Sydney Heads, thick rainy weather, which caused a detention of some hours outside. The R. M. S. Avoca, reached the Sound on the evening of the 6th instant, and left for Galle at 3 p.m, 7th.

LA ESCOCESA.—The ship La Escocesa, from Liverpool, arrived on 19th instant, having made the passage in 103 days, independent of being very deeply laden. She has not met with much favourable weather, especially on this coast the winds have been very unsettled, causing a detention of twenty-three days. The ship is to the consignment of Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

LENNOX CASTLE.—A smart-looking China clipper, named the Lennox Castle, arrived on 24th February from London, after a good passage of 81 days from the Start Point, from whence she took her departure on 4th December. She cleared the Channel with good winds and with very moderate N.E. trades; crossed the Equator in longitude 27 W. on 22nd December, 18 days out; she fell in with the S.E. trades in latitude 3 S., and carried them to latitude 20 S., but they proved very unfavourable. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 18th January, forty-eight days from the Channel. She made her east longitude on a parallel of latitude 45 S., carrying the usual winds and weather as a rule, but when in latitude 44 S., longitude 119 E., she fell in with a violent hurricane commencing N., veering round to W.S.W., and again backing to W.N.W. The barometer fell suddenly from 30· to 29·60. The ship was hove-to for eight hours to allow the storm to pass. The only casualties reported are loss of lower maintopsail yard and a portion of the bulwarks. The ship came south of Van Dieman's Land, the S.W. Cape being passed on the 17th ultimo, off which point spoke the barque Black Watch, from London to Yokohama, 84 days out, all well and wished to be reported. Captain Talbot reports a very strong northerly current as prevailing all along this coast.

SATTARA.—The ship Sattara, Captain Thomas, arrived from London on 28th ultimo, having accomplished the passage in 100 days. She discharged her pilot off the Start Point, on 27th November, but owing to the very poor N.E. trades did not cross the Equator until the 20th December, in longitude 26 30 W. The S.E. trades inclined to the southward, and the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was made on the 22nd January, 63 days out. She ran down her Easting on a parallel of latitude 42 30 S., and passed Cape Otway on the 22nd ultimo.

WINIFRED.—The Winifred, from London, passed through the Downs on the 24th, and took her departure from the Start Point on the 28th November; crossed the Equator on the 22nd December, in longitude 25 33 W.; she had moderate trades, the S.E. being lost in latitude 23 S. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 17th January, and she made her easting between the parallels of 47 and 48 S., her highest latitude being 49 S. She experienced the usual westerly winds to Cape Otway, which was sighted on the 16th February. Light winds were met with in Bass' Straits.

WRECK OF THE TRIO, STEAMER.

The steamer Trio, Captain G. Ricketts, left the Manning River about 6 a.m. on the 26th ultimo, for Sydney, with a cargo of 40,000 feet hardwood timber for Messrs. J. Booth and Co., of Balmain. Captain Ricketts reports leaving the bar with a light westerly wind, and carrying it to Seal Rock Point, which was passed at noon. When about three miles south of Seal Rock Point, encountered a heavy southerly gale with rain so thick as to obscure everything beyond a short distance. The sea rose rapidly, and the vessel was headed south-east with the view of getting an offing, but the violence of the gale prevented her making any headway. It was then deemed advisable to bear up for Seal Rock Bay, which was reached in safety, and the vessel was brought up at a single anchor in smooth water at 2 p.m. Full steam was kept up, in the hopes of the weather clearing sufficiently to admit of the getting to Port Stephens. The weather remained unchanged until 3 p.m. 28th, when the wind worked round to E.N.E., increasing in violence, and making the anchorage a lee shore. The sea now became so heavy that the second anchor was let go, veered to 45 fathoms, and the end clenched round the mast. During the same evening made everything snug. The weather was then so bad that it was feared the vessel would drive ashore at any moment; and as there was a reef of rocks astern from which escape would have been hopeless, all the hands decided to take the boat and try to reach the shore. A landing was effected in safety, and fortunately so, for soon after the wind shifted to north, east, and every sea broke clean over the steamer. The gale continued at N.E. without any appearance of a lull until Thursday morning (3rd), at 1 a.m., when both anchors came

home, and the Trio drifted slowly ashore, striking the beach about 30 yards from where the Rainbow was wrecked in 1861, and broke up immediately. It was impossible to save anything from the wreck. The gale moderated Thursday night (3rd), the sea going down rapidly. Friday afternoon (4th) the boats were launched, and the crew pulled to Port Stephens, where they arrived at 10 p.m. The Trio was a composite [illegible] steamer of 1?9 tons register, and fifty-horse power. She was built at Melbourne by Sinclair and Co. in 1864, and owned by Mr. J. Taylor, of the firm of J. Booth and Co. The vessel and cargo were valued at about £3000, of which only £1000 is insured.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE SCHOONER JANET DICKSON.

The Fire King (s.), which arrived from the Manning River via Port Stephens, brings intelligence of the wreck of another of our coasting fleet, caused by the severe S.E. gale which has recently raged on the coast. The unfortunate vessel, the subject of this paragraph, is the Janet Dickson, a schooner of 66 tons register—the captain, Maxwell M'Kee, and crew of which arrived by the Fire King, having been picked up by that vessel in their dingy off Bungaree's Norah. Captain M'Kee informs us that he left Newcastle, with a cargo comprising 100 tons coal, on Friday, the wind at the time blowing light from the southward. This weather continued until arriving abreast of Broken Bay, when it suddenly chopped round to the S.E., and blew a furious gale, bringing up a very heavy cross sea. Captain M'Kee at once tried to make Broken Bay, but the wind and sea increasing, he was obliged to run before it and ultimately succeeded in getting into Cabbagetree Bay, at 6.30 p.m. the same day, the decks having been swept by the heavy seas, both anchors were at once let go with sufficient cable, but she commenced to drag on to a reef and soon became a total wreck. The crew reached a safe landing in their boat, and were most humanely treated by Mr. Hargraves, who rendered them all the assistance their desolate position required. Having saved all the gear possible they got into the dingy and met the Fire King (s.) off Bungaree's Norah, and were by that vessel brought on to Sydney. The Janet Dickson was owned by Mr. P. Cook, of this city, and has only recently undergone an extensive overhaul to the extent of £150. She is partly insured.

GALE IN THE FIJIS.—CREST OF THE WAVE DRIVEN ASHORE.

By the arrival of the schooner Jeannie Duncan, we learn that a very severe storm raged at the Fijis on the 14th February. The schooner Crest of the Wave, which was lying with other vessels, dragged both anchors, and was driven ashore. The gale which commenced from E.S.E. went round to N., blowing hard for twelve hours. Several small craft belonging to the port were also driven ashore during the storm, and the s. Eagle, which was lying with both anchors down, was under full steam throughout the day, to prevent her going ashore. On the 15th instant, the weather being fine, and the whole of the cargo having been discharged, two anchors were ran out, and the vessel hove off into deep water. She sustained but little damage, and made very little water.—*New Zealand Herald*, February 28.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE BARQUE ICON AT ROROTONGA. THE CREW AND PASSENGERS SAVED.

The British barque Icon, Captain Brewer, owned by Messrs. Gries, Sumner, and Co., of Melbourne, has been totally wrecked at Rorotonga. The following particulars have been forwarded to us by a correspondent:—"The barque Icon sailed from Melbourne, bound for Maldon Island, and calling at Rorotonga for the purpose of hiring labourers, &c., for Maldon Island. She arrived at Rorotonga on the 19th November. The captain and Mr. Brown came on shore the day that she arrived, and the vessel was left in charge of the chief mate, lying off and on. It became calm, and she drifted to the leeward of the Island, not returning for nearly a week. When she returned the captain went on board to bring her close to the harbour. The weather was remarkably fine, with a steady breeze. Unfortunately, to the surprise of both the Europeans and the natives, she made a board to the leeward of the entrance of the harbour, and it became evident as she came in amongst the breakers that she must become a wreck. This was soon verified by her drifting on to the reef, having all sail set at the time. The captain, seeing that there was no possibility of getting her off again, endeavoured to save a portion of the ship's stores, &c., with the assistance of the natives, and all hands that could be had on shore. After a day elapsed the wreck was sold by auction, the total amount realised for the hull, boats, stores, &c., being 300 dollars. The vessel was bought by Mr. Henry Nicholas, of Rorotonga. Captain Brewer then chartered the schooner Sea Breeze to convey Mr. Brown and labourers to Maldon Island. The captain and the crew still remain on the island, under the hospitable care of Queen Mary, until the arrival of the schooner Flora, Captain Hunter, who is taking the captain and crew on to Tahiti.—*N. Z. Herald*, February 28.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SOUTH ENTRANCE, MORETON BAY.—In consequence of further shoals in the Bar at the South Entrance, masters of vessels are cautioned against crossing it with the beacons in line as formerly. The Bar should now be taken to the southward of the line of beacons, and with the inner beacon open about five times its own width to the southward of the outer beacon. A direct course may then be steered, with the beacons in that position, from the outer edge of the Bar until the North Break is passed, when a course should be shaped so as to cross the line of beacons before reaching the South Break.

By following these directions a vessel will cross the Bar in not less than thirteen feet at low water springs.

Though the channel across the Bar has much improved, and has regained much of its original character, it cannot yet be considered permanent, and must still be used with due caution, and only in fine weather.

G. P. HEATH.

Department of Ports and Harbours, February 28, 1870.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1869.)

The Superintendent to the Colonial Secretary.

Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville,
25th January, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report on the general condition and progress of the institution under my superintendence for the year 1869.

On December 31st, 1868, the number of patients in the hospital was 664, of whom 428 were males, and 236 females.

During the year 218 patients have been admitted—143 males and 75 females, of whom 179 were new cases, and 39 had been previously under treatment. The total number under care during the year has been 882, and the average population resident 650—435 males and 215 females. The number discharged during the year was 166, of whom 88 recovered, 26 were relieved, and 52 were not improved. The deaths were 60—53 males and 7 females; and these, with 4 patients escaped, make up a total of 230 discharged, died, or escaped, within the year.

On December 31st, 1869, the total number of patients in hospital was 429 males and 223 females—total 652. These numbers are set forth in a tabular form in Appendix 1 to this Report, Table 1.

The number of admissions (218) during the year is a very large one, the reception, diagnosis, classification, and treatment of these cases, added to the constant superintendence of an average number of 650 patients, and the responsibilities of discharge of those who are sane, or sufficiently recovered to return to the care of their friends, has taxed my energies to the utmost; and I would beg to point out, as a strong reason for the erection of additional institutions for the reception and treatment of the insane, the growing necessity for some division of this primary labour.

The number of recoveries yields a percentage on the admissions of 40·36; the females showing a percentage of 42·66, and the males of 39·16.

The number of those relieved and so far restored to sanity as to be taken charge of by their friends, shows a total percentage of 11·92, making, with the recoveries, a total of 52·28 per cent. on the admissions.

In reference to these in the main satisfactory figures, I desire to express my opinion that, with increased facilities for treatment, with further means for amusement, and with a number within the capabilities of the hospital accommodation, the result would have been much more satisfactory.

The discharges under the heading of Relieved, include 14 to the care of their friends, under the regulations (Appendix 2) issued by the hon. the Colonial Secretary, and dated July 17th, 1869. 12 of these were discharged under section 1, and 2 under section 2 of those regulations; and although, owing to the fact that no provision has yet been made on the Estimates for the support, and no distinct regulations for the visitation of the patients discharged under section 2 have been issued, the number is as yet small, the general result has been so far satisfactory, and has fully justified me in making the recommendation which led to the issue of the regulations referred to.* These regulations were however only intended as preliminary to an entire revision of the laws relating to the insane.

Of the 52 patients discharged "not improved," 28 were transferred to the private institution for the insane at Cook's River, under the superintendence of Mr. Tucker—27 under your directions, to afford some relief to the overcrowded wards of this institution, and 1 at the instance of his friends; the remaining 24 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, as vacancies occurred. I regret very much to report that the long anticipated transfer of 200 patients to the new buildings at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, has not yet taken place, owing to the delay in completing the buildings for their reception; the greater number of my efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the inmates of this institution have, in consequence, been paralysed.

The deaths show a mortality of 9·23 per cent. upon the mean average population, and exhibit a striking difference in the percentage between the two sexes—the deaths among the males being 12·18 per cent., and among the females only 3·2?.

The reasons for this marked difference are chiefly three:—

1st. General paralysis, one of the most fatal forms of insanity, is much more common among men than women; and, so far as the experience of one year in this colony allows me to judge, is even more common here than in Great Britain.

2nd. The hospital, overcrowded in all parts, has been more grossly insufficient for the needs of the inmates on the male than on the female side. The day-rooms are extremely small, and will not contain more than one-third of the patients; so that the remainder, on cold and wet days, are exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. From the fact that twenty-four out of fifty deaths among the male patients occurred during the three winter months—May, June, and July—it may be judged to how great an extent the cold weather acted injuriously upon the patients, and how much the mortality was increased by the want of proper accommodation.

3rd. The difference in nursing.—Under the watchful care of the matron the women are, by the aid of their own sex, nursed most efficiently; but it seems almost impossible to train men to be equally tender and careful. In the male wards of the institution I have seen instances of careful nursing at the hands of attendants, which have met with my warmest approval, but men are in the majority not naturally nurses, and cannot be trained to be so. The difficulty, which has been equally felt in the asylums of Great Britain, has been met by the appointment of a married middle-aged couple to the charge of the wards in which the infirm and sick patients are specially placed, but this arrangement is not possible at present in this institution.

* "The improved treatment of the chronic insane lies in this direction—in removing them when possible from the weary imprisonment of asylum surroundings, and in placing them amid the healthier influences of home life. 'Many chronic insane,' writes Dr. Maudsley, 'incurable and harmless, will then be allowed to spend the remaining days of their sorrowful pilgrimage in private families, having the comforts of family life, and the priceless blessing of the utmost freedom that is compatible with their proper care.'" Dr. Lockhart Robertson, *Lancet*, September, 1868.

In three cases the death was sudden, and I deemed it necessary to report the circumstances to the coroner, who held an inquiry in each case.

INQUESTS HELD DURING THE YEAR.

William Vance, 51. Verdict—"Died from disease of the heart." Found dead by the dispenser at 6 a.m. Post mortem examination. Frederick Beher, 42. Verdict—"Died from suffocation, owing to impaction of a piece of meat over the windpipe." Accidental death. A case of advanced general paralysis. The patient seized and forced into his mouth several large pieces of meat, and one became so firmly impacted over the opening of the larynx that it was found impossible to remove it." Post mortem examination. Joseph Prosser, 40. Verdict—"Died from epilepsy." Found dead in bed at 6 a.m. when the day attendant went to call him. Post mortem examination.

In the case of Frederick Beher, I was not able altogether to acquit the attendants of blame; but the case was in reality one of those accidents which are very likely to occur in a large institution of this character, even under the most careful management; and I cannot too strongly record my thankfulness and my satisfaction that this was the only case of accidental death occurring during the year, and that no case of suicide has happened within the walls.

The only other accidents of importance which have occurred to the patients during the year are a dislocation of the ankle caused by a fall from a ladder when the patient was employed in cleaning a window—a fracture of the leg caused by stepping on a loose rock,—and a fracture of the arm, which happened during a struggle between three of the nurses and a very violent female patient, and for which I did not consider the nurses in any degree to blame.

The clothes of one of the nurses took fire in the kitchen, and she was badly burnt. The promptness of one of the male patients, who threw a bucket of water over her, saved her from more severe injury.

The general health of the inmates has been on the whole good; the ill effects likely to arise from the overcrowding in close and often offensive dormitories during the night, being to some extent counteracted by the open air life during the day which the climate of this country allows. Still nine cases of death from pulmonary consumption, in all of which the disease apparently originated within the hospital, have occurred during the year; and notwithstanding the liberal supply of vegetables in the diet, and a more or less constant supply of fruit and green vegetables from the garden, it has been frequently necessary to give wine and beer, and to prescribe lemons and salads medicinally, on account of a low form of scurvy, characterised by tenderness of the gums, purpurous blotches on the arms and legs, and eruptions of boils and carbuncles, which has at no time of the year been quite absent from the hospital, and which I believe to be due to the breathing of vitiated atmosphere by persons of low vitality.

During the last three months of the year scarlet fever was very prevalent in the neighbourhood, and some cases occurred in the families of the attendants living outside the hospital.

On the 20th of September, a patient sleeping in one of the crowded corridors was attacked with the disease in a well-marked form. Fearing the alarming consequences which might follow the spread of so highly infectious a disease in such an overcrowded institution, I immediately took steps for the isolation of the patient, removing him into an old cottage in the garden which is in a ruinous state, but habitable in the fine weather of summer, and placing him under the charge of two extra attendants who, during the entire time of their attendance on the case, had no duties in the hospital.

All bedding which had been used was burnt, and the strictest measures were adopted for disinfecting the room which had been occupied, and all clothes, &c., worn by the patient during the continuance of the malady. The measures adopted met with your full approval, and I am now happy to report to you that the patient has completely recovered, and has been since December 26, 1869, in the wards; and that no fresh case of the disease has up to this time occurred. My anxiety at the first occurrence of this malady is only equalled by my thankfulness that it did not spread, as the results, in the present state of the institution, must have been most deplorable.

Four patients escaped from the institution and were not retaken within fourteen days—the time within which by the 31st section of the 31st Victoria, No. 19, the superintendent of an asylum is allowed to retake a patient or to detain him on his original warrant after his recapture. In one of these cases the patient was returned to the hospital under a new warrant about a month after discharge; the other three have not since been heard of.

I have taken every possible precaution consistent with what I consider the proper government of the hospital to ensure the safe keeping of the patients, and have invariably punished severely such negligence on the part of the attendants as has resulted in escape; but I cannot forget in the first place that I am the superintendent of a hospital, and not of a gaol; and in the second, that it is my duty to utilise as far as possible the labour of the patients for the benefit of the Government, and that I am, therefore, bound to allow them such an amount of liberty as will conduce to their recovery on the one hand and to their employment in profitable labour on the other. I am fully aware, however, that under such a system as I am endeavouring to carry out there is more danger of escape than on the gaol system, which is as easy to work as it is cruel in its results; and I would beg to point out that, so far as danger is concerned, there is in the majority of instances little or none to be apprehended either to the patient himself or to the public at large. Escapes occur almost invariably from the working parties, who are composed chiefly of men who possess a certain amount of self-control—who can be trusted with tools, allowed a greater degree of liberty, and who are very often quite harmless and far on their way to recovery. In two of the instances which have occurred during the year, I was on the point of recommending the patients for their discharge when they escaped, having, I suppose, grown tired of the restraints of the hospital. In neither case have I heard anything further of them, and in neither did I expect to hear, as the exertion consequent on escape and the subsequent efforts for safety and work are likely to stimulate healthfully, and to cause complete recovery in those already far advanced thitherward. It remains to be noted that during the past year alterations to the closets and various repairs carried on whilst the patients were in the yards, with the constant ingress and egress of workmen ignorant of the necessity for watchfulness, called for additional care on the part of the attendants and nurses, and afforded frequent and unusual opportunities for escape, and that it is only the experience gained during the past year under the further liberty allowed to the patients that has proved the complete uselessness of the large wall round the grounds for purposes of safety.

On taking charge of this institution I forwarded to you a report on its general condition, and offered a series of suggestions for its improvement; and I purpose now noting briefly such additions and alterations in the structure of the buildings as have been completed under your sanction; but first, I wish to reiterate my opinion that the hospital is fitted to contain from 300 to 350 patients only, and that with any in excess of the latter number the day and dining rooms and dormitories will be overcrowded. In Appendix No 3 to my report abovementioned, there is a statement by the Colonial Architect in reply to a communication from the Under Secretary for Public Works, showing the accommodation at this institution as sufficient for 557 patients. It appears that this calculation has been made on an allowance of 500 cubic feet for each patient in the associated dormitories (a space which I consider decidedly insufficient); and even taking the allowance at this figure, I am prepared to show that the statement is most unfair as showing the accommodation which exists:—

1. The calculation is made solely on the sleeping accommodation, the necessity for any day or dining accommodation is ignored, and the mistaken idea is encouraged that for hospital accommodation nothing is necessary beyond dormitory space.
2. Three day-rooms on the male side and two on the female are reckoned as dormitories, and thus accommodation for 87 patients is obtained.
3. The total number of single rooms is reckoned at 112, and no mention is made of the fact that four of these were destroyed in making the earth-closets, and that twenty others are either occupied by the attendants and nurses or fitted as store-rooms, so that accommodation is thus afforded for 88 patients only.
4. The temporary dormitories, on which I shall speak, elsewhere, and which have been of the greatest service, were erected after the date of my report, hurriedly, and to meet a pressing need. They are of wood, and therefore a very unsafe residence for the insane; have no closets or other conveniences, no attached day or dining rooms, but are reckoned in the general total, as affording accommodation for 161 patients.

The Board of visitors, in their letter published as Appendix No. 2 to my report, fully bear out my statement with regard to the accommodation, expressly stating that the building is adapted for 350 or 300 patients. I am the more desirous to insist on the accuracy of this calculation, because of its bearing on the absolute necessity for the speedy erection of additional accommodation. After the anticipated removal of 200 patients to Parramatta, I shall be left with 460 patients—35 men and 75 women more than there is proper accommodation for; and at the ordinary rate of increase the total number will have risen to upwards of 500 by the close of the year. Besides these, it is well to remember that there are now 25 patients at the private institution at Cook's River supported by the colony, at the rate of 25s. per week, owing to absolute want of space in the public establishments for the insane.

The most crying want in this institution at present is that of single rooms for those patients who are so violent, noisy, or dirty, or so ill, that they cannot be placed in associated rooms; and this want will not be in the least diminished after the transfer of the 200 patients to Parramatta, since the new buildings contain only large associated dormitories, fit for the more quiet class of patients.

For some years past there has been a gradual accumulation of violent and noisy patients in this institution owing to the fact that only the most quiet could be transferred to Parramatta; and now every single room has its occupant, and many who should for their own safety and the comfort and welfare of all about them be placed in single rooms, sleep in the associated dormitories. Scarcely a night passes but the night attendants and nurses are obliged to remove some patient violent, noisy, sick, or dying, from the large dormitories to a single room, and displace some other patient who may be quiet and manageable for the time, or who may resent the interference, and cause turmoil and disorder and a sleepless night to some thirty patients in the room to which he is transferred. I have only too often to remark cuts and bruises at my morning rounds, which are the result of quarrels among violent patients necessarily placed in association at night, and I am not unfrequently called upon to decide which among the present occupants of a single room shall be removed to make room for some one perhaps only a trifle more violent or troublesome, or to say which out of two sick patients is most unfit to bear any excitement, or is least likely to be disturbing the night. How much noise and disorder in the dormitories at night are likely to interfere with the recovery of the patients, and how a sleepless night is likely to be followed by irritability, [illegible] during the day I need not point out to you, but I must insist that the only [illegible] for the daily growing evil is the erection of further accommodation.

The most important alterations during the year have been the erection of temporary dormitories of wood and corrugated iron for 150 patients, the erection of sheds and earth-closets in the recreation grounds of both the male and female side, the enclosure of these grounds by substantial fences, and the substitution of earth-closets in all the yards on the male side, and in two on the female side, for the old and very offensive cesspit privies.

The temporary dormitories were completed early in January, and have ever since been occupied by from 150 to 170 patients thus affording the greatest relief to the wards, but still not altogether obviating the necessity for placing beds on the floor in some of the dining-rooms. The cubic space in these dormitories averages about 500 cubic feet; the ventilation is on the whole very satisfactory; and the rooms are, owing to their well-pitched roofs and their wooden lining, much cooler than their iron covering would lead any one to suppose. Still it must be always borne in mind that they are a mere temporary provision, that they are unfitted with closets or other conveniences, and lightly built, afford great harbour to bugs, and that as dormitories for insane persons they are by no means safe.

The sheds in the recreation grounds are both sightly in appearance and useful as affording shelter both from sun and rain, and the fences enable the attendants to mingle with and watch the patients much more closely than when they were employed simply in keeping them within bounds.

The establishment of earth-closets instead of the filthy privies, which before existed has been the greatest possible improvement; but I cannot report them as altogether a success, since at times, owing to their constant use, to the difficulty of obtaining a full supply of sufficiently dry earth, and to the fact that the earth is applied by hand instead of by a mechanical arrangement, they are somewhat offensive. Earth-closets with mechanical arrangements for applying the earth, had, before the recent alterations, been tried in one of the closets used by the patients, and in those used by the officers of the institution, and had signally failed. In fitting the new closets in the wards, as no new mechanical appliance could be procured without considerable trouble and delay, it was deemed advisable to apply the earth by hand at the back of the closets, wherever such an arrangement was practicable, and from the front where the arrangement of the buildings did not allow of any other approach. Experience has proved what I fully anticipated—that such an arrangement is only a partial success,—that with a paid servant to apply the earth and every possible care to ensure frequent application, the closets are often by no means free from smell, because every excretion is not immediately covered. The deodorising power of dry earth, which has been the subject of such extravagant laudation, is well known to all who have had practical experience on the subject to have been grossly exaggerated, if it is not absolutely non-existent. Its mechanical action in preventing offensive exhalations has been well known since the days of Moses, whose direction to the Israelites for every man to go abroad without the camp to dig with a paddle and turn back and cover that which came from him is, after some centuries of neglect, with curiously little modification, one of the most approved sanitary regulations of our day. To ensure the full action of dry earth in preventing offensive exhalation, it is absolutely necessary that every excretion should be immediately covered, and this is only possible either by each individual applying it by means of a scoop, on rising from the seat, or by the use of some mechanical contrivance. In all large public institutions (with the single exception of those for the insane), in schools, barracks, and in private houses, the use of mechanical contrivances may be dispensed with; they are unnecessary to any one in possession of his intellect and a scoop; but with all except a very small number of the insane, some simple yet strong piece of mechanism working with the seat and throwing a shower of earth after every use of the closet, is absolutely essential. No regulation, no drill, no watchfulness, will serve in an institution for the insane without some mechanical means; and without this, almost absolute freedom from smell—the success which attends the dry-earth system only under the best arrangements and the most favourable conditions—cannot be attained.

In addition to the alterations and improvements above mentioned, a shed has been erected for storing dry earth, a straw store and room for filling and mattressing beds has been built. The old wooden baths in the male division have been replaced by new ones of cement. Store rooms have been fitted in six of the wards; two rooms have been panelled with wool, so arranged that each panel can be removed to ensure cleanliness; the walls of two other rooms have been cemented, and all four (intended for the use of patients in a state of excitement) have been fitted with movable louvres, so that they can be darkened at pleasure. The whole of the superintendent's and officers' quarters and the central offices have been painted and papered; an office and a store room have been fitted for the chief attendant; the attendant's rooms have been made more comfortable; the dead-house has been properly fitted for p. m. examinations; numerous minor alterations, calculated to add to the comfort of the patients have been made in every part of the hospital, and throughout the year a very large amount of repairs have been in more or less constant progress. I am now happy to report to you that the building is on the whole in excellent repair; but the wear and tear incident to such an institution, occurring in old buildings, and assisted by the ravages of white ants, will render minor repairs more or less constantly necessary. These should be in the main done by the patients under a carpenter attached to the institution, and I trust that the liberality of Parliament will soon place a skilled artisan on the permanent staff.

Whilst acknowledging the liberality with which my numerous requisitions have been met, it is with deep regret I have to report to you that the main suggestions contained in my report to you dated 22nd October, 1868, have not been adopted, and that my letters written during this year, and urging the necessity for a new laundry, a new store, such alterations as will transform the present store into a kitchen, and the present kitchen into a chapel, reading, and amusement room, the erection of a gardener's cottage, &c., remain still unanswered. The arrangements for cooking are almost as bad as described in my first report; the abominable details I need not again trouble you with. Such minor improvements as were possible have been made, but I have felt that to recommend any large outlay in the present kitchen would be foolish in the extreme, and that no mere patching could be in any way satisfactory. The laundry is, as I have before reported to you, utterly inadequate to the wants of the institution, in its arrangement, its size, and its fittings—indeed, in every essential particular. It is impossible to prepare in it a due supply of clean clothes for the patients, and an economy of cleanliness has therefore to be practised throughout the institution. As there is no drying room, the kitchen is in wet weather used for the purpose, and reeks all night with damp clothing. The want of a large room for use as a chapel on Sunday, and as a reading and amusement room, has been keenly felt. Protestant and Catholic worship has been conducted every Sunday in one of the dining and day rooms, but it is always overcrowded, and its preparation for service involves considerable trouble. It is besides the only room available as a day-room for the aged and weakly patients, and these have to remain in the verandah, or the dormitories, during service. Whenever concerts or other entertainments have been held in the hospital during the past year, one of the large dormitories has been cleared for the purpose, but the trouble occasioned and the difficulty of finding a place for the patients to sleep has rendered it impossible to repeat the experiment more than three or four times. These are some of our most urgent necessities. I will not weary you with a recital of all our minor miseries, because these depend in the main on overcrowding, and because, as superintendent of the institution, I feel ashamed of its deficiencies, and shrink now from exposing them as unsparingly as I did in my report on taking charge.

I have endeavoured in every way to encourage the patients in useful occupation, and a large amount of work has been accomplished. A tank holding 30,000 gallons has been excavated, mainly out of the solid rock, and will afford a good supply of water to the garden, where it is much needed. The garden has been enlarged by the addition of about one acre and a half of bush land; about two acres of ground have been cleared, quarried, and trenched, and are now planted with 450 vines. A new wharf has been erected, roads have been made to the bath-house, vineyard, and wharf, a tool-house and garden-frame have been built, several of the yards have been newly turfed, and the gardens, yards, and general grounds have been greatly improved. The patients working as carpenters have not been idle; a considerable amount of fencing has been done, new pigeon and rabbit houses have been made, the aviary has been completed, fences have been made for the trees in the yards, and a very large amount of minor repairs have been executed; the blacksmiths have been constantly employed in necessary repairs and other labour. On the female side the whole of the washing for 700 people has been done under most disadvantageous circumstances, without the aid of a single machine of any kind except a mangle.

The following returns for two days, taken from the ward reports, will afford a fair average of the number of patients employed daily throughout the year:—

August 31, 1869—Employed.—Males: In garden and grounds, 42; woodyard, 19; kitchen and store, 11; domestic offices, 6; assisting in wards, 29; carpenters, 4; tailors, 5; blacksmiths, 2; laundry, 1; earth-closets, 3; carter, 1: total, 123. Females: In laundry and wash-house, 18; domestic offices, 2; needlework and knitting, 33; assisting in wards, 24: total, 77.

December 31, 1869—Employed.—Males: In garden and grounds, 41; wood-yard, 22; kitchen and store, 10; domestic offices, 8; assisting in wards, 26; carpenters, 5; tailors, 5; blacksmiths, 2; laundry, 1; earth-closets, 4; carter, 1: total, 125. Females: laundry and wash-house, 15; domestic offices, 3; needlework and knitting, 25; assisting in wards, 20: total, 63.

Compared with the number engaged in useful occupation in British institutions, this number is small. From whatever cause it may arise,—the enervating nature of the climate, the fact that work has not hitherto sufficiently been encouraged, or the want of sufficient variety of employment,—I have found in a very large number of patients who physically and mentally are quite capable, an insuperable repugnance to anything in the shape of work. One cause of the unwillingness to employ themselves I am quite sure is the high market value of labour in this colony. In the English asylums, where a patient is well clothed, well fed, and well housed, he is receiving, and he knows [illegible], the value of [illegible]; but here beyond the [illegible] is worth a high money payment. [illegible] to the patients, and they [illegible] during the year [illegible] with the [illegible] which have been engaged, and the few escapes that have occurred have been of the most trifling character. In excavating the tank of which I have before spoken, there was almost daily blasting, and a very large amount of heavy and more or less dangerous labour, but happily no accident occurred.

Early in the year kerosene lamps were fixed in all the day rooms, in all the dormitories of the male and in some of those of the female division. The lamps in the dormitories are now always lighted at bed-time and kept burning during the night. This has been attended with the best results; the patients have seemed thoroughly to appreciate the comfort of the light, and have been much more quiet, whilst the fights and disturbances and the [illegible], which before were almost of nightly occurrence, have been much less frequent. In the female division it was found necessary to remove two of the lamps, as danger from fire was apprehended through the mischievous propensities of some patients, for whom single rooms could not be found; but on the male side no accident has happened, and I am not aware that interference with the light has ever been attempted even by the most troublesome class of patients. Owing to the overcrowding, it has been found impossible to use the lamps in the day-rooms except to a very small extent, and the large majority of the patients still go to bed at dark both in winter and summer. I regret to report that no apparatus for extinguishing fire has yet been supplied, although a requisition was forwarded early in the year.

Believing as I do that out-door amusements are calculated to produce the best effect on the minds of the patients, assisting most materially those who are convalescing on the progress towards recovery, and creating a feeling of interest and contentment in those of whom little hope of recovery can be entertained, I have been glad to see the unflagging interest which both patients and attendants have taken in cricket [illegible].

There is not on the hospital estate any field suitable for cricketing purposes, but Mrs. Isler has generously placed a paddock adjoining the hospital at my disposal for the amusement of the patients, and here on most fine days the patients play at cricket and other games. On several occasions parties of gentlemen from Sydney and elsewhere have kindly played set matches with the patients, and invariably expressed themselves as both surprised and pleased with their orderly behaviour. A match with the Protestant orphan boys at the hospital was a source of great enjoyment to all, and I subsequently allowed a number of the patients under proper attendance to visit Parramatta and play a return match at the Orphan School. In the winter football is played occasionally, a good skittle alley has been recently made, and quoits are a favourite game with a certain number. A boat supplied to the institution by your orders in February last has been of the greatest service. Almost daily throughout the summer a number of patients have been on the river fishing or pulling, and several visits have been made in it to Sydney and Parramatta. Small parties of patients have gone to concerts, &c., given in the neighbourhood; upwards of twenty visited the Flying Squadron on different days, and I have frequently sent out walking parties in the neighbourhood, and occasionally sent three or four to Sydney to see the Gardens, Museum, Markets, &c. With the women out-door games found but little favour; occasionally rounders serve to amuse them, but a walk outside is generally more appreciated by them. There are in both male and female wards bagatelle boards, cards, dominoes, draughts, chess, &c. I have only been able to carry out associated amusements in the evening to a very limited extent, owing to the want of a large room. On three occasions I have cleared one of the large dormitories for concerts. Twice, ladies and gentlemen engaged in the profession of music or distinguished as amateurs have with a kindness which I cannot too thankfully acknowledge given their time and services, and afforded a great treat to the patients; and on the third occasion, a party of amateurs living in the neighbourhood performed a like kindly service. Through the kindness of the Rev. Christian Coulette, of Ashfield, and of Mr. Flavelle, of Sydney, two magic lantern exhibitions have taken place, and a reading from the work of Charles Dickens was thoroughly appreciated. On October 15th, the anniversary of the day on which I took charge of the institution as superintendent, I invited 130 of the patients, several of the officers, and as many of the attendants as could be spared from their duties, with their wives and families, to a picnic at Clontarf. The entire party numbered nearly 200. The Pelican, steamer, was engaged for the occasion, and Mr. Compagnoni supplied the necessary refreshments. The evident enjoyment of the patients and their excellent behaviour more than rewarded me for any trouble I had taken, and the complete success of the entertainment was more than a compensation for the anxiety I could not help feeling as the leader of such an exodus. The interest which the patients have always taken in reading and looking at pictures induced me, after obtaining your sanction, to advertise for contributions of illustrated and other papers, pictures, pet animals, &c. My appeal was most liberally responded to, and I have never since been without a supply of illustrated papers. The following donations, with several anonymous ones, were received during the year:—3 emus, Acclimatisation Society, per Mr. C. Moore; 9 parrots, Mr. James R. Boydell; 3 rabbits, Mr. J. E. Manning; 2 pet sheep, 1 opossum, Mr. J. A. Mann; 1 pet lamb, Mr. W. Smith; 1 magpie, Mr. C. Hazeland; 3 guinea-fowls, Mr. Edye Manning; 2 guinea-pigs, Mr. Baxter, Burwood; plants, shrubs, &c., the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., Sir William Manning, Mr. Thomas Mort, Mrs. Buchanan, Messrs. Guilfoyle and Sons; a load of fruit, Mrs. Darvall; magazines, illustrated and other papers (a large collection), St. Leonards School of Arts, per Mr. C. H. Woolcott, Committee of Reading Club of 50th Regiment, per Lieutenant Barker; 3 donations, Messrs. J. Fairfax and Sons; *Illustrated London News*, complete, from 1852 to 1868, Mr. H. H. Kater; books, &c., the Rev. Mr. Bayly, Hunter's Hill; Scott's Works, illustrated, and other papers, Mrs. Allen, Parramatta; illustrated and other papers, Lady Manning, Mrs. Edye Manning, Mrs. Andrew Lenehan, his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, Mr. Edward S. Hill, the Hon. J. Decker, Mr. Stewart Murray, Mr. William Goodman, Mr. J. Curtis, Mr. Ernest O. Smith (a monthly donation), H. A. B., Messrs. Broadhurst and Greenhill, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Bernard M'Laughlin, Mr. J. M'Donall, Mr. James Laidley.

On August 12th I addressed the following letter to the proprietors of the various country newspapers:—

"Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville
"(late Tarban Lunatic Asylum).
"12th August, 1869.

"Sir,—The funds placed at my disposal by the Government for keeping up the small library attached to this institution, and for the amusement of patients, do not enable me to become on their behalf a subscriber to your journal,—therefore, I am induced to ask if you will supply to this institution free of cost a copy of each issue. I need not plead at your hands the case of the unfortunate beings committed to my care, beyond stating that in many cases local news is of great interest, and its receipt tends to lighten the burden of confinement. Trusting that you may be either able to grant my request or refer it to some one of your subscribers who will forward addressed to me his own copy of your paper, after perusal,—

"I am, Sir, faithfully yours."

With three exceptions only my request was complied with by the proprietors of the entire provincial Press, and in several cases I was warmly thanked by them for the step I had taken. The following papers have ever since been forwarded to the institution with the greatest regularity, and my best thanks are due to the proprietors for their liberality. If they could on some occasion accompany me in my visit to the wards—could see the almost greedy delight with which the newspapers are received—the marked appreciation of the little attention when their own especial local journal is picked out for any of them—and could know how many hours the perusal of these newspapers has made less weary,—they would feel that they were amply rewarded for their kindness:—Burrangong Argus, Bathurst Times, Bathurst Free Press, Cumberland Times, Cumberland Mercury, Clarence and Richmond Examiner, Dubbo Dispatch, Deniliquin Chronicle, Goulburn Herald and Chronicle, Grafton Observer, Illawarra Mercury, Kiama Independent, Kiama Pilot, Lachlan Reporter, Moruya Telegraph, Mudgee Liberal, Maitland Mercury, Monaro Mercury, Newcastle Pilot, Newcastle Chronicle, Queanbeyan Age, Southern Argus (Goulburn), Wagga Wagga Advertiser, Wagga Wagga Express, Western Examiner (Orange), Yass Courier.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains have each conducted services on every Sunday, and on other special occasions. These services, held in one of the dining-rooms in the male division, have been invariably attended by attentive congregations; the instances of disturbance being few and unimportant, and the general effect has been unquestionably beneficial. In many patients the religious sentiment does not appear to be either exalted, perverted, or depressed, but still retains its natural condition. To these the services are as applicable as ever. Many among the most wayward, and least subject to self-control at ordinary times, are still so far under the influence of their devotional feelings, or so far affected by their former habits of attending religious gatherings, or perhaps both, that they sit quietly through the service; and it is a most noticeable fact that on Sundays the whole of the patients are, as a rule, calmer and quieter than on any other day. The number of patients attending the services has averaged 120 every Sunday, and in every instance the attendance has been purely voluntary. I believe that with a little encouragement or persuasion the number of attentive and well-behaved worshippers might be doubled, but with the present number the room is often over-crowded and hot. The chaplains have noticed the marked improvement in the behaviour of the patients since the service has been conducted with more care and decorum, and held in the large dining-room instead of the board-room, in which only about twenty could assemble.

No report on an institution of this character would be satisfactory without a distinct statement of the practice pursued in regard to the restraint and seclusion of the patients; and I enter into this subject the more readily because I differ from many of those charged with the care or supervision of the insane, and believe that in the adoption of absolute "non-restraint,"—in the reaction from the abominations and cruelties which, under the name of restraint, were the almost universal practice in asylums thirty years since,—a step too far has been taken, and a mode of treatment, most useful in a certain number of cases and under proper care unattended with any evil results, has been lost to the alienist physician.

During the year I have employed mechanical restraint in the form of the camisole or long-sleeved jacket, in three cases, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the result.

The first case was one in which I found it necessary to operate for [illegible] of the lip. The patient, an irritable and sometimes violent man, was quiet at the time of the operation and for one or two subsequent days, but afterwards became exceedingly troublesome, tore off the dressings, [illegible] control or direction, and walked about with an irritable and bleeding sore, which he constantly rubbed. The jacket was used for three days, and the sore improved and ultimately healed without any bad result.

In the second case the patient was subject to long continued attacks of extreme destructiveness, during which he broke all windows near him, tore his beds and the bedding, everything he could do, and walked about in absolute nudity. For days together this man was confined to his room, and for months he spent almost as much time in seclusion as in association with the other patients, whilst every kind of moral and medical treatment was tried without effect. Believing this to be a fit case for restraint, I had him placed in a jacket, and promised to liberate him whenever he would promise to try and restrain his destructive propensities. After two days he promised—was dressed in his ordinary clothes, and remained quiet for some time. At each succeeding attack of destructive furor he was again placed in the jacket, and was released whenever he would give a promise to refrain from tearing his clothes or breaking windows. He seemed to be much more contented, and always looked happier in association with the other patients, and enjoying the full liberty of the recreation ground, than he formerly was in his room, and he evidently recognised the fact that the jacket helped him to do what he was unable to accomplish without it—restrain his destructive propensities. On one occasion, at the bathing-house, when I was standing on the bank looking on, he dressed himself in the jacket after bathing, and selected me to fasten it, coming past one or two of the attendants for the purpose. While fastening it I asked if he would promise not to break or tear, and he refused. The attacks of destructive furor gradually became less prolonged and less frequent; and although he is still an untidy and sometimes violent patient, there has been no necessity for placing him in restraint for some months.

In the third case the jacket was used on two occasions only—once for one hour, and once for three hours. On both occasions a very destructive patient, who was completely deaf to persuasion or coaxing, promised to leave off tearing his clothes and kept his promise once for a month, and once for a much longer period, and he has ever since been much more tidy in his dress and in all respects more manageable.

In these three cases, which are the only ones in which any form of restraint has been used, recourse was not had to it until all ordinary methods of treatment, medical or moral, had failed, and in all the success was unqualified. The jacket is kept under the care of the chief attendant, and is used only under my immediate orders.

Seclusion—the separation of a patient from the rest of the inmates by placing him in a room by himself—is of somewhat frequent occurrence, the chief reasons being violence, and extreme noise or excitement. During the month of December, which may be taken as affording a fair proportion for the year, the daily average number of instances of seclusion was four, and nearly three-fourths of these occurred in the female division. The period varied from one hour to twelve—the instances in which it was prolonged beyond four hours being extremely few. Seclusion is practised purely as treatment; for the safety or well-being of the patient himself, or for the comfort and quietude of those with whom he is associated. The attendants and nurses are permitted to place the patients in seclusion, but are directed to report the fact immediately,—in the male division, to one of the medical officers, and in the female division to the matron, who informs the medical officer at the visit next following.

The changes among the attendants and nurses have been much too frequent during the year, as long training is necessary for efficient service. The changes have been mainly due to resignations; and among the nurses these have been very numerous, and I have had the greatest difficulty in obtaining suitable persons to fill the vacancies, notwithstanding the fair wages offered. The bad accommodation, the ill-ventilated and crowded sleeping-rooms provided for them, the absence of comfortable rooms for meals, and for the evening, and the inaccessible situation of the hospital, which is a barrier to any social enjoyment, have, I believe, been the main cause of the difficulty. The changes among the attendants have been fewer than among the nurses. I have, however, had quite as great difficulty in filling the vacancies with suitable persons, owing mainly to the fact that the remuneration offered is not sufficient to enlist in the service of the Government the class of persons required. The service is an important and peculiar one, and for its proper fulfilment there must be added to a fair degree of education the most perfect sobriety, honesty of purpose, tact, temper, and forbearance. To the attendants and nurses is entrusted in no small measure the happiness of the patients, and the main execution of the plans for their restoration to health. They must be able and ready to subdue their own feelings and temper, to bear the brunt of unreasonable abuse, to humour caprice in all its forms, and frequently to perform acts of kindness to the ungrateful. The failings and the follies of humanity, deprived of the veil which prudence or reason supplies, and urged to assume their most aggravated forms by imaginary misfortunes and injuries, or by delusions of various kinds, can only be met, subdued, and soothed by firmness and sound judgment, combined with tact and forbearance. The perfect attendant is the perfect Christian—the saint deserving canonisation. Good attendants and nurses then are of great value, and their duties are of the most trying character. It is essential therefore that their remuneration should be ample, and that their situations should be made as comfortable as is consistent with a regular and conscientious discharge of duty. I hope to submit to you during the present year some proposals for increasing the comforts, and thereby adding to the efficiency of the staff under my orders.

On December 11th, 1868, I addressed to you a letter requesting that directions might be given to all governors of gaols, the officers of the police, and others through whom the insane are sent to this institution, to fill in and transmit with each patient "the statement of particulars," and that the medical certificates might be forwarded in every case. On February 15th, 1869, I deemed it necessary again to call your attention to the frequency with which patients were still forwarded without any particulars, to point out the importance of the subject in its medical and in its purely statistical bearings. I am glad to be able to report to you that the number of cases in which the "statement of particulars" is not forwarded has lately been much less, but cases do still frequently occur, and in some individual instances in which I have made direct complaint, I have met with the answer that the same methods of obtaining information were open to me as to the police.

I would beg to submit that it is no part of my duty to institute inquiries of this kind, that the sources of information are often closed to me from the fact that I cannot find out where the patient was living at the onset of his malady, and that in many cases the patient, able at an earlier period to furnish trustworthy information, is so far sunk into fatuity, or so much under the influence of delusions on his admission to the hospital, as to render it impossible to gather any information from him. Even a detailed account of the circumstances under which the patient fell into the hands of the police would be of value, especially if accompanied by a note showing the then existing *mental* symptoms; but under present arrangements the patient's name in the Governor's warrant is sometimes the single fact with which I am furnished. I am left to my own guesses as to whether intellect has slowly waned in the course of fever, or has suddenly taken flight through sunstroke; whether it has been wrecked on the quicksands of intemperance, or has foundered in the troubled waters of business speculation. I must leave others to judge of the value of treatment undertaken under such circumstances. The only effectual remedy I can point out is such an alteration of the law relating to the insane as shall necessitate the sending of a "statement of particulars" and the medical certificate with every patient presented for admission.

I desire to call your attention to one other point connected with the transmission of patients to the hospital. In several instances in the course of the year the patients have been enticed here by false pretences. I do not question the purity of intention of those who have thus acted, but I am bound to denounce the practice, because it is fraught with the greatest danger to the mind of the patient, because it engenders in him a suspicion and distrust of all about him, and because the officers of the institution, on whom the exposure of the deception devolves, are very often the objects of this suspicion. It being decided to place a person in a hospital, let him be frankly informed of that decision. By proper management in doing this he will generally consent to the change, or at least he will not oppose it. If he does not consent and does oppose, better by far that he should be brought manacled or strongly guarded than that he should be lured by promises bound to be broken, and by anticipations which are doomed to disappointment. We should have a perfect *inferno* under this roof if we attempted to pursue that systematic course of deception which is but too frequently practised on patients before their admission.

I cannot conclude this report without again urging the adoption of some further measures for the accommodation of the insane, and I desire to state my decided opinion that no mere additions to this institution or to the Parramatta Asylum will meet the requirements of this colony.

Any new buildings must be fitted to receive the violent, dangerous, clamorous, and a multitude of others for whom such buildings as those now nearly completed at Parramatta are utterly unsuited. They must be constructed with all the means of security for life—safety against fire and other casualties, and arrangement for proper classification, and they cannot be properly completed in less than eighteen months or two years. Before the expiration of that time this institution, containing now 300 patients more than it will properly accommodate, and having within its walls an accumulation of the worst classes, will be crammed almost to suffocation; many who under better arrangement would have recovered and be no longer a burden on the colony will have become incurably insane; and should some pestilence make its appearance, it will decimate the inmates, and force that public economy which procrastinates its measures of relief to settle the account with compound interest.

Whatever evils may befall, the fault is not mine. I have so frequently urged the necessity of increased means of accommodation that I almost dread to renew my recommendations on this head, lest my pertinacity might be regarded as indicative of mental infirmity.

I have, &c.,
FC. NORTON MANNING.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

WOOLLAHRA.—A meeting of the Council was held on the 8th March. Present—the Mayor (Mr. M. Cousett Stephen), the Aldermen Thompson, Nott, Ireland, Guilfoyle, and [illegible]. Previous to the reading of the minutes, the Mayor thanked the Council for the honour that had been conferred on him in electing him for the third time to the Mayoralty of the borough, and stated that he regretted that he had been unable to attend at an earlier date to thank the Council. Alderman Thompson brought up the report of the Improvement Committee, and gave notice of motion that it be adopted at the next meeting. The reports of the Finance Committee of the 1st and 8th instant, containing accounts amounting to £73 12s. 10d., were brought up and adopted. A petition from Mr. Charles Gyde and Mr. James Kingston, calling attention to the state of the road in front of Glen-terrace, was brought up, received, and read. The Clerk was instructed to write to them, and to recommend that they have their footway kerbed and guttered on the usual terms. A letter was read from Mr. Kingston, applying for a copy of his nomination paper. The Council Clerk was directed to send him a copy of the document sent in on the 24th February. A letter was read from the Town Clerk of Sydney, informing the Council of a meeting to be held at the Town Hall, with reference to the management of licensed omnibuses. Pursuant to notice, it was moved by Alderman Nott, seconded by Alderman Thompson, and carried,—"That the Finance Committee be instructed to prepare and submit to the Council an estimate, in accordance with section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, of the probable amount which will be required for the now current year, in addition to any tolls, rates, or dues levied, or authorised to be levied, within this municipality, and to any probable income from fines, voluntary contributions, endowments, or any other source of revenue, to carry on the fencing, making and repairing of any roads, bridges, punts, wharfs, piers, or other public works within this municipality, and any other expenses necessary in carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act. Alderman Ireland brought up a report from the Finance Committee, dated 8th March, 1870, containing an estimate of the probable amount (that is to say, £3560), which will be required for the now current municipal year; and gave notice of motion,—"That the report be adopted at the next meeting. Pursuant to notice, it was moved by Alderman Thompson, seconded by Alderman Guilfoyle, and carried,—"That a valuation of all rateable property within the municipality be made, and that the Council Clerk and Mr. Richard Perry be appointed valuers." Pursuant to notice, it was moved by Alderman Thompson, seconded by Alderman Guilfoyle, and carried,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee of the 22nd February be adopted." The Council Clerk was instructed to issue distress warrants for all unpaid rates. Alderman Guilfoyle brought up, in Alderman Trickett's absence, a list of streets proposed to be labelled. It was decided to postpone the consideration of the matter until the next meeting. The Council adjourned.—HENRY S. KILLICK, Council Clerk.

CAMPERDOWN.—A meeting of the Council of the above-named borough, which has been formed by the union of the boroughs of Cook and Camperdown, was held in the building known as the Municipal Council Chamber of Cook, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, on Tuesday, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a Mayor. Present—Aldermen Hinds, Fowler, Barker, Bennett, Vickers, Culbert, M'Grath, Cruikshank, O'Brien, Larkin, and Davison. The Council Clerk of the united boroughs, having been voted into the chair, stated that the present meeting had been directed to be held by the proclamation of the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the 43rd clause of the Municipalities Act of 1867, for the purpose of electing a mayor for the current municipal year, and then read the clause of the Act referring to the business of the meeting. Alderman Hinds then moved, and Alderman Barker seconded,—"That the method of voting for the election of the mayor be by show of hands." Carried. It was moved by Alderman Davis, and seconded by Alderman M'Grath,—"That Alderman Fowler be and is hereby elected mayor for the borough of Camperdown, formed by the union of the boroughs of Cook and Camperdown, for the current municipal year." Carried unanimously. The Mayor thanked the Council for its unanimous vote, and for the kind expressions and good feeling manifested towards him. This terminated the business of the meeting, which then separated. A special meeting of the Council was held at the Council Chamber, on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 7.30 p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. R. Fowler), and Aldermen Hinds, O'Brien, Barker, Bennett, Larkin, Cruikshank, Vickers, Culbert, Davis, and M'Grath. The minutes of the last meetings of the boroughs of Cook and Camperdown were read and confirmed; after which, the minutes of the meeting of the aldermen for the present borough of Camperdown, for the election of the Mayor of the united boroughs, were read and confirmed. The correspondence sent by one of the Council was then read. A letter from the Town Clerk of Sydney was brought under the notice of the Council, transmitting a resolution of the sub-committee of the mayors of the Sydney and suburban municipalities, respecting the management of licensed omnibuses; and stating that a meeting of the said committee would be held at the Town Hall at 3 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th instant. Moved by Alderman Hinds, and seconded by Alderman Bennett,—"That the Mayor and Alderman Barker be deputed to represent this Municipal Council at the meeting of the sub-committee of the city and suburban Municipal Councils, in reference to the management of omnibuses." Carried. It was then moved by Alderman Bennet and seconded by Alderman Davison,—"That Alderman Larkin be, and is hereby appointed, treasurer for the current municipal year." Carried. Alderman Barker moved, and Alderman Davison seconded,—"That Mr. W. J. Howe be, and is hereby appointed Council clerk for the present borough of Camperdown." Carried. On the motion of Alderman Hinds, seconded by Alderman Barker, it was moved,—"That the salary of the Council Clerk and overseer of works be £110 per annum. Amendment by Alderman M'Grath, seconded by Alderman O'Brien,—"That the clerk's salary be £104 per annum." On being put to the meeting the amendment was not carried. Alderman Davison then moved and Alderman Vickers seconded,—"That constable Ryan be appointed inspector of nuisances at the same salary agreed to be given by the late Borough Council of Cook, viz., £10 per annum." Carried. Proposed by Alderman Hinds, seconded by Alderman Larkin,—"That the Mayor, and Aldermen Bennett, Larkin, Barker, Vickers, and Culbert, form the Finance Committee, and that three members of such committee form a quorum; and that the Mayor and Aldermen M'Grath, O'Brien, Larkin, Davison, Cruikshank, and Hinds form the Improvement Committee, and that four members of such committee form a quorum." Carried. Alderman Barker proposed and Alderman Vickers seconded,—"That the Council meet on every alternate Tuesday evening, at 7.30, in the building formerly used as the Municipal Council Chamber of Cook." Carried. The Mayor brought under the notice of the Council the expediency of at once submitting by-laws to the Government for approval. After discussion on the subject it was proposed by Alderman Barker and seconded by Alderman Bennet,—"That the question be postponed for consideration to Tuesday next, the 15th instant." Amendment by Alderman Culbert, seconded by Alderman Cruickshank,—"That this Council, at its rising, adjourn until Monday evening, the 14th instant, for the purpose of considering by-laws to submit to the Government for approval." Amendment carried. On the motion of Alderman Hinds, seconded by Alderman Davison, it was resolved,—"That the clerk be instructed to apply to the City Council for the appointment of a stand for omnibuses at the junction of the Pyrmont Bridge Road with the Parramatta Road, and request that the route be fixed through the Forest Lodge Estate for any vehicles plying to and from the proposed stand." Alderman Barker then proposed, and Alderman Vickers seconded,—"That the question as to the arrangement of accounts be postponed for consideration until Tuesday next, the 15th instant." Carried. The Council took into consideration the expediency of calling for tenders for day labour and horses and carts during the current municipal year. Agreed to. On the motion of Alderman Davison, seconded by Alderman Vickers, accounts amounting to the sum of £9 15s. 1d. were referred to the Finance Committee. The Mayor brought under the notice of the Council the desirability of calling for tenders to value the rateable property in the borough. Proposed by Alderman Hinds, and seconded by Alderman Davison,—"That tenders be called for valuing the rateable property in the borough, such tenders to be considered at the meeting of the Council to be held on the 29th instant." Amendment by Alderman Bennett, seconded by Alderman Vickers,—"That tenders be called for a valuer, to act with the clerk in valuing the rateable property within the limits of the borough." The amendment was carried by the vote of the Mayor. On the motion of Alderman Larkin, seconded by Alderman Davison, the Mayor was authorised to instruct the clerk to procure the necessary books of record and account for the purpose of recording the transactions of the Council of the present borough of Camperdown. Carried. The meeting then adjourned. At an adjourned meeting of the Council held the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., present—the Mayor and Aldermen Barker, Vickers, Larkin, Davison, Cruikshank, and Culbert—a letter received from the Principal Under-Secretary, transmitting opinion of Mr. Darley on certain clauses of the proposed by-laws, was read; after which the said by-laws were placed on the table, and read by desire of the Council. On the motion of Alderman Larkin, seconded by Alderman Davison, it was resolved,—"That the by-laws numbered 61, 62, 63, and 64 be expunged, and that the remaining clauses be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, in order that the same may receive the approval of the Government." Carried. The Council then rose.—W. J. HOWE, Council Clerk.

NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—A special meeting of the Council was held on Thursday, 17th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. R. Harnett), Aldermen Bligh, French, Russell, and Pollard. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, it was moved by Alderman French, seconded by Alderman Bligh,—"That Alderman Pollard be re-appointed treasurer." Amendment by Alderman Russell,—"That Alderman Bligh be treasurer." The amendment was put, and lost. The original motion was then put, and carried. Moved by the Mayor,—"That a Committee of Works be appointed, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen French and Pollard." Carried. Moved by the Mayor,—"That Power's account be passed," which, after examination, was carried with one exception. Moved by Alderman Bligh,—"That the sum voted for the approaches to the Flat Rock Creek be handed over to the Committee of the Flat Rock Bridge—Aldermen Bligh, Broadfoot, and [illegible]—for expenditure." Amendment by Alderman Pollard,—"That a sum not exceeding £20 of the £100 be handed over to the said committee to tie in wing-walls with the abutments." Carried. Moved by

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Alderman Bligh,—"That the Mayor be authorised to employ three men at day labour on main roads." Carried. Moved by Alderman Pollard—"That tenders be called for 100 tons of iron stone, to be spread on Gore's Hill." Withdrawn. Moved by Alderman Bligh,—"That tenders be called for the erection of alignment post on the Lane Cove Road." Withdrawn. The three following motions, in the name of Alderman Bligh were withdrawn, on account of previous motions to same having been carried,—"That the Mayor be requested to apply to the Government to mark out all other proclaimed roads in the municipality, with the view of erecting alignment posts; also, for the usual contribution for the erection of same"—"That this Council do take steps for the immediate erection of a toll-gate on the Lane Cove Road, on the northern boundary of the municipality."—"That Alderman Broadfoot be appointed treasurer for the ensuing year." Moved by Alderman Bligh,—"That the Mayor be instructed to take steps for the recovery of all arrears of rates." Amendment by Alderman French,—"That summonses be served on all persons in arrears after the 7th of April, and notices be served to that effect." Carried. Moved by Alderman Bligh,—"That notice be issued calling for applications from persons desirous of filling the office of clerk and collector to this Council, and that the salary be fixed at £25 for the former, and for the latter a percentage at the rate of 7½ per cent." Carried. Moved by Alderman Bligh,—"That a Finance Committee be appointed, to consist of the Mayor, Aldermen Broadfoot and Bligh." Carried. Moved by Alderman Bligh,—"That a committee for works be appointed, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen French and Russell." Withdrawn. Moved by Alderman Bligh,—"That the reassessment of the properties in this borough be proceeded with without delay, and that Messrs. J. P. Best and F. Stack be appointed valuers, and be paid the sum of £2 10s. each." Amendment by Alderman French.—"That the last year's assessment stand for the current year." Carried. Moved by Alderman Bligh,—"That in the event of Finance Committee being appointed, they be instructed to bring up a report, at the next meeting of the Council, of the probable expenditure of the current year, in accordance with section 164." Carried. Moved by Alderman Bligh,—"That the monthly meetings be held at half-past 2 on first Saturday of every month." Withdrawn.—R. HARNETT, Mayor.

BALMAIN.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday 15th March. Present—The Mayor, Aldermen Elliott, Foy, Perdriau, Robinson, Springthorpe, and Yeend. The minutes of the meeting of 1st March were read and confirmed, as were also the minutes of 3rd and 10th March, having reference to the election of an alderman in the room of Mr. John Booth resigned. Correspondence: Letter read from Mr. W. Branton, the contractor, for making Waterview-street, was received and referred to the Committee of Works. Petition: A petition was presented from Mr. P. H. M'Beath, calling the attention of the Council to the state of the footway in front of his premises in Adolphus-street. Received, and referred to the Committee of Works. Reports: First report brought up by the Committee of Works stated that, since the last meeting of the Council they had certified to the Committee of Finance for payment of various accounts amounting to £79 5s. 9d. The Committee also reported that, with reference to the alignment of Duke-street made by Mr. Francis, after examination of the plans the work as done by the surveyor is not in accordance with the requirements of the Survey Office. Relative to the proposed wharf at the foot of Darling-street, the committee, upon examination of the plan (as submitted by the surveyor), find that such a wharf, having floating platforms, would not be suitable to the locality, and they have instructed the surveyor to prepare plans of a T shaped wharf. The committee recommended that the sum of £13 be voted for repairs to gutter on north side of Darling-street, between Cooper and Waterview streets. Received. 2. Report brought up by the Committee of Finance, stated that since the last meeting of the Council, they had paid, under votes of appropriation, for roads, &c., duly certified, various accounts amounting to £83 19s. 3d. Miscellaneous: Weekly tabular statement of revenue and expenditure was laid upon the table. The Mayor called the attention of the Council to the absence of Mr. Alderman Marshall. After a short discussion on this subject, it was decided that the Mayor refer the matter to the consideration of the Council's solicitor. Questions to the Mayor: 1. Alderman Perdriau asked the Mayor, whether any steps had been taken to carry into effect the report of the Committee of the Whole Council, adopted on the 11th day of May, 1869, viz., to divide the municipality into four wards. The Mayor, in answer, stated that no steps had been taken. 2. By the Chairman of the Committee of Works, Alderman Elliott, as chairman, asked the Mayor,—By whose authority were certain drain-s allowed to be carried into the gutters in Waterview-street, without the knowledge of the Committee of Works? The Mayor asked the opinion of the Council as to whether the latter portion of the question—"without the knowledge of the Committee of Works"—was in order. After some discussion, Alderman Elliott, with the consent of the Council, withdrew the same. Motions pursuant to notice: 1. Alderman Elliott, in the absence of Alderman Mossman, moved,—"That the sum of £13 be voted for the repairs of gutters on the north side of Darling-street, from Cooper-street to Waterview-street." Alderman Springthorpe seconded the motion, which was carried. 2. Alderman Robinson moved, and Alderman Elliott seconded,—"That Church-street, from the Darling Road to the Dock, and College-street, from the Darling Road to the part already made, be aligned and proclaimed, and that plans and specifications for forming and making the same be prepared." Carried. 3. Alderman Robinson moved, and Alderman Elliott seconded,—"That plans and specifications be prepared for a suitable wharf at the end of Mort-street, and that the same be referred to the Committee of Works for their report thereon." Carried. Orders of the day:—1. To open and examine tenders for works required in Darling Road. The tender of Mr. E. Pamfield, for the sum of £32, was accepted. The council then rose.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICAL ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

THE annual meeting of the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance was held on Wednesday evening, in the Temperance Hall. The hall was filled throughout by an audience, composed principally of adults of both sexes, the most of whom were Sons or Daughters of Temperance, and the chair was occupied by his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J. Among those present on the platform were the Revs. S. C. Kent, T. S. Forsaith, T. Roseby, T. Gainford, Dr. a'Beckett, Messrs. S. Goold (secretary), J. Roseby, Holdsworth, and others.

Dr. a'BECKETT moved, and the Rev. T. S. Forsaith seconded, that the chair be taken by Sir Alfred Stephen, who had just entered the hall amid applause.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that but a few words were expected from the chairman of any public meeting in reference to the subject on which the people might be assembled together. He believed it must be tolerably well-known to the public at large that there was no object in which he had taken a greater interest than that which had called for their attendance there that evening. It so happened, however, that he was there to apologise to them for his being unable to address them as the importance of the subject would demand. He was unprepared with a speech. This unpreparedness was caused by his position. When he offered to preside he had not been aware that his time would have been so entirely engaged. When a man had been employed constantly for several weeks every week day, from about 9 to 6 in the evening, as he had been, could he be expected to be prepared to attend a meeting in the evening. He had been at work all that day, and to attend here he had had to drive in a couple of miles from his residence. He had really, therefore, no time for preparation; no time to consider the various topics on which to speak, and he was thus incapable of doing justice to a cause which he had deeply at heart. This society over which he had come to preside bore a name which had provoked discussion, and appeared to be but partially understood—the New South Wales Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance. The hon. speaker explained what was the intended application by the society by the word "political." He said that the word political, in its proper and abstract sense, related exclusively to matters of a public character and interest. In other senses—and in that generally understood in the colony—it was applied to the displacement of one party in political power and the replacing of another; but with that latter application this society had nothing to do. The proper way to apply the term "political" was when it related to anything that was or might prove of interest to any body of persons forming a community. This association was therefore in reality but a body of persons who desired to accomplish certain means in a certain way. They sought to attain success in some degree by suppressing intemperance, under the enormous evils of which this colony laboured, and other countries laboured. To assist in the objects which they had in view, they were seeking assistance from the Legislature, and contriving to get its members to assist them in procuring the object. There was a bill at the present time before the Parliament, introduced by Dr. Wilson, to carry out to some extent the object this meeting had in view. Of that object he felt perfectly sure—(hear, hear)—and he looked upon the bill alluded to but as an instalment of what was yet to come. He would wish to impress on the societies of Temperance the necessity for moderation and compromise. It was not altogether what they could accomplish, but what could reasonably be accomplished. The speaker then read some extracts from a temperance newspaper, in which a writer therein pressed at once for an abolishment of the drink traffic and the total stoppage of the sale of liquor. He (Sir Alfred) would desire to place this point before teetotallers, if a bill were put into Parliament desiring that the liquor traffic should all at once be abolished, the idea would simply be scouted. He believed that we had some thirteen or fourteen hundred publicans. Many of them were respectable men and had large families. If what some desired were to take place, they would at once be deprived of their present means of subsistence, and their wives and families would be turned upon the world. That he considered impossible, and could never be done. He sincerely hoped that Dr. Wilson's bill would pass through the House. It contained what could reasonably be carried. It would be seen that it was a step in the right direction, and that beginning would show that the principles advocated were such as could be adopted with safety. Some might make it a ground of opposition, though in reality, if passed, it would be the adoption of the Permissive Bill. He went on to show that Dr. Wilson's bill was exactly on the same principle as the permissive one. The people knew what they wanted and could reasonably require. In districts where they might have thirty public-houses, the people might consider that they would be able to do with a tenth—(hear, hear)—and determine that no more than three should be allowed. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon the bill to which he had alluded (Dr. Wilson's), to be of the largest importance. He had heard that it had been said by some one that they would achieve very little good. (Hear, hear.) It would lead to a great deal of good—more especially if it adopted the permissive principle. He then alluded to the consideration he would probably receive from the arguments which it would be apt to give rise to in the Legislature. One of the good things it would do would be the diminishing of the number of public-houses for each district. It would only go a little way towards removal. He was against allowing the people to get drunk. Drunken husbands made their wives and children miserable, and rendered them pests to society, and nuisances to the community. It would be monstrously low to say that this arose out of a love of liberty. It would be better for them to first ask for what was practicable instead of what was at once desirable, and to make a beginning to see how far they would be able to carry out the principles they had advocated. If the bill were adopted they could follow it up at an early period. There was an absolutely useless increase of expenditure in the disposal of charges against drunkards. They generally received an inadequate punishment in proportion to their offences, and were generally sent to gaol for a few days. He had known instances of persons having been sent to gaol for drunkenness—147 in a few years—and of others who had been sent to gaol for three months on forty different occasions! In a case of a person of the better class getting drunk, he got off on the payment of a small fine. Some time ago the speaker was visited by a surgeon, since dead; he was of good family; his father was of the superior class, and his brother, now resident in London, was a man of distinction. This person, who was the father of a family, at last died from the effects of long continued drunkenness. He had been several times in gaol. He had attempted to murder his wife in a fit of delirium tremens; and at another time attempted to set his own residence on fire. If the law about which he had spoken had been in existence, this man's wife might not now have been a widow, nor his children fatherless. Drunkenness, as an offence, he did not consider was adequately punished. Men professed that they did not like their privileges interfered with, nor to have their houses entered. The last could not be done unless some great offence had been committed by a man. If a person were found drunk in the streets, he should be made an example of to others. Some, too, had been found drunk in the streets who should have been ornaments to society. For such a person to pay a large sum of money for a year or two, and to be sent to gaol for some months, would not be too heavy a punishment, or too severe a lesson. Where a husband acted wrongly towards his wife the latter might obtain a separation, or an order of maintenance; but how stood the matter in the case of a drunken wife? Which was the worst picture? He had known a case of such a woman. There were many such. She was an habitual drunkard, and as soon as her husband's back was turned she went to the nearest public-house. She more than once pawned her husband's tools; the children's clothes—leaving the children alone in the house without assistance. The appearance of the house was absolutely miserable. On the return home of the husband, he found his house worse than a mad-house. He did not see that in this case any one had taken in hand to find out what should have been done. This was but one case of many. When he considered these and other cases his feelings of indignation were roused. Among the higher classes, though the necessity for something being done was admitted by the rich shopkeepers and merchants, do they admit that the evil of drunkenness should be put an end to? The country with the vice of drunkenness prevalent, compared with what it will be when it is gone, is as the mad-house to a children's playground. They spoke of many who had influence in the Legislature, but there was hardly a voice raised, or a hand lifted to remedy an admitted evil. His Honor then complained of a coldness evinced in the subject at many public meetings, where something might be said and heard to advantage, and where rich and influential men took part in the proceedings. They still allowed, without remonstrance or exertion, the curse of the country, and the vice under which it laboured, to remain. Still he did not doubt but that the Association would receive the support of every right thinking and feeling man and woman in the community. There were many very rich men—some of them too in the Legislature—(hear, hear,)—who did not take an interest in its operations. He respected from his heart every member of a teetotal society—(hear, hear)—but he did not think that they were as prudent in their views of subjects as they might be. By every excess and by want of prudence and caution they would do harm to the cause, even where they sought to benefit it. It had been stated that the moderate drinkers were greater friends to the publicans than the drunkards themselves. It was such statements as these—made by teetotallers—that raised the half of the people against them. He had, almost from the time he breathed, been as great an advocate as any for temperance, and there was nothing to which he would sooner devote time and money. He was not a teetotaller. From his earliest youth he had drunk slightly, and he did so now. If he had felt that it had been his duty to abstain he would have done so. What he drank were light wines, not fortified wines, and would be by some called thin vinegar. All wines contained a certain amount of alcohol, but those he had alluded to contained it but in a small degree, and were not of an intoxicating tendency. And even because he did drink light wines, he did not see how he should be denominated a better friend to the publican than the drunkard. If teetotallers were to go on making statements of that kind, they would be apt to involve themselves in ridicule, and even mischief might be done. What remarks he had made about the Sons and Daughters of Temperance had not been made by him as seeking to condemn them in any way. He knew that what they might have said or done was but the result of an enthusiastic temperament and feeling. Would they not be likely to achieve more good in the matter of Dr. Wilson's bill by practical measures; and by putting together the teetotallers and the properly so-called "Temperance" men, for he did not believe in disunion. He was a practical man. He was desirous to do all that was necessary for the attainment of the objects of the bill even though he would have to compromise. Dr. Wilson's bill he considered to be a step in the right direction. He hoped they would help the bill forward as a means of carrying other measures to be achieved in course of time. (Loud cheering).

Mr. SAMUEL GOOLD, the hon. secretary of the Association, read the following annual report:—

In submitting this third annual report of their labours, your Council regret that so little has been done during the year, in comparison to what is required to carry out the objects of the Association. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the year has not passed altogether fruitlessly away.

The social reform which this Association seeks to accomplish affects customs reaching so far into the very heart of society, that nothing short of a complete change in public opinion can give hope of success.

To produce a reversal in public sentiment on any subject (especially a deeply social one) is no easy task. Years of patient toil may have to be endured ere the object sought is secured.

To call forth an enlightened public opinion, in order to procure from the Legislature a radical reform of the laws licensing public-houses, and to obtain the enactment of a permissive law, giving power to the people to protect themselves from the evils of the licensing system is conceded to be a great undertaking. This is the work, however, to which this Association has set its hands, and its discerning friends will not be discouraged if the progress made be not so rapid as they would desire.

The great object of the society being to obtain the enactment of a law, providing the people with power to protect themselves against the evils of the public-house system, the attention of the Council was occupied in the early part of the year in devising a measure, with a view to its introduction to Parliament at the earliest possible moment. Various difficulties however have prevented its introduction up to the present time.

The Hon. J. B. Wilson, it will be remembered by many friends of this Association, introduced a bill intended to limit, in certain districts, the number of licensed public-houses, and to amend in other respects the present Licensing Act. This bill was read for the first time, when the prorogation of Parliament prevented further progress being made.

Your Council in pursuance of its labours embraced the opportunity afforded by the meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in this city to bring the objects of the Association before that large and influential body. An address was presented, to which a reply was received. From that reply we give the following extract, showing as it does the deep sympathy of that assembly with the objects of the Association:—"We are strongly of opinion that while the temperance reformation has done much to check the growth of this prevailing vice, by preventing many from becoming its victims, and by rescuing many who had fallen under its power, its effectual suppression will require from the Legislature of the country such enactments as shall control within proper restrictions the sale of intoxicating drinks, and we cannot but yield our heartiest sympathies to any organisation which seeks to enlighten the public mind on this great question of social reform, and to obtain from the Legislature of the State such measures as shall be adapted to stay the ravages of this monster evil, and promote the sobriety and consequent happiness and well-being of society." It is further added:—"We cannot but admire the catholic basis of your Association, including amongst its members all shades of political and religious opinion." It is a very gratifying fact that the representatives of so large a section of the Christian Church as the Wesleyan denomination so strongly approve the movement of this society.

It is with great satisfaction your Council report that Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, has honoured the Association by consenting to become one of its Vice-Presidents. Not only has Sir Alfred Stephen thus identified himself with us, but he has also at the request of your Council delivered a very able lecture in the Masonic Hall on "Drunkenness, its extent and consequences." On which occasion His Excellency the Earl of Belmore presided.

We can scarcely estimate the importance and value of Sir Alfred Stephen's lecture, exhibiting as it does so clearly and forcibly the fearful and alarming results of the vice of intemperance as they have come under his own observation during the years of his high official life. The fact also that it has had a very wide circulation through the public Press, both in this colony and elsewhere, is worthy of notice.

The Council takes this opportunity of recording their sincere thanks to the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* for its publication in *extenso*, not only in the *Herald* but also in the *Mail*. It has thereby been very extensively read, and consequently a deeper interest in the movement than existed before may be anticipated.

A few extracts from the lecture may very appropriately be given in this report. Speaking of his experience on the judicial Bench, Sir Alfred says:—

"Above thirty years of observation, and of judicial experience, have supplied me with appalling facts, which are written indelibly on my memory, and they tell me, that the evils and the misery flowing from intoxication, from the tippling habits which first induce it, and finally render it habitual, are such as to defy exaggeration. I believe those habits to prevail extensively, especially in our inland towns; and I know this drunkenness to be everywhere the fruitful parent of disorder and of crime. I am here, here, I bear solemn witness against it; and to denounce all who directly or indirectly encourage it, as enemies to their country and their kind."

Referring to the facilities for procuring intoxicating drinks through public-houses being so numerous, his Honor proceeds to observe:—

"For other crimes or vices moreover opportunity is often wanting, but for this a paternal Legislature offers one at every corner and almost every third door. The unhappy victim may deeply lament, may even loathe the degradation to drink, ag[illegible] which possibly he struggles; but the temptation is too great—the craving is irresistible. An habitual drunkard too, though thus almost irreclaimable, daily exhibiting himself to the scoff, the alarm, or the pity of his neighbours and former friends, is not dealt with as other dangerous men are. Lunatics may be sent to an asylum and thieves by habit and repute be taken in charge by the police. But for an habitual drunkard, or those dependent on him, no similar protection is provided."

Intemperance not only prevails among the poor and labouring classes, but to a large extent among the educated and wealthy. On this [illegible] Sir Alfred says: "But is the [illegible] [illegible] you may ask, in the statement implied in these [illegible] as to the [illegible] of intoxication among the [illegible] who move, or were moving, were [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] game of society. The more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the upper classes, [illegible] [illegible] with which some newspapers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] confined exclusively or nearly so to the [illegible] [illegible] of the community; to [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and artisans, or [illegible] of the lowest order. Alas, it is not so. At this hour, how many are there among us in the liberal professions—able [illegible] men, attorneys, teachers of youth—addicted to intoxication. Not long ago, one of these was discharged by me [illegible], where he had been [illegible] while under a fit of *delirium tremens* [illegible] nearly killed his wife, after attempting to burn down his house. Now here is an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] told me that, since his [illegible], [illegible] when once he takes a glass, that he could not restrain himself. On previous occasions he had suffered similarly to *delirium tremens* and had attempted suicide. Many, very many similar cases could be given by me; for my life seems in the retrospect to furnish but a long record of such sorrows." Again, speaking of the evils of intemperance as they are manifested by the inmates of our gaols and asylums, the lecturer [illegible]:—"I have returns from the Darling-street gaol furnished to me by its excellent governor, with a few observations by him on them, which legislators may well study; and those who [illegible] attempt at reform in such matters, the temperance in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], may ponder over and digest at their leisure. On the first day of November last, there were in that gaol 611 prisoners, of whom [illegible] are entered as confined for drunkenness, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with it. During the [illegible] of the 5000 prisoners [illegible] of [illegible] fourteen over a hundred—were [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] were specifically for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] being written. [illegible] hundred convicts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] months in Sydney alone! What [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to excess, when so many are [illegible] [illegible] the police and punished by committal to prison! [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it must be borne in mind [illegible] cases of assault [illegible] [illegible], and vagrancy, as well as many other minor misdemeanours, and petty cases of larceny [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] intemperance. There are also grave crimes [illegible] by drink, such as crimes committed on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Numbers of [illegible] cattle stealing may be mentioned, and bushranging; where the offence is committed with the view of raising funds for drink. There are numerous other cases, in which the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], directly or indirectly, by drink or drinking [illegible]. The most [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], is that it was through drink. In estimating the number of those now in gaol whose [illegible] incarceration to drunkenness, I think myself at over the mark when I say three-fourths of the 634. At least 90 *per cent.* of [illegible] women are brought to their degraded position, their [illegible] of reformation [illegible], and every piece of [illegible] drowned [illegible] by drink. And you must remember, as to Darlinghurst, that, although the largest of them, it is but one of nine or ten gaols, each having its complement of crime and woe.""

Attention is directed to "Randwick Asylum" to show the awful [illegible] [illegible] by drunkenness. Referring to it, Sir Alfred continues:—"Pass we now to the noblest of our public charities, the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum. The officers of that Institution have sent me a return, extending over the last as well as the present year, of applications for admission during that period. These are 260 in number, and represent about 400 children. Of the whole, above one-half are believed to be cases of destitution, arising more or less from drunkenness—the drunkenness of the parents, or one of them. The exact truth in such cases, where the application comes from various sources, is always difficult of ascertainment; but care is taken to learn all necessary particulars, and I have no doubt that the above estimate may be relied on. In 33 instances, drunkenness was the specific and only cause stated. In 46, the ground of application is, that one of the parents is in penal servitude; and we have already seen to what extent drunkenness is the inducing cause there. In 112 cases, the assigned cause is desertion by the parents; 25 being by mothers, and 87 by fathers. But the desertion itself, in nearly every instance, is attributable (it has been found) more or less to drink, and the habits resulting from drink. Now, there are about 800 children in this asylum." Again he says:—"And then the Parramatta schools, with their unhappy orphans—above 500 of them. How many of these, do you suppose, or rather do we not know, may trace to drunkenness the deaths, which at length, for their sakes little to be regretted, have sent the sad outcasts there?"

"Let us take next the Sydney Infirmary. Here the number of cases—surgical and medical—average yearly 1400 and upwards; and I have authority for stating that nearly 40 per cent. of the one, and 50 per cent. of the other, are due more or less to intemperance. But this hospital is only one of several; and all of them, I doubt not, could furnish a similar sad return. So much for the effects of intoxication on disease."

The appalling, desolating, withering evils of intemperance [illegible] in a very striking manner the social relations of life.

The cruel and brutal treatment of wives by sottish and drunken husbands is thus remarked upon by Sir Alfred:—"In the year 1858, an Act was passed for the more effectual punishment of men deserting their wives or children. Since that year there have been 365 orders made in the Supreme Court alone for the separate acquisition of property by wives so deserted; and in the great majority of these cases, I believe in fact nearly all, the ultimate or direct cause of abandonment—in most instances by the husband's quitting his family, but in many by the wife's being driven by brutality from her home—has been drunkenness. A friend has gone through and classified ninety-one of these, and to forty-three the direct and immediate cause was drunkenness. The details in most cases, speaking mainly now of those that came before myself, are shocking. . . . . And it is remarkable, that in these 365 cases only two of the adjudications have been disputed, and only one has been set aside. Here again is an array of facts showing the prevalence of drunkenness, and its appalling evils, which scepticism or adversaries would dispute in vain. Let them, then, think of the mischiefs here inflicted on whole families; and through them—in the breaking up of homes, and the grievous destitution, to say nothing of other evils, or of inherited disease, and profligate example—on the entire community."

That the many and varied evils of drunkenness mainly and chiefly arise from the existence of public-houses is shown by the Chief Justice. He says—"I ask, can any human being with facts like these before him—will any member of the community, whatever his station, who feels an interest in his fellow-man, reflecting on all that we have to-night heard—hesitate to admit that such enormous evils as those depicted demand redress. What, then, is the cause of them, and where their source? I would be in vain to assert that they do not spring mainly from the *public-house*. For, although unquestionably in very many cases drink is procured, and the drinking habit acquired or indulged elsewhere, yet in nine-tenths of the instances adduced by me, it was not so. And in all the cases to which I have in general terms adverted, the liquor is obtained at the public-house alone, and generally consumed there." Referring to the Permissive Bill as a remedy for these evils, his Honor observes—"On the principles here enunciated—the nature of the trade and the thing dealt in being considered, and the frightful results of excess, aggravated by undue competition in its sale—rests, I apprehend, the proposed measure called the Permissive Bill. By this the retailing of spirituous, or indeed other alcoholic liquors, would be prevented, in any district the inhabitants of which shall, by a large majority, declare them not to be required or desired there. Public-houses would thereafter continue to exist in that district, but would be houses for *refreshment* only—properly so called. It is not necessary for my purpose to-night to advocate the immediate adoption of that measure. But I must be permitted to say this in its favour, that, if a sweeping enactment, it would at least be an effective one. The trumpet here gives no uncertain sound; and if the cry be no quarter to the foe, we must remember how deadly and destructive that foe is. I am not afraid to add that the proposed law, in my opinion, is not fairly open to the objections urged against it; but that our friends' cause is a righteous one, and destined some day to triumph."

Our Chief Justice then treats in his lecture upon the disclosures made by coroners' inquests. This is a matter of much moment. There can be no question but that a very much larger number of deaths occur through intemperance than the records of the coroner's office show.

"I would add," says Sir Alfred, "to the melancholy catalogue of deaths from drunkenness, directly or indirectly, disclosed by the proceedings at coroners' inquests. The records, however, show only the verdicts given, which state solely the absolute cause of death or deaths from disease 'accelerated' by intemperance. The deaths so appearing, however, furnish sufficient matter for reflection. They were in the last three years 312; the number of sudden deaths being 3000 and upwards. But, if the evidence were there, as we read it in the daily journals, intoxication would be shown more or less to be the cause, in more than twice as many instances. Any number of lives lost, for example, by the drunkenness of third persons, although thus immediately attributable to that source, would be classed under an utterly different head. I have before me the report of a recent inquest in Sydney, in which the verdict was 'Accidentally Drowned'—nothing more. But the evidence was, that the deceased had been drinking at different public-houses, with two other men; that all were the worse for liquor; and that, on this account, a witness begged him not to attempt crossing the water. He persisted in going, and in an hour was brought back a corpse. The verdict was strictly correct, but the real cause of death in that case was clearly intoxication."

We have extracted somewhat largely from the excellent lecture delivered by his Honor the Chief Justice, in order that the salient points of it, may be brought once again prominently before the public mind; and also as showing—as they undeniably do—the imperative necessity for united and vigorous action on the part of all social reformers, to provide a remedy for the evils depicted.

The testimony of such a man as Sir Alfred Stephen to the evils of intemperance is of great importance, and surely ought to arouse attention to the subject in all reflecting men.

The fact that so many inquests were held upon persons whose deaths were really caused by drunkenness, and that no reference was made to such causes in the depositions taken and the verdict returned induced your Council to call the special attention of the honorable the Attorney-General to the circumstance. To a communication from the Council a reply was received, from which the following paragraph is extracted:—

"He (the Attorney General) thinks it highly probable that in many more cases the deaths might have been traced back to that cause, if it had been the duty of the coroners and magistrates to inquire into and report with a view to the information now sought. In the belief that such information would be most valuable for statistical purposes, the Attorney-General will request the coroners throughout the colony to append to their future returns notes stating whether intemperance has or has not in their opinion, been the immediate or more or less remote cause of the deaths reported."

In December of the past year a conference on the evils of intemperance and their remedy was held in the Temperance Hall, under the auspices of this Association. On this occasion the Rev. Dr. Steel read a paper entitled "The Place of the Temperance Question in Politics." The Rev. J. H. Fletcher also read another, entitled, "The Permissive Bill and the Rights of the People," which he thus closes:—"It is now late in the day of legislation that we can for the expedient of permission to prohibit, in some form, in any form that will be most safe, and fair, and effectual. The licensing system, the beer-house system, the light wine theory, have been tried and failed. Thousands of thousands of Christians have, for the sake of the poor drunkard, consented to entire abstinence from alcoholic drinks. But legislation, humanity, and the greater name of religion all stand abashed to-day by this great, this monstrous, this still-spreading plague of drunkenness; and justice, humanity, and religion [illegible] on us to try an expedient which must be effectual, which will at least be more effectual [illegible] any other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. And this permissive principle has my heartfelt sympathy, because I see in it the possibility of protecting the rights of women and children, who, whatever part hers of the sin, are nevertheless, chiefly the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] inflicted by drunk[illegible]. I approve [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] chance of reclaiming the victims of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], after many vain efforts [illegible] [illegible], many of them perish from the malpresence of the [illegible] which they [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible]. I wish it [illegible], because I believe that it is in accordance with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], which teaches that prevention is better than cure. I approve of it, because it is in harmony with the spirit of modern legislation, which encourages local management and self-control, which has called so many permissive laws into existence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for many more. But, as a Christian minister, I pray for the accomplishment of a change which [illegible] [illegible] something of the spirit of that inspired [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hour of trust and of hope in which we look [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] call Him our Father, teaches us to ask for ourselves and others, Lead us not into temptation.'"

These papers were published entire in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Sydney Mail* newspapers. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the advantage of a large [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] deserved y merited.

Although, [illegible] to the excitement caused by the general election, the Conference was neither so well attended, nor was the interest manifested so great as your Council could have desired; yet the results were encouraging. It is not doubted by your [illegible] that good has accrued from the earnest friends of the temperance movement being so called together.

Turning attention to the mother country, and also to America, it is cheering to observe that the temperance cause is making rapid progress. Of this fact the annual reports of the various and very numerous associations, having for their object the suppression of intemperance give ample proof.

We quote the following brief extract from the last report of the United Kingdom Alliance, as particularly worthy the earnest attention of all [illegible], [illegible] showing most deservedly [illegible] the direful effects which intemperance has upon trade:—

"It will be impossible for the Chambers of Commerce much longer to overlook the startling facts, that during the whole of the last three years the nation has spent £301,957,314 on intoxicating liquors, and only £[illegible] on every species of [illegible] [illegible]. The expenditure per head on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1868 alone £1 8s. 7d. for drinks, and for [illegible] goods only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This contrast, striking as it is, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that might be produced. It does not take into account the effect of the destruction of grain, the cost of crime and pauperism, as well as the ruin of health and [illegible] not only of the working classes but of other sections of the country. The whole survey [illegible] [illegible] for the commercial and industrial classes a view of [illegible] [illegible] of improvement, of a most cheering description, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in its lowest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] and increasing the comforts of the community." The statistics of this colony show a similar result to the above.

It is worthy of notice, and it is also exceedingly satisfactory to find, that the temperance question is so warmly taken up by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

One most important home movement is the appointment by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Canterbury of a committee to inquire into the evils of intemperance and their remedies. The report of that committee is a most valuable and comprehensive document.

On the points which more immediately concern the Legislative [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of this Association's operations, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at in this excellent report:—

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are convinced that without an improved and [illegible] [illegible] of legislation, and its strict enforcement, no [illegible] and permanent remedy for intemperance can be looked [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] to urge—

"1. The repeal of the Beer Act of 1830, and the total suppression of beer-shops throughout the country.

"2. The closing of public-houses on the Lord's Day, except for the accommodation of *bona fide* travellers.

"3. The [illegible] closing of public-houses on week-day evenings, in accordance with the practice, now on the increase, of early closing [illegible] [illegible]. More especially is this necessary [illegible] Saturday, when, as is well-known, intemperance chiefly prevails.

"4. A great reduction in the number of public-houses throughout the kingdom, it being in evidence that the number already far exceeds any real demand, and that in proportion as facilities for drinking are reduced, intemperance with its manifold evils is restrained.

"5. Placing the whole licensing system under one authority, and administering it on some uniform plan which would have for its object the lessening of existing temptations to tippling and intemperate habits.

"6. The stricter enforcement of the penalties now attached to drunkenness, both on the actual offenders and on licensed persons who allow drunkenness to occur on their premises.

"7. Passing an Act to prevent the same person holding a music, dancing, or billiard licence, in conjunction with a license for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

"8. Prohibiting the use of public-houses as committee rooms at elections, and closing such houses on the days of nomination and election in every parliamentary borough.

"9. The appointment of a distinct class of police for the inspection of public-houses, and frequent visitation of public-houses for the detection of adulterations, to be followed, on conviction, by severe penalties.

"10. The repeal of all the duties on tea, coffee, chocolate, and sugar.

"11. Your committee, in conclusion, are of opinion that as the ancient and avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want, without detriment to the public welfare, a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves—who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system. Such a power would, in effect, secure to the districts, willing to exercise it, the advantages now enjoyed by the numerous parishes in the province of Canterbury, where, according to reports furnished to your committee, owing to the influence of the landowner, no sale of intoxicating liquors is licensed."

The foregoing extract affords an encouraging evidence of the manner in which public opinion in the home country is being aroused to the devastating evils of the liquor traffic, and to the necessity for some legislative remedy. Little argument surely can be required to convince every disinterested and impartial mind that the crying evil of *our day is drunkenness*.

That it produces, and fosters untold miseries; that before we can reasonably expect either commercial, social, or religious prosperity the existing *liquor traffic* must be suppressed.

To carry on the work of the Association funds are needed. The Council earnestly appeal to their friends for *help*.

The Hon. CHAIRMAN, after the report had been read, intimated that he had received letters of apology from the Rev Canons Vidal and Stephen—the former being kept away by illness, and the latter by religious services. He further said that Dr. Wilson would have been present had he not been prevented by his Legislative duties.

The hon. treasurer (Dr. a'Beckett) submitted the following statement of accounts:—

Debtor: By subscriptions, £41 18s. 6d.; members subscription cards, £2 16s.; collected at public meetings, £3 3s. 10d.; collected after Sir A. Stephen's lecture, £3 18s. 6d.; collected after Rev. William Taylor's lecture, £11 12s.; sales of books and tickets £5 12s 9d.; balance due to treasurer, 10s. 5d.: total, £70 3s. 10d. Creditor: By White's account printing, £11 3s. 6d.; advertising in *Abstainer*, 11s.; stationery, 13s.; commission, 8s.; rent Temperance Hall, £9 7s.; rent Masonic Hall £4 4s.; Lee's account printing, £3 14s. 6d.; advertising *Herald* and *Empire*, £15 17s. 3d.; printing report, £6; incidental expenses, £4 5s. 3d.; books and tracts, £11 5s. 7d.; incidental expenses, per Rev. E. Robinson, £1 14s. 9d.: total, £70 3s. 10d.

The Rev. THOMAS FORSAITH then moved the adoption of the annual report, together with the hon. treasurer's statement of accounts. He was sorry that the task of moving the resolution had not been given to one more identified than he had been with the past duties of their association; but he had made up his mind not to refuse to do what might be put forward for him. No man could well escape the obligation of having to oppose evil customs—many from ignorance, and many wilfully, while others could not excuse themselves from opposing them. They had to contend against that which evil in itself was endorsed by almost universal practice. Many men were not afraid of the perils of speaking the truth, while others shrank from placing themselves in antagonism with what was now common. Many years might pass before they would be able to strike at the root of the evil custom he had alluded to. Could they point to any great moral enterprise of reform that had been achieved without time, and that had been the case with those which had marked the present age. If they were earnest, and had a conception of the gigantic proportions of the enterprise, instead of being discouraged and becoming less vigilant, they would form a stern resolve, that if they did not remove the obstacle they would surmount it. (Hear, hear.) The public who were interested should press towards the accomplishment of their aim. The law would give permission to those most interested to regulate the traffic in liquor; and to mitigate by legislative measures the multiform evils at present in vogue. One would think that the object was one that would commend itself at once to every one who desired to promote the national prosperity and the general weal. Many persons would consider themselves as much misrepresented if spoken of, as if they were not friends of virtue and as not anxious to promote the general weal. Others assumed attitudes of neutrality and sometimes of hostility. But were they prepared to refute the arguments that could be brought forward. Their object was to obtain from the Legislature of this colony a Permissive Bill, and he would assert that such a measure would have a great tendency to prevent crime. He would ask the neutrals and those who were hostile to the measure, if they could dislodge them from their position, and whether they were prepared to submit to the conclusions, that must be come to from their neutrality or their hostility? They could describe a long array of evils, arising from year to year, of the effects of the present licensing system. As had been stated, there was no want of arguments in favour of a change in the present system of granting licenses. They might be said to be visible on the façade of every public building, as well as in every walk of public life—in the chains and fetters of the condemned prisoner; in the mutterings of the numerous inmates of our lunatic asylums, and in the murmurs of emaciated women, and of half-starved children. While moving the adoption of the report he would impress upon those present not to accept it as a mere matter of form, but that every one should use his every heart interest to secure the [illegible] this meeting had in view. The report alluded to the [illegible] of Dr. Wilson, who was a tried friend of the temperance cause. A resolution passed in December last spoke of the bill, and alluded to a report. At the meeting in the month alluded to, it was proposed to enlist the services of some member of the House who would table resolutions, and to introduce a measure into it which would alter the present system, and would introduce a law based on the principles of the permissive system. At that meeting something was said about testing the tone and feelings of the majority of the House. From the debates which took place in Parliament, he thought they would be able to frame a bill that would be almost certain to be carried; and judging from a knowledge of the deliberations customary in the House would also lead to that conclusion. In alluding to the present bill of Dr. Wilson, the rev. speaker thought that it had been brought forward in such a form as would be likely to bring it into disrepute. He then proceeded to review the clauses of the present bill, which he considered were open to objection, and which he thought would place too much of the power thereby acquired in the hands of the wrong party. He was in favour of a Permissive Bill; that of Dr. Wilson's, he thought, had a dangerous tendency. After some further remarks on the facilities Dr. Wilson's bill would be likely to give publicans who would, by means of a dozen of such men as they could easily procure, be able to have their own way against the efforts and desires of the other residents in a community. Likening the liquor trade to a fierce and fabled dragon, he said that the bill classified it as follows:—What it was, what it would be, and not what it ought to be. (Hear, hear.) He would simply conclude by moving the adoption of the report; and in doing so he would remind them of what had been hinted at in its closing portion.

Mr. J. ROSEBY seconded the adoption of the report. He would not trespass upon their time with any lengthened remarks. He had a lively interest in the association. He might say he had a deep interest in every movement that had for its object the overthrow of the evil of intemperance. He had seen cases of its destructive doom came every year under their observation. If the most respectable chemist in the city were to vend poison as publicans did the poisonous liquor, he would be immediately arrested and lodged in Darlinghurst gaol. The general objects of our colonial legislation, he believed, sank into darkness and insignificance when compared with the removal of intemperance from their midst; and the legislature he considered were greatly to blame for not giving the movement their hearty support.

The Rev. THOMAS ROSEBY moved the second resolution as follows:—"That this meeting rejoices to learn that a measure is before Parliament dealing with the liquor traffic, but it desires to express its conviction that no bill will be satisfactory which does not contain clauses enabling the people to prevent the establishment or continuation of the traffic in any district where the public sentiment is adverse to the evil, and therefore adopts the following petition:"—

"To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

"The humble petition of the inhabitants (or members of the corporation worshipping in ———):—

"That your petitioners are deeply impressed with the fact that the large consumption of intoxicating liquors in this colony is the chief cause of the drunkenness, immorality, lunacy, crime, and pauperism that prevail; and that these evils are, for the most part, promoted by public-houses for the common sale of such intoxicating liquors.

"That the evils flowing from public-houses, and places of amusement connected with them are greatly increased by the facilities afforded for obtaining licenses; by their vast number, and by the want of police control; and that these evils are not confined to the victims of drunkenness; but that all classes suffer from a traffic which wastes so much of the public resources, reduces the amount of industry, and necessitates so much taxation.

"That it is just, expedient, and perfectly consistent with constitutional principles, that the people be empowered to protect themselves against this demoralising system and that a thorough reform of the licensing laws is imperatively required.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honorable House to enact the bill now before your honorable House, for limiting the number of licensed public-houses, and amending in other respects the Licensing Act of 1862, and that there be, in addition, such provisions enacted as will enable the electors of any city, township, municipality, or police district, by a majority of two-thirds, to prevent the common sale of intoxicating liquors within their own locality.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

He also was of opinion that in matters of this kind now under consideration, they must be content with what they could get. They might ask for too much and get nothing; but he certainly thought that they might have asked more than they had. (Hear, hear.) The last bill of Dr. Wilson he looked upon as better, and one that would have been better supported. Certain amendments in the measure recognised the arguments of a Permissive Bill, in the principles of which he saw that difficulties stood in the way of their acceptance; at the same time that he did not underrate the value of the bill. For the sake of the liberty of the people he thought that some restraint should be placed upon the liquor traffic. He yet hoped to see the day when the principles of a Permissive Bill would be fully recognised in this colony, and when the inhabitants would be free in the enfranchisement of liberty from the foul plague of intemperance.

Dr. A'BECKETT seconded the resolution. He was glad to see that this subject of intemperance was going before the House to be discussed in some shape or other. One thing he believed had been overlooked. In Dr. Wilson's bill a great deal had been said about regulating the traffic, and about the refreshment and accommodation which would be necessary for travellers. He thought that the thing was bad, and he would not take a part in any measure that regulated the drink traffic, so as to give it a sanction. It was admitted on all hands that the use of liquors in any form was the great cause of moral and physical evil. He considered their use in any degree of moderation, in a state of health, as absolutely hurtful. Some years ago, that such was the case was determined by two thousand medical men. That the force of public opinion was surging against the use of intoxicating liquors was exemplified by the fact that some of the leading home papers had undertaken to show that the traffic was detrimental. The *Westminster Review*, for a long time by no means favourable to temperance, had recalled what had been formerly said by it, and the writers therein had revoked their opinions. [The following extract from the "Review" of January 1861 was read by the speaker:—"Now the recent French experimenters, as we have already mentioned, were struck by the fact that this excess of fat made itself apparent in the blood after such a single large dose of alcohol, and their researches also give evidence of the unexpectedly long time during which alcohol, even when taken in very moderate quantity, remains in the current of the circulation. The blood of a man, therefore, who takes his pint of brandied wine, or his three or four pints of strong malt liquor per day, can scarcely ever be free from alcohol, and its continued presence must exert a prejudicial effect upon his general constitution, which must far outweigh any benefit which the ingestion of that amount of alcohol can possibly confer upon a man in ordinary health, the real utility (save in extraordinary cases) being limited to what may possibly be termed its medicinal power, and this being exerted in small doses." The following note by the editor gives reasons for the change of opinion:—Our readers who recollect the views expressed in an article entitled "The Physiological Errors of Teetotalism," which we published in 1855, will observe that they differ widely from those put forward in the present article. Since the date of our former article, scientific research has brought to light important facts which necessarily modify the opinions we then expressed concerning the *rôle* of alcohol in the animal body. Faithful to the revelations of science, rather than mindful of consistency, we hasten to lay before our readers the last results of a long and laborious series of experiments bearing on the subject in question."] In support of some further observations made by him, Dr. a'Beckett read from the case-book of the late Dr. Bland, a record of cases—dating from the 1st of January, 1823—at a time when neither teetotalism nor Father Mathew had been heard of. Dr. Bland, in his extracts, spoke of cases of drinkers, even moderate ones, in whom the worst ravages in respect to the sensatorium had been made, which after a time verged onward, and terminated in insanity. With regard to the chances of a Permissive Bill, he believed it would be successful when the people of the colony gave the matter their consideration. He spoke of the great increase there had lately been in the Home Parliament of members in favour of such a bill; a sign that was highly gratifying. Speaking of the effects of the temperance cause in Ireland, he said that there was there a gentleman of large property in that country, whose name was Teenor. Over his estate, which extended 60½ square miles, he had abolished every public-house,—the consequence being that there was in that district an absence of crime and a diminution of taxes. This case, taken from the *Lancet*, he said, afforded a good example of what might be effected by personal interest.

The Rev. T. GAINFORD rose to speak to the resolution. He said, as the hour was getting late, he would not detain them very long. He did not believe in a Permissive Bill, as he considered it gave the permission to the wrong parties, and would be more likely to increase drinking than to lessen it. Dr. Wilson's bill had treated of "reasonable refreshment and accommodation of travellers." But could any one believe that a publican built his house for the sole purpose of lodging men? The place where he wanted them, and would have them, was the bar, where they would drink and spend their money. He felt that he could not speak in too strong terms of the power vested in Justices of the Peace for the granting of licenses. The speaker, after some further forcible and earnest remarks, said that he would sooner see Dr. Wilson's bill put into the fire than that it should be passed.

Mr. HOLDSWORTH rose to support the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Gainford. He was of opinion that a bill should be carried out by the voice, and not as had been regulated by Mr. Wilson in his bill. He would be in favour of such a Permissive Bill as would be carried constitutionally—even Dr. Wilson's bill, if it sustained such amendment in some of its clauses as would render it worthy of their acceptance. But the question was, would this be done? If not done, they might let this last instalment—Dr. Wilson's last bill—go till they could get a better. If they wished, the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, assisted by the Protestant Political Association, could raise such a turmoil that the Legislature could not refuse them what they asked. He believed that by that day month great alterations would be made in the bill, notwithstanding the influence of the publicans and the moderate gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN, putting the resolution to the meeting, desired to make a few remarks, in reference to the addresses last made. No subject was of more importance than that which had called them together, and if they had shown more unanimity they could have gone before the public with all the more strength. They had said, in reference to the bill, that it was unsuited to their views; but, as regarded the resolution on which they spoke, he must, from the manner in which it was worded, consider that they had supported it. The object was that the question should be discussed in the House, and amendments made. During the discussion there was nothing to prevent such a clause as that they appeared to desire being added. As far as the power of licensing was concerned, he considered that it should be put into the hands of a single paid officer in each district, and taken out of those of the magistrates, to whom, however, he was far from meaning any disrespect. He would admit that the licensing system was capable of many improvements. He would have it that no public-houses should be open on Sunday. The hours of closing and opening should also be limited. At the discretion of the magistrates, the public-houses could open at 4 a.m. and close at 12 p.m. The bill had been framed, not because Mr. Bowie Wilson thought that it would go far enough, but because it was thought best to introduce it in its present state. If the temper of the House were thought to be favourable, other measures might be introduced; and, he thought, by the addition of a couple of additional clauses, they would have the Permissive Bill.

The Chairman having put the second resolution to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

The Rev. S. C. KENT moved as the third resolution,—"That the following office-bearers be appointed for the current year: President—Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B. and C.J.; Vice-presidents—The Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, Rev. S. C. Kent, Hon. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A.; Joseph Wearne, M.L.A.; Treasurer—Dr. A. M. A'Beckett, F.R.C.S.; Honorary Secretary—Mr. Samuel Goold; Council—Revs. Dr. Steel, J. Barnier, T. S. Forsaith, T. Gainford, T. Johnson, W. Kelynack, E. J. Luckie, J. Pillars, S. C. Pritchard, E. Robinson, T. Roseby, A. H. Stephen, and W. R. Vanderkiste and Messrs. A. B. Armstrong, S. Callaghan, T. Charles, W. J. Foster, J. Davies, J. Murphy, W. M'Donnell, H. P. Palser, W. Pratt, J. Roseby, W. Smith, and R. Pottie." The mover said that it gave him great pleasure as vice-president to announce to the chairman that the alliance had decided upon electing him as its president for his kindly services for a long time past.

The third resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Alliance for the honour it had conferred upon him.

A vote of thanks, heartily carried out, to the chairman, proposed by the Rev. T. ROSEBY, brought the proceedings to a close.

MEAT PRESERVING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have, for some time past, been contemplating giving public expression to some of the results of my experience in meat preserving, and the general utilisation of our valuable cattle and sheep. Such letter was partly written for general information, when the ill-judged publication of Professor Voelcker's report on my meats (?), determined me to withhold such letter until the public would certainly recover their equilibrium of thought in the matter of my process, by the expression of approval from more satisfactory evidence than by Professor Voelcker's one-sided expression of opinion upon *one* seemingly exceptional tin, and which, I suppose, I am bound to believe must have been one of my own curing.

Mr. Tallerman's expression on my meats runs thus:—"I have had it tasted by large numbers of people belonging to different classes of society, and their opinion has been unanimous in its favour. It is my impression that this process will eventually supersede that at present in general use for maritime purposes, but the price is too high for general consumption," &c. This is the practical evidence in favour of my process. I am glad also to state that Dr. Richardson, the President of the St. Andrew's London Medical Society, has expressed much satisfaction at the introduction of my new and wholesome meats; and he is the author of a favourable article on this subject, published on 22nd January last, in the well known medical weekly journal called the *Lancet*.

On this side of the world I have had such repeated evidences of the success of the meats that were winter cured, that I need say no more than to quote the words of Admiral Hornby of the Flying Squadron, who took a tin of Queensland winter-cured beef with him—then six months old. He wrote to me from Hobart Town that he "had much pleasure in informing me that he had used my tin of meat, and found it to be the most palatable preserved meat he had ever tasted, and that he should certainly take some with him should he again make a long voyage from England."

Thus, Sir, I think the public can scarcely fail to see that Professor Voelcker's report was not sufficiently guarded on so important and promising a matter. He might at least have qualified his expression by saying that such tin given him might have been an exceptional one, and required further samples for guidance. But I am bound, in defence of my position, to take some higher ground of objection to this gentleman's report and analysis. I saw, at first glance, that his remarks were not grounded on a proper and careful analysis, and for this particular reason: he makes allusion to the tastelessness of the fibre of the *meat*, but does not make the slightest reference to the red juices always existing in the tins, and which contain the greater portion of the essence and flavour of the meats, and which *ought, in cooking, to be carefully returned to the meats*. A scientific chemist like Professor Voelcker should have known that the tendency of all meats is to drain off its *extractum carnis*, unless checked by coagulating the albumen in the meat by the process of parboiling, which can *only* be done with the *cooked* meats under Appert's process, such meats being scalded in a separate cauldron, as long as it would take to boil an egg hard, before such meats are packed in the tins, and subjected to the violent after-action of three and a half hours boiling in chloride of calcium baths, with the triple view of dispelling the watery parts of the meats through the pinholes left on top, of destroying the oxygen in the tins, and of creating a partial vacuum before the soldering of the pinhole at the *exact* moment takes place; and increased steam pressure put on for some twenty minutes more for the then double purpose of still further acting on any remaining latent oxygen in the meats, as also to prove mechanically the thorough and safe closing of the tins, before they are taken out and plunged into cold water, and tested in a hot room again a week or so after finishing, by which the most defective tins expand their bad gases and burst.

Generally speaking, I prize Professor Voelcker's various agricultural analysis, and know him to be a most able man, but in this instance I think he has failed to satisfy the public, and would have done better had he confined himself to giving the scientific results of a thorough analysis of the meats, *juices*, as well as fibres, and to have confined himself more to the general results of his analytical Burette and Becker glasses.

In matters of chemistry connected with meat preserving, I am pleased to be able to say that our colonies are not without as able a man as Professor Voelcker. My now partner, Mr. Staiger, was educated in the same chemical school as Voelcker, namely, at the Polytechnic School at Stutgardt, where he afterwards became assistant lecturer in chemistry to that institution.

Whatever more can be discovered in the practical appliances of chemistry in regard to meat preserving and the general utilisation of cattle and sheep—my fellow colonists may rest assured that, with the assistance of my highly-gifted partner and friend, we shall gradually bring to bear on our resources. Mr. Staiger is now engaged on our joint account near Rockhampton, preparing for a winter's campaign with the boiling-down establishment of Messrs. Berkelman and Lambert, who have boldly taken up our new process, whilst so much hesitation on the subject existed in New South Wales.

Mr. Tallerman justly remarks that my old process of last winter's operations at Redbank rendered the meats too dear. Quite true—the use of weak tins, and the process having been experimental, and not thoroughly organised as now, made a great difference in the cost, and will be avoided in future. I am happy to say that we can now pack with perfect safety in casks, and can cure with weaker or less tasting solutions, and hope to deliver sound rump steaks in London in such large and thick form as to enable the butchers to cut their own slices from them, in as presentable and fresh a state as meat cut from a hindquarter of beef just delivered to their shambles from Smithfield. This process will, we trust, enable us to place prime meats in the London market at the lowest possible rates. We propose only to send home the primest parts of cattle and sheep, packed under our process (now "Manning and Staiger's"), and to convert the rest into essence and tallows of superior qualities.

Of the "*essence*" I would wish to say a few words, since Mr. Tallerman has passed such encouraging eulogium on the essence I prepared. I have ever regarded this source of profit as a leading feature, and I am happy to find that the essence prepared last winter is exactly what is required for general consumption, instead of adopting the useless and expensive method of getting rid of the gelatinous portion of the juices of the meats, as under Liebig's, Tooth's, and other similar processes. Practically speaking, the public taste is in favour of a soup that retains the gelatinous substance, instead of getting ordinary beef tea of great strength, made solely of the *extractum carnis* without any gelatine. In this form then I have proved that prime sheep of Messrs. Bell and Sons, weighing 56½ lbs. average, gave at 2s. 6d. a lb. in London, on the essence alone (obtained from the scraps and bones, in a perfectly clean state, and fresh from the boning tables), no less in money value than 4s 4½d average on each sheep, besides taking 15¼ lbs. of rendered tallow, and 30¼ lbs. of boned meat in 7-lb. tins. Such being the case, I have been able to convince my friends at the boiling-down establishment at Laurel Bank Rockhampton, that at this rate there was wasted in the Fitzroy River fully £25,000 last season by the non-utilisation of the soups alone!

Here, then, is a wonderful element of prosperity before us, that has hitherto been so ignorantly and so generally wasted to the prejudice of colonial interests, and snatched from our starving brethren at home! Under my treatment of Mr. Bell's flock of sheep last winter, the essence alone from the scraps and bones realised, within a few pounds, as much as his net returns from the tallow I gave him. He obtained 2s. 6d. for the essence in London, but I think it prudent hereafter only to value it at 1s. 6d., as it is sure to become largely produced and cheapened in value; and we can certainly afford to make it for one shilling a pound.

I think I see my way to the gradual and economical utilisation of every part of the cattle and sheep, but will not trouble your readers with any further expositions of this sort, however promising they may be. It is perhaps enough to say here that with these prospects of valuable utilisation of various products from our cattle and sheep, there should be enough to lead to enterprise, and to that application of capital, which would probably tend to restore our pastoral properties to a far higher value than they have ever yet attained in these colonies.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES MANNING.

Sydney, March 24.

A SOFT SPOT.—It was half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and we had left Teme five hours. Siout was in sight—two minarets peering above a grove of palm-trees. Suddenly there was a tremendous thumping of feet and shouting over head. Ali Captan had again found a soft spot, and had run The Ornament of the Two Seas on it with much vigour, amid a crowd of sailing boats, the owners and crews of which were engaged in praying for him heartily. Now, generally I am disposed to find excuses for the contretemps which occur to Ali Captan; but on this occasion my gun was spiked, for the aforesaid Ali, having seen these dehabeahs hard aground in the river, made right at them, in spite of frantic cries of "You will be lost! Do not go on! You will be lost!" Ali Captan, with his head wrapped in a yellow and red silk sash with long ends, hands and arms drooping like the wings of a gorged vulture, and knees bent feebly, as if deprecating fate, stood the image of nautical incompetence, cuffing his crew at intervals, and administering back handers to any stray mariner whose activity marked him for special punishment. "Yellah! yellah!" stamp and go—something is moving. It is the kedge—Ali Captan for some time thinks it is the ship. When he finds it's the kedge, he says and does evil things. It is a lovely morning—rather fresh, but sunny and breezy. "Hippo," our beloved Hamed, unconsciously attributing to us the feeling which M. de Voltaire ascribed to all Englishmen, suggests that "it is bad for gentlemen to be shut like this way—why not take felucca, and land with gun and kill something?" But we await events on board. It was now past 11 o'clock. It was discovered that Ali Captan was going to make The Ornament of the Two Seas a terrestrial fixture at last by pulling her bodily up on a shallow; so the kedge was lifted and carried to another spot. "Yellah! yellah!" "With the help of God!" Stamp and go, again. She stirs not—Nubian and fellah, and sailor and Italian waiter, cooks and stray hands, work away and strain on the hawser! Hundreds accumulate on hundreds. Hurrah! She moves at last! In an hour we were afloat again!—*A Diary in the East during the Tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales. By William Howard Russell.*

A PRECOCIOUS BOY.—'Dad, have you been to the Museum?' said a ten-year old boy. "No, my son." 'Well, go and mention my name to the door-keeper, and he'll take you round and show you everything.'

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N. S. WALES.

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METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION,
in commemoration of the Centenary Anniversary of the Discovery of Australia, to be held in the new Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, commencing on
TUESDAY, 16th August, 1870,
and closing about the
15th September following,
when prizes will be given for Exhibits in the following Departments.

FIRST DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURAL.
I.—HORSES.
II.—CATTLE.
III.—SHEEP.
IV.—PIGS.
V.—POULTRY.
VI.—DOGS.
VII.—WOOL.
VIII.—WINE.
IX.—SUGAR.
X.—FARM PRODUCE.
XI.—VEGETABLES, FRUITS, AND FLOWERS.
XII.—MANURES.
XIII.—IMPLEMENTS.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—NON-AGRICULTURAL.
I.—FINE ARTS, viz.:—
Oil Colour—Historical, Landscape, and Marine Paintings
Portraits
Animals
Fruit and flowers
Water Colour—Ditto ditto ditto
Crayon Chalk—Ditto ditto ditto.
Photography, lithography, engraving
Architecture, modelling, carving, &c.
II.—APPARATUS AND APPLICATION OF LIBERAL ARTS, viz.:—
Printing and books, paper, stationery, binding, painting, and drawing materials
Application of drawing and modelling to the common arts
Photographic proofs and apparatus
Musical instruments, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus
Mathematical instruments and apparatus for teaching science.
Maps and geographical apparatus.
III.—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS, viz.:—
Furniture, upholstery and decorative work
Flint and other glass, stained glass
Porcelain, earthenware, fancy pottery
Carpets, tapestry, and furniture stuffs
Paperhangings
Cutlery, gold and silver plate
Bronzes, artistic castings, &c.
Clock and watch works
Apparatus and processes for heating and lighting
Perfumery, fancy articles, basket work, toys, &c.
IV.—CLOTHING, INCLUDING FABRICS AND OTHER OBJECTS WORN ON THE PERSON, viz.:—
Cotton, woollen, and silken fabrics
Shawls
Lace, net, embroidery, hosiery, underclothing
Clothing of all sorts
Jewellery and ornaments
Portable arms
Travelling equipages, boots and shoes
V.—PRODUCTS, RAW AND MANUFACTURED, OF MINING INDUSTRY, FORESTRY, &c., viz.:—
Products and processes of mining and metallurgy
Forest products and industries
Products of the chase (including fisheries)
Chemical and pharmaceutical products
Specimens of chemical processes used in bleaching, dyeing, printing, and dressing leather and skins
Fibres—for rope, fabrics, paper-making, &c.
VI.—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS, viz.:—
Prime movers, boilers and engines (not agricultural)
Machine tools
Apparatus and processes used in spinning and rope-making
Apparatus and processes used in weaving
Apparatus and processes used in sewing and making clothing, &c.
Apparatus and processes used in the manufacture of furniture and other objects for dwellings
Machines, apparatus, and processes used in various works
Carriage and wheelwright work
Harness and saddlery
Railway apparatus
Telegraphic apparatus and processes
Civil engineering
Navigation and life-boats, yachts and pleasure boats.
VII.—FOOD—FRESH, PRESERVED, AND IN VARIOUS STATES OF PRESERVATION, viz:—
Cereals and other eatables, farinaceous products
Fatty substances used in food—milk, eggs, &c.
Meat, fish, &c. (preserved)
Vegetables and fruits, ditto
Condiments and sweetmeats, confectionery, fermented drinks.

☞ Money prizes will be awarded in all the classes of the first department, together with printed certificates.
Medals, accompanied by certificates (if required) will be awarded in all classes of the second department.
☞ Details of classification will appear in due time.

SPECIAL PRIZES.
The following special prizes have been offered by the parties whose names are appended:—

HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP.
Lord Belmore—£50 to be divided in three prizes, viz., £25, £15, £10.
W. J. Dangar, Esq.—£10 to the importer and exhibitor of the greatest number of pure bred stock.
W. J. Dangar, Esq.—£5 for the best Durham bull, cow, or offspring.
R. L. Jenkins, Esq.—£5 for the best pair short horn calves under two years.
W. Lamb, Esq.—£5 for the best bull calf under twelve months old (Durham breed).
W. Lamb, Esq.—£5 for best heifer calf under twelve months old (Durham breed).
J. Black, Esq.—£8 for the best pair of pure bred Angora goats.

WOOL.
N. P. Bayly, Esq.—£5 for the best conditioned and most valuable bale of washed wool.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.
Sir William Macarthur—£25 for the best cultivated farm, not less than 20 or more than 100 acres, such farm to be within the metropolitan district.
Hon. Thomas Holt—£10 10s for the best cultivated vineyard within the metropolitan district.
J. Joubert, Esq.—£5 for the best managed amateur garden in Sydney or suburbs.
E. P. Ramsay, Esq.—£5 5s for best collection of new and rare plants exhibited.

IMPLEMENTS.
R. A. Ritchie, Esq.—A plough, valued £5, to be awarded to such a class as the committee may deem expedient.

FINE ARTS.
Messrs. Fairfax and Son.—£10 10s and £5 5s for best and second best oil or water colour painting, by an amateur artist, or one who has resided in the colony for at least two years.

MINERALOGICAL COLLECTIONS.
Hon. S. Samuel—£5 for best collection of mineral specimens, the production of the colony.

ESSAYS.
Lord Belmore—£5 for the best essay on the Exhibition, composed and written by children attending schools under the Board of Education.

Lord Belmore	45 Guineas	For an essay showing the best and most economical mode of storing water for pastoral and agricultural purposes, &c.
T. S. Mort, Esq.	10 "	
Hon. T. Holt	10 "	
Hon. S. D. Gordon	10 "	
Mercantile Bank	20 "	
E. H. Woodhouse	10 "	
Agricultural Society	30 "	
	135 guineas.	

MISCELLANEOUS.
W. G. Whiting, Esq.—£5 5s to be applied as the Council deem fit.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.
1st. Free admission on ALL DAYS to the various shows of the Society, including the Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition.
2nd. The privilege of entering exhibits at all the Society's shows at half the fee charged to non-members.
3rd. The free use of the Society's offices, library, &c.
4th. The supply, GRATIS, of the Society's Monthly Journal.
5th. Chemical analysis of soils, manures, water, &c., at reduced rates (see Tariff).

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Governors, eligible for president or vice-president £3 3 0
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☞ Persons desirous of joining the Society are requested to forward their application, together with amount of subscription, to the Secretary,
JULES JOUBERT,
227, George-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of Council 1850.
Capital.............. £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund.......... £333,333.

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Thomas Buckland, Esq.
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Alexander Stuart, Esq.
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The Hon. E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.C.
AUDITORS:
The Hon. John Richardson, Esq., M.L.C.
James Milson, jun., Esq.
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T. S. Atkins, Esq. Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart.
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London Bankers:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Newcastle	Deniliquin
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Grafton	Bathurst
Windsor	Mudgee
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Grenfell	Trunkey
Araluen	

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Warwick	Roma
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Kyneton	Ararat
Ballarat	Creswick
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Hokitika	Lawrence
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West Port	Shortland
Ross	Grahamston

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
The Western Australian Bank.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.
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Reserved Fund, £110,000.

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The Bank discount bills, grant cash credits, make advances on approved security, allow interest upon fixed deposits, issue drafts or letters of credit, and negotiate or collect bills payable at any of the abovenamed places or elsewhere, at current rates; collect dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures; act for their customers in the investment of money in securities in Great Britain or in the colonies; and are prepared to undertake the agency of Banks on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

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Incorporated by Act of Council, 1853.

Paid up Capital, £484,656, with power to increase to £1,000,000.

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LONDON BANKERS:
The National Provincial Bank of England.
LONDON AGENCY:
30, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

The BANK issues DRAFTS and LETTERS of CREDIT, Discounts Commercial Paper, negotiates Bills of Exchange on London, and grants temporary advances on Mercantile Securities, and on Mortgages of Real and Pastoral Estates, repayable by instalments.
BILLS, Drafts, Dividends on Shares in Public Companies, and Interest on Australian Investments, collected and remitted on account of absent constituents.
GOLD purchased and shipped to order.
The BANK undertakes the Sale of Landed and Pastoral Estates, and the realization of Government and other Securities in Australia, under Powers of Attorney from absentees.
DEPOSITS are received by the Bank for fixed periods at rates of interest to be ascertained from the Manager.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Temporary Offices—227, George-street, Sydney.
Capital, £25,000 in 5000 Shares of £5 each.
Five Shillings per share, payable on application, and 5s per share upon allotment; and one month's notice of future calls, which are not to exceed £1 per share.

The Share List will be closed by notice in the newspapers, when the shares will be allotted in the order of application; but should more than 5000 shares be applied for previous to allotment, they will be issued pro rata.
When two-thirds of the shares are allotted, a special meeting of the shareholders will be called for the approval of the deed of settlement and the election of a Board of five Directors and two Auditors, such directors or auditors to be the holders of not less than twenty-five shares.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

Beit, H., Esq.	M'Lean, C. R., Esq.
Broughton, J., Esq.	Macleay, W., Esq., M.L.A.
Brown, J. L., Esq.	M'Culloch, A. H., Esq.
Brewster, J., Esq.	Manning, Sir W. M., M.L.C.
Buchanan, W. F., Esq.	
Buchanan, B., Esq.	Massey, R. S., Esq.
Cobb and Co.	Morris, Augustus, Esq.
Cox, Sloper, Esq.	M'Master, Duncan, Esq.
Cox, E., Esq.	M'Phillamy, J., Esq.
Christian, J. B., Esq.	Morehead, R. A., Esq.
Devlin, James, jun., Esq.	Mort, Henry, Esq.
Flood, E., Esq., M.L.A.	Newcomen, Henry, Esq.
Fraser, C. A., Esq., M.L.A.	Nowlan, J., Esq., M.L.A.
Fitzgerald, Robert, Esq.	Orr, Eben, Esq.
Gordon, the Hon. S. D., M.L.C.	Orr, James, Esq.
	Osborne, J., Esq., M.L.A.
Hay, the Hon. John, M.L.C.	Pitt, George, Esq.
Harrison, L. M., Esq.	Rouse, George, Esq.
Hill, E., Esq.	Ridge, R., Esq.
Hill, Richard, Esq., M.L.A.	Rundle, J. B., Esq.
Holt, the Hon. T., M.L.C.	Smith, J., Esq.
Jenkins, R. L., Esq.	Stevenson, W. L., Esq.
Jones, R., Esq., jun.	Suttor, W. H., Esq., M.L.A.
King, George, Esq., M.L.A.	Town, Andrew, Esq.
King, P. G., Esq.	Vickery, E., Esq.
Lackey, John, Esq., M.L.A.	Watson, J. Esq., M.L.A.
Lamb, J. de V., Esq.	Watt, J. B., Esq.
Lawson, C., Esq.	Watt, David, Esq.
Lee, John, Esq.	White, Henry, Esq.
Lee, William, Esq.	Williams, J., J.P.
Lord, George, Esq.	

with power to add to their number.
BANKERS:
Joint Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Iceton and Co.
HON. SECRETARY:
Jules Joubert.

1. The object proposed is the formation of a Meat Preserving Company in the vicinity of the city of Sydney.
2. The company propose to adopt a mode of preserving, the success of which has been established beyond question. It is that known as "Appert's," by which meat is boned and tinned and cooked IN VACUO. But they will also be prepared to combine with that process any other which may enable them to place the meat, with profit, in the London market in a more attractive form.
3. If the quality of the meat, the cost of labour, or the appliances and conveniences available here are considered, there is no doubt but that Sydney can, in these respects, compare favourably with any position in the colonies as a site for a Meat Preserving Company; and freights to England and India can also be engaged at as reasonable rates here as in Melbourne.
4. It is not necessary, after the publication of the very satisfactory accounts of the operations of the Melbourne, Ramornie, and other Meat Preserving Companies, to offer any detailed prospectus of the proposed company. It may, however, be stated generally that the sale of the Fat, Skins, Offal, and Bones will repay a large portion of the original cost of the stock, and bring the net price of the meat,—after allowing for the loss in taking out the bones—down to such a figure as will permit of its being laid down in the London market at a cost that will ensure a large profit.
5. Several very suitable sites for the operations of the company can be obtained at a convenient distance from Sydney; but nothing will be decided absolutely with respect to this, until after the company is formed and directors elected.
6. If a competent person, thoroughly conversant with the different modes of potting and preserving meat, cannot be found in the colonies, it is proposed to engage one in England to superintend the company's works.
Applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of 5s per share, to be made to J. B. RUNDLE, Esq., No. 14, Barrack-street; or to the honorary secretary, 227, George-street.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Form of Application for Shares.
I herewith enclose £ , as deposit on Shares, which I request you will allot me in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number which may be allotted to me; and to pay five shillings per share on allotment, and the remainder as may be required.
Dated day of , 1870.
Name..................
Address..................
Occupation ....

THE UPPER TURON GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Registered.—Limited Liability.
SLUICING AND QUARTZ CRUSHING FOR GOLD.
Capital, £15,000, in 30,000 shares of 10s each.

15,000 Shares to the Public upon a deposit of 5s per Share.
No call during the next twelve months, and if then required, not to exceed one shilling in any three months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
J. B. Watt, Esq., Sydney, Chairman.
The Hon. Archibald Michie, Q.C., Melbourne.
Angus Mackay, Esq., M.L.A., James Norton, Esq., Sydney,
Sandhurst   Arthur M. a'Beckett, Esq.,
John Fairfax, Esq., Sydney   Sydney.
BANKERS:
The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. RUSSELL and HOLDEN, Sydney.
MANAGING DIRECTOR:
Mr. E. N. EMMETT, No. 1, Commercial Rooms, George-street, Sydney.

Application for shares to be made to Mr. E. N. Emmett, No. 1, Commercial Rooms, George-street, where full particulars, with Prospectus, may be obtained.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.
PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.
FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	[illegible]
Reversionary Bonus declared	[illegible]
Claims paid to Members	£200,000
Reserve Fund	£50,000

THE ASSETS
OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the office, or to any of the Society's agents.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Offices: George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
Thomas Littlejohn, Esq., Chairman.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.
Frederick Fanning, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Boulton Molineaux, Esq.   John Brewster, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY:
Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON	Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" ADELAIDE	Messrs. Joseph Stilling and Co.
" BRISBANE	Mr. Edward B. Forrest.
" MELBOURNE ..	Mr. W. H. Jarrett.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.
Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable, in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.
Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.
Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.
Sydney, 4th November, 1869.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (Unlimited Liability.)
Capital, £100,000.

DIRECTORS.
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Henry Mort, Esq.
James Laidley, Esq.
AGENTS.
London—Mr. William Mort, 155, Fenchurch-street.
Brisbane—Messrs. J. and G. Harris.
Newcastle—Captain Charles Robertson.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Captain James Donald.
N.B.—Time risks on ships, with particular average taken, subject to special arrangement.
Policies on merchandise to Europe granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.
A table of the Rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Office, Lyons-buildings, George-street.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. R. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. A. Allan, Esq.   S. A. Joseph, Esq.
Geo. W. Allen, Esq.   E. Vickery, Esq.
London Agents—Messrs. Young and Lark, Cornhill-chambers.
Marine losses may be made payable London, if required.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNLIMITED LIABILITY.
Head Offices—Launceston, Tasmania.
SECRETARY:
James Aikenhead, Esq.
AGENTS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.
GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO.

The UNDERSIGNED, having received full powers to act for the abovenamed Company in this colony, are now prepared to receive proposals for FIRE risks of every description, and for all MARINE risks, exclusive only of hulls.
Policies will be issued promptly upon the most favourable terms, and all claims adjusted and settled in Sydney without delay.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, un., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, JUN., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, Smith and M'Lean's, and Morewood's, 6 feet, 7 feet, and 8 feet lengths, 26 gauge
Bar and rod iron, all sizes; hoop iron, steel
Pig iron, boiler and Lowmoor plate tubes, and rivets
Water socket pipes, coated 2 to 6 inch.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL, 16, 18, to 26 oz. Muntz yellow metal rods, ½ in. up to 1½ in.
Chain cables, and anchors, sheathing felt
White lead, black paint, white zinc paint, whiting
Soda crystals, soda ash, glass jar salt
Glenfield starch, W. I. arrowroot, Bath bricks
Taylor, Brothers' chicory, Maravilla cocoa, chocolate
Preserved salmon, herrings, ling fish, cocoa nibs
Tobacco pipes, bluestone, Windsor and Liverpool soap
Wotherspoon's confectionery, in 12-lb. tins
Whisky—Stewart's Kirkliston, in bulk and bottle
Ditto—Old Glenlivet, in bulk, and Dawson's in bottle
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves, hock
Tennent's and Pendreigh's bottled ale and porter
Borthwick's bottled Dublin stout, quarts and pints
Brown and grey papers, printing papers, paper bags.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM HOISTING ENGINES.—45 cwt. and 35 cwt. hoist, of Alexander Shanks and Son's manufacture
Fencing wire—Ryland's, and Jos. Rowell and Co.'s, Rover XL brand—best annealed drawn—Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12
Galvanized wire rope, woolbagging, seaming twine
Blasting powder, oakum, candlewick, castor oil.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—10, 12, and 15 h.p. portable steam engines
Punching and shearing machine, ploughs and harrows
Bourdon's pressure gauges, V. L. R. sheets and bolting
Turning lathes, 7½, 9½, and 13 inch centres—from 12 to 20 feet beds
Drilling machines, cotton waste, Brighton lamps.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Aberdeen.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents in Sydney for the above firm, and have for SALE:—
Preserved salmon and herrings, red herrings, haddocks
Lucca oil, vinegar, assorted sauces, pickles
Jams, jellies, marmalade, capers, &c.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.
Indents executed on favourable terms.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO. have FOR SALE,
Brandies—Martell's and Vinegrowers' Company's, pale and dark, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Rum—Lowndes's, Lemon Hart's, and RWP, 30 o.p., in bulk; also Jamaica, fine old pale, in quarter-casks and cases
Old tom, ginger wine, and raspberry balm
Sherries—Gonzalez and Dubosc's, various qualities, including Amontillado, Oloroso, &c.
Ports—Offley, Cramp, and Co.'s, various grades, from single to highest bottling qualities
Light Wines—Cliquot's champagne (genuine); good to superior clarets, hock, moselle, sauterne, &c., in pints and quarts
Bottled Beers—Devenish's, Bass's, and Allsopp's pale ales; Byass's porter, Imperial stout, pints and quarts
Oilmen's Stores, &c.—Batty's, Barnes's, and assorted invoices of H. and H. Ledger's, &c., &c.
Vinegar—Slee, Slee, and Co.'s, in bulk; Batty's Imperial Crown, &c., in cases
Dundee Goods—Canvas of all descriptions, from tarpaulin to best sail cloth; seaming twine; woolpacks (side and end); 27, 28, 29 in. woolbagging; bolt rope and cordage, 3-bushel bags, and gunny bags
Galvanized iron, Gospel Oak brand
Blasting powder, amber resin, corks, whiting, blacking; soda crystals
Malt—Pale amber, in tanks
Tobacco—Ragland twist, and All-the-Rage aromatic
Perfumery, Breidenbach's celebrated scents, soaps, &c.
Oregon timber, flooring boards, deals, scantling, and square
Preserved provisions, Hector's, new shipments
Salt—Liverpool, coarse and rock
Cement—(Knight's), fire-bricks, &c.
Sultana raisins, Jordan and soft shell almonds, &c., &c.

DEVENISH'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED ALE.—The undersigned, who are sole agents in Sydney for the above much-approved brand, continue to be in regular receipt of fresh shipments, both in quarts and pints, of quality sustaining its high reputation; and are prepared to fulfil trade orders.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

AGENCIES.—The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the following houses, are prepared to supply from stock, or take orders for the undermentioned goods:—
JAMES HARTLEY and CO.—Crown and sheet glass
WEBSTER and CO.—Wire rope for rigging and coal mines, Europe rope, oakum
BRUNTON and CO.—Gutta percha, and all kinds of safety fuse, double and single tape
BOOTH and CO.—Portland cement
CROGGAN and CO.—Ship, roofing, and boiler felt
BRITISH PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—Plate glass and mirrors
WORTHINGTON and SONS.—Burton ale, bulk and bottled
WHITBREAD and CO.—Bulk porter
GILLON and CO.—Preserved meats, fish, lime juice, &c.
G. F. COWARD and CO.—Oilmen's stores and fruits
CHILD, BROTHERS.—French burr millstones
BURDON and GARDNER—Sherries, in wood, assorted qualities
HOOPER and SONS—Port wines, in bulk
SLEE, SLEE, and CO.—Vinegar, pickles, and oilmen's stores
D. J. THOMSON and CO.—Old tom, in bulk and bottle; ginger wine and whisky
JULES ROBIN and CO.—Brandy, in bulk and bottle
DUNVILLE and CO.—Old Irish Whisky, in bulk and bottle
SEACOMBE FORGE AND RIVET COMPANY—Black and sheet iron; engineers' bolts, rivets, screws, and nuts.
H. BALFOUR and CO.—Engines, sugar machinery, &c.
FLOWER and CO.—Ale in bulk and bottle
PIGOU and WILKS.—sporting powder in flasks
J. and W. STUART.—Fishing nets and twine
GRIMES and SON.—Queensland arrowroot, in tins, packets, for trade
D. RITCHIE—Launceston oatmeal, pearl barley, and grains.
HOBSON'S BAY SOAP AND CANDLE COMPANY.—For sale and purchase of candles, soap, oils, and tallow.
E. N. BINNEY—Soft soap and stearine
HUXHAM and MOORE—Bark mills and machinery.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

TO SQUATTERS, WOOLSCOURERS, &c., &c.
SOFT SOAP. SOFT SOAP.
Manufactured at Melbourne Soft Soap Works, Melbourne.

Awarded FIRST PRIZE at the New South Wales Agricultural Society's Show.

For sheep washing or scouring of wool this soap is admitted by those who have used it to be superior to any hard soap, or hard soap and soda. It thoroughly cleanses the wool from all impurities, while it preserves the yolk in the fleece.
Agents in
Sydney—Messrs. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.
Brisbane—Messrs. GEO. RAFF and CO.
Office in Melbourne, 78, Collins-street West,
WHERE all particulars and the article can be obtained.

JULES ROBIN and CO.'S BRANDY.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of this well-known Brandy, give notice that they have on hand, and will be supplied with, shipments of bulk pale and dark, in hogsheads, quarters, and one dozen cases.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals.
BEERS—Whitbread's stout, in hogsheads; Field's Worthington's M'Ewan's ales, draught and bottle
Bass's ale, bottled by R. Porter and Co., Harpur, Boulton, and Co.
Barclay's stout, bottled by Scroggie and Ashton
Tennent's ale, in quarts and pints
Flower's M'Ewan's ale, in bottle, and in jugs
Jeffrey's bottled ale and stout
BRANDY—Martell's; Jules Robin, Dulary, and low quality, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
WHISKY—Thorne's, and Dunville's, bulk and bottle, Scotch and Irish, Brown Bess
SHERRIES—Burdon's best, and low qualities, in quarters
PORTS—Hooper and Son's, 2 to 5 anchor, in quarters; and low qualities; Selby's Masden
GINGER wine, vermouth, absynthe, champagne, clarets, in bulk and cases; raspberry balm
GROCERIES—Assorted soups, haddocks, pastes, sauces, jams, pickles, Coward's oilmen's stores, corn flour, hams, cheese, Queensland arrowroot, Keiller's confectionery, starch, soft soap, oatmeal, pearl barley, cutty pipes, wax vestas; salad oil, pints, and half-pints; Slee, Slee, and Co.'s vinegar, in bulk; and Waters' and Williams', in bottle; curry powder; rock, fine, and coarse salt, St. Ube's salt; malt, in tanks; lime juice, Bavarian and Kent hops, caustic soda and soda ash, soda crystals, grocers' paper and paper bags, and corks.
OILS and PAINTS—Raw and boiled oil, in drums; assorted varnishes, turpentine and colza oil, white and red lead, green and black paint, dry red lead, roll lead, pitch, resin, Stockholm tar, umber, palm oil, China oil, mutton bird oil, castor oil.
IRONMONGERY—Bar and tire iron, round ditto, ⅜ to 1½ inch; pig iron, corrugated ditto, boiler plates, boiler tubes, cotton waste, wire nails, soda water bottles; window glass, blasting fuse, Hall's blasting powder, and Pigou and Wilks' sporting ditto, millstones, assorted brushware, 3-bushel bags, woolpacks, seaming twine, sheet lead and zinc, Portland cement, tin plates.
LEATHERS—Kangaroo, calf, kip, basils, sole leather, and mutton bird fat, grindery, uppers, awls, knives, &c.
ON SALE.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.,
Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED—
Martell's brandy, in bulk and cases
Lowndes's old tom
Geneva, JDKZ
Hunt's port wine, various qualities in bulk and cases
Tarragona red wine, in quarters
Sherries—Cosens' and other brands, various qualities, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves
Ditto, very superior, "Vino de Pasta," in quarters and octaves
Claret, in case
Currants, ex late arrivals
Cape raisins
Congou teas, ex Australind, Lady Belmore, and Louisa
Tobacco—Negrohead, Raven, and Cable brands
Ditto—Cavendish, Orion, and Signet, 10's and 5's; Talisman, and Pathfinder, half-pounds
Linseed oil, raw and boiled
Woolpacks
Muntz metal and nails.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

VIRGINIAN TOBACCO.—The undersigned, sole Agents for the sale of Messrs. William Cameron and Co.'s Tobacco, have on hand parcels of Raven and Cable Twist, Orion and Signet Tens and Fives, and are prepared to execute orders for the same.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

BRANDY	Bulk and case
	Martell's pale and dark, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
	Hennessy's ditto, ditto
	Central Society, ditto
	Jules Robins', ditto
	Champagne V. P., ditto
	Associated, ditto
RUM	Lowndes's W.I.
	Preston's
	Lemon Hart's
WHISKY	Stewart's and Campbelton
	Daly's and Dunville's
	Preston's
OLD TOM......	Burnett's
	Lowndes's
	Bernard's
GENEVA	All sizes
CHAMPAGNE..	Various brands
ALE	In bulk and bottle
PORTER	In ditto ditto.

JOHN FRAZER and CO.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute indents for all classes of goods from Great Britain on the most favourable terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

SHIPCHANDLERY, ON SALE—
Anchors, short-link proved coil chain
Twine, seaming, roping, and herring; oakum
Stockholm pitch and tar, galvanized rowlocks
Copper tacks and nails, yellow metal and nails
Hooks and thimbles, clip hooks, jib hanks
Thimbles for wire rope, shackles, boat hooks
Galvanized wire rope, Europe rope, marline
Spun yarn, ship scrapers, canvas, paints.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

SPECIAL INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents, on liberal terms, for the following goods:—
GUNPOWDER—From Messrs. John Hall and Sons
FENCING WIRE—From the White Cross Wire Co., Warrington
PLATE-GLASS—From the London and Manchester Plate-Glass Co.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—From Messrs. Langton, Scott, and Edden
OILMEN'S STORES, &c.—From Messrs. Copland and Co., London
MUSTARD, &c., &c.—From Messrs. Kean, Robinson, and Co., London
ENGINES—From Messrs. Fox, Walker, and Co., Bristol
GALVANIZED IRON, SCREWS, &c.—From Messrs. Phillips and Hill, Birmingham
IRONMONGERY and PLATED WARE.—From Messrs. John Benson and Co., Birmingham
VINEGAR—From Messrs. Hill and Evans, Worcester
CEMENT—From Messrs. Knight, Bevan, and Sturgis, London
PAPER, &c.—From Messrs. Gloniesson, Fils, Antwerp
PERFUMERY, &c., &c.—From Messrs. Phillipson and Co., London
PRUNES, and FRENCH PROVISIONS—From Messrs. Fau, Bordeaux
BRANDY—From Messrs. Lecoq Freres, Cognac
CHAMPAGNE—From Messrs. B. and E. Perrier, Chalons-sur Marne
CLOTHS and TWEEDS—From Messrs. Peltzer Fils, Vervier
SAUCE—From Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester
BLUE—From Messrs. Ehrensperger and Co., London
Also, Dundee Goods, Furniture, Glassware, China, Paints, Varnish, Mouldings, Paperhangings, and all descriptions of Belgium and Foreign goods.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ALE, in Glass—Bass's, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, and London and Burton Bottled Beer Company, Tennant's Wellpark Brewery
Ditto, bulk—Bass's new brew
PORTER, in Glass—Byass's, and Barclay's
RUM—Preston's, Lowndes, Lemon Harts
BRANDY—Martell's, Hennessy's, and Compain's
Bisset's pale and dark, in hogsheads and quarters
Lecoq's, Compain's, and various brands, in case
OLD TOM—Lowndes's
GENEVA—Key brand, various strengths
WHISKY—James Stewart and Co.'s Paisley, in quarters and cases
CHAMPAGNE—Perrier's, and sundry brands
BURGUNDY—Very superior
SHERRY—Various
PORT—Various qualities
CLARET—St. Julien, St. Emelion, &c.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

LEA AND PERRINS' Sauce, Ehrensperger's blue, Barry's chicory, whiting, Kean's mustard
Hill and Evan's vinegar.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

OIL STORES, Copland and Co.'s, assorted invoices
Soda-water bottles
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON, Phillip's and Hill's flag brand
MUNTZ YELLOW METAL and NAILS, Zinc, 8, 9, 10
CEMENT—Knight, Bevan, and Sturgis'; wire nails
GLASS—assorted invoices; paperhangings
PAPER—printing and wrapping
PAINTS—assorted; blasting powder—Hall and Son's
CORN SACKS; woolpacks—full weight.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

MUNTZ METAL, 16 to 26 ounces, now landing ex Nineveh, for SALE, to land, price 8¾d per lb.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CHOICE WINES.—Hocks, Burgundy, Claret, and Champagnes. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

RUM, in hogsheads and quarters—Preston, Lowndes, and Lemon Hart's.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BASS'S ALE, new brew, in bulk and bottle.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

NAILS.—A well assorted invoice of 200 kegs best French wire Nails, rose heads.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR SALE, by WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street,—
Cornsacks, 2¼ lb.
Dray Covers, Christie's make, assorted sizes
Canvas, Christie's, Nos. 1 to 3
Vinegar, Champion's, in quarters and cases
Ale, Bass's, bottled by R. Porter and Co.
Wines, Valckenberg's and Patiot's
Bath Bricks, in 2 dozen cases.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. have for sale—
Champagne, quarts and pints
Iron tanks (400 gals.)
Revolvers (Tranter's)
Lowndes's port wine
Lowndes's old tom, in cases
Roman and Swedish punch.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

MESSRS. WYNDHAM, Wine Growers, have on SALE, at their Depot, 96, New Pitt-street, good matured wines from the celebrated vineyards of
Dalwood
Bukkulla
Oriudinna.

PARIS Exhibition 1867. The first Prize for Australian Wine was gained by New South Wales, and awarded to the undersigned for their Dalwood and Bukkulla Wines.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

WYNDHAM'S AUSTRALIAN WINES were awarded 8 FIRST PRIZES out of 9 competed for at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, 1869.

GOOD pure Australian WINE supplied in quarter-casks or hogsheads at 4s and 5s per gallon.
Messrs. WYNDHAM, 96, New Pitt-street.

HENNESSY'S Three Star (***) Pale BRANDY, 5s per bottle. C. J. ROBERTS, George and Market sts.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES for SALE. COWLISHAW BROTHERS, 48 and 50, Pitt-street.

YACHT BUILDERS.—12-ounce pure Sheathing COPPER for SALE, by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

TANKS. TANKS.—TANKS in bond or duty paid. Apply to E. E. Smith, Struth's Wharf.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills,"
Fresh and new, now landing, ex Anna,
On SALE by
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR...	Magarey's superfine
	Hart's superfine
	Dunn's superfine
	Duffield's superfine
	Duffield's household
	Giles and Smith's superfine
	Randall's superfine
	Alexander's superfine
TASMANIAN FLOUR...	Emerald Mills superfine
	Carrick's Mills superfine
	Walker's Mills superfine
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR..	Golden Age brand, ¼-sacks.

Adelaide wheat
Tasmanian wheat
New South Wales wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOHN FRAZER and CO. have for SALE Invoices of
Coffee—Plantation, Manila and Java
Chocolate—Epps's, Taylor's, and Barry's
Cocoa—Taylor's, Epps's, Homœopathic
Chicory—Barry's and Taylor's
Candles—English and Foreign
Cheese—North Wilts and Cheddar
Corks—Ginger-beer and wine
Arrowroot, tapioca, maizena, and corn flour
Maccaroni, vermicelli, calfsfoot jelly
Gelatine—Isinglass, Nelson's, and Swinbourne's
Jujubes, pastiles, and gelatine lozenges
Raisins—Elemé, sultana, muscatels
Figs, French prunes, and Chinese preserves
Nuts, almonds, Barcelona, and walnuts
Currants, bottled fruits, jams, and jellies
Confectionery—Keiller's and Wotherspoon's
Pickles—Crosse and Blackwell's, Copland's, Whybrow's, Morton's, and Ledger's
Oils—Salad, castor, hair, and olive
Curry powder, capers, and chutney.

PRIME CALIFORNIAN OATS, now landing, and for SALE by T. and J. Skinner, 15, Macquarie-place.

MAIZE. Maize for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. BLAKE and M'DONALD, Sussex-street.

PURE MILK, 6d per quart. 140, Darlinghurst Road, near Alberto-terrace.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

THURSDAY.

RAIN recommenced at 5 o'clock, and has continued since.

BRAIDWOOD.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Thirty-six hours heavy rain. High floods, and great destruction of property, one life lost. At Araluen the claims are levelled. The Causeway, at the southern entrance to the town, is entirely destroyed. Weather still threatening. Mail communication with Goulburn stopped since Monday, and likely to be much longer.

TAMBAROORA.

THURSDAY.

After a stoppage of six weeks, during which time extensive repairs were undergone by the Victoria machine, crushing was resumed on the 1st instant. John Attwood, 80½ tons, yielded 307 oz. 13 dwts.; Porter and Ramsthorn, 54 tons, yielded 557 oz. 10 dwts. A crushing of 200 tons, for James Brown, was commenced to-day.

We were suddenly visited this afternoon by the most terrific storm ever experienced here. The rain and hailstones fell in torrents. Weather very threatening.

WEST MAITLAND.

THURSDAY, 3 P.M.

The river is falling fast; it is now 22 feet above low water mark, The back water is falling slowly. It is now level with the Elgin-street station platform. The trains are running to the High-street station from Newcastle; through passengers are conveyed by omnibus between Wollombi Road and High-street station. There is a flood in the Paterson district, and there is no communication by mail. No accidents have yet been reported.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

Mr. William Porter was the successful tenderer for the first section of the railways, fifty-six miles, at £293,000.

Mr. J. F. Beadle, the well-known agriculturist, died suddenly.

Two soldiers swam half a mile ashore from the Walmer Castle, but were captured and sent back; a third is supposed to have been drowned.

Parliament is discussing Mr. M'Gregor's motion, that the Estimates be taken back and the expenditure brought within the income. The motion is likely to be carried, and the Ministry will resign.

Private advices per Clara Sayers state that her cargo could have been sold at a profit before leaving.

Wheat firmer; sales up to 5s. Feeding grains advancing.

The Melbourne Meat Preserving Company's net profits for the half-year were £9000, which was carried forward, and 10 per cent. dividend declared from former balance.

Warrenheip Distillery Company show a loss during the half-year of £3400.

The returning officer to-day declared Mr. Gillies elected unopposed.

A meeting of merchants has been called to express dissent from Captain Payne's appointment.

The rain holds off.

SAILED.—Dandenong (s.)

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

At the nominations which took place to-day, Messrs. Cottrel, Fowler, Murray, and Skelton were proposed for East Adelaide; and Messrs. Darling, Solomon, Raphael, Fuller, and Coghlan for West Adelaide. The elections take place next Monday.

The cargo of sugar ex Elderslie was offered to-day. 2000 bags sold at advanced rates. The remainder was withdrawn for higher prices.

The corn market is quieter. 5s. 1d. is offering for wheat, but there is none to be purchased at that figure.

"WOLLONGONGITE."

IN the January Number of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* (No. XXV. p. 126) occurs this sentence: "English ears will not readily get reconciled to the sound of *Wollongongite*—the name which Professor Silliman proposes for a new native hydro-carbon, which promises to become of great technical importance."

This name, as I propose to show, is a *misnomer*, and I wrote to that effect by the February mail to Professor Silliman, from whom I received a few days before, through the kindness of Mr. H. H. Hall, Consul of the United States, a presentation copy of Professor Silliman's paper on the subject, reprinted from the *American Journal of Science and Art* of July, 1869, (p. 85).

Wollongongite is intended to represent "a variety of cannel occurring abundantly" in New South Wales, but ascribed in the instance in question *erroneously* to the "Wollongong district of the Illawarra Coal Field."

In the year 1863, Mr. Hall visited the locality near Mount York, since called Petrolia, in company with Mr. Hebblewhite, and procured specimens, which, in the year 1866, he took to America, and which were submitted to examination by Professors Wurtz and Silliman, of Yale College, Newhaven, in Connecticut. As I happened to be at Blackheath on their return in January, 1863, I had conversation with Messrs. Hall and Hebblewhite on the subject of their journey, and know that such specimens were procured by them.

It seems, however, that Mr. Hall took with him to the United States specimens from under Mount Kembla, and by some mistake those examined by Professors Wurtz and Silliman have been confounded with the Illawarra cannel.

This is by no means conjectural. Mr. Hall has given me, in writing, the following memorandum attached to the copy of Professor Silliman's paper:—

"The specimens I gave to Professor Silliman were Blue Mountain and Wollongong shale. He appears to have confounded the Blue Mountain with the Wollongong. The specimens from which his experiments have been made were Blue Mountain."

Of this mistake Professor Silliman gives clear proof; for, he says of the mineral: "It is found in the Wollongong district of the Illawarra Coal Field, New South Wales, and in *the range known as the Kembla Mountains, or Blue Mountain Range*. The locality appears to be of recent discovery, as the section taken down from Mr. Hall's dictation is quite different from any section given by Professor Dana in his account of the Illawarra Coal Field." And in a foot-note to this passage the author adds, in reference to Professor Dana's account in the U. S. Exploring Expedition, pp. 449, &c.: "This remarkable mineral was discovered long subsequent to the date of Professor Dana's exploration in 1840. The writer examined and analysed the coals brought home by Professor Dana from Australia, which analyses are published on p. 476 of the Report quoted. But among them there was nothing at all resembling the remarkable body now for the first time, as he believes, introduced to the knowledge of gas chemists."

All this is quite true. I accompanied Professor Dana in his explorations of Illawarra, in January, 1840; and Sir William Manning will, I dare say, recollect an evening we all spent together at Wollongong, before Professor Dana left that place. My friend Dana and I, after a few minor explorations about Keera, &c., travelled by way of Ghoongorrin to Daisy Bank, where we dined with Dr. Osborne, and then ascended the steep mountain pass to the head of Tsesingjowera Waterfall, crossed the track from Kiama, and descended by Stewart's Valley to the Kangaroo Ground, where we passed the night. We then crossed, by way of Broughton's Head, over the opposite bounding ranges of the Kangaroo Ground to Broughton's Creek, and were entertained hospitably at Cooloongatta by Mr. Berry. Next day Mr. David Berry accompanied us to the top of Cooloongatta Hill and to Black Head, whence, by way of Kiama and Terry's Meadows, we returned to Wollongong, and by land to Sydney—examining, all the way, the geological features of the country.

But Mr. Dana did not at all visit the country about Kembla, nor did I till some time afterwards. On one occasion, however, I walked up and down with Mr. W. Meares to and from Wollongong and Mr. Shone's camp, at the head of the Cordeaux River, starting at 7 o'clock one morning, and reaching the sea again at 2 o'clock the next, in order to check my barometrical measurements of the height of the escarpment. In this traverse going up, we crossed the coal seams, and examined them hastily; but they were not then worked. We came down American Creek in the dark, and I did not see them again till long after.

This statement explains what seems strange to Professor Silliman, relating to my friend Dana, whose accuracy in observation and recording I most unhesitatingly confirm.

The mineral that is now called Wollongongite was seen, however, not in the Illawarra, but where it does occur, on Reedy Creek, now called Petrolia, by Count de Strzelecki in 1839, as he told me in Fort Macquarie, at an entertainment given by Commodore Wilkes and his officers, at which I was present; but the Count did not publish his researches in New South Wales till 1845, when he wrote thus:—"With the deposits of the three above described basins we may connect partial outcrops of coal, observed in a small valley called the Reedy Valley (the Vale of Clywd), north of Mount York and east of Mount Clarence, and which seemingly belong to the Newcastle basin; a probability, however, rather invalidated by the fact of *the coals overlying masses of pure bitumen—a circumstance not discovered to exist elsewhere.*"—[*Physical Description*, p. 129.]

There can be no question, I think, that Wollongongite is a *misnomer*, and that Professor Silliman will change it. But if any doubt remains, the author has himself ignored it, for he has furnished a fact to complete the evidence, which could not be made applicable by present experience to the Illawarra. He says: "Associated with the bituminous shales is a seam of 18 *inches of a semi-elastic mineral caoutchouc* which cuts easily with a knife, is easily kindled by a match, and yields the odour of a candle when extinguished. It affords about 60 gallons of crude oil. I failed to note its position in the section." He further mentions, that he saw, after his discovery of the technical value of the mineral, several masses, two of which "weighed about one hundred pounds each, were *prismatic in form* and exhibited no structure, opposing an equal resistance to the hammer in all directions, and breaking only with extreme difficulty." This *prismatic form* was mentioned by me in my paper on *Australian Cannels*, read before the Geological Society of London, on 11th April, 1866, as belonging to the Reedy Creek Cannel; and I saw *in situ*, when I accompanied Mr. Want through his mine, the *elastic caoutchouc in situ*. These additional facts still further justify the identification of the locality.

My object in making this comparison is by no means to depreciate the Illawarra products; and I repeat this affirmation, because on a former occasion, a passage curtailed in the paper I have referred to, which was "abridged" in London before it was printed, seemed to infer that I thought lightly, which I do not, of those products; the remark I made being comparative only.

It is only right that a mistake of a kind likely to mislead should be corrected, especially as discovery seems to be multiplying species in mineralogy, as in other sciences.

Thus we have, under the general head of Hydrocarbon compounds, besides *five series of simple* Hydrocarbons, *seven of oxygenated* Hydrocarbons, in which we find *Tasmanite*, the peculiar *resiniferous* shale, of the River Mersey, in Tasmania; and *Dysodile*, of which there are several varieties, which have not yet been parcelled out into species, but belonging to the same group as Tasmanite; whilst the historical mineral of Scotland, placed in the *Succinite group* of the oxygenated hydro-carbons, is called *Torbanite*, in which occurs another variety called Bathvillite, both taking their names from Torbane-hill, in the Bathville property.

And now we have another remarkable hydrocarbon, designated *Wollongongite*, of which Professor Silliman says, from its characters: "this substance obviously resembles *Succinite*, and is probably as well entitled to a place in the system as *Bathvillite* or *Torbanite*."

Under the impression that it is an Illawarra mineral, he says: "It comes from an elevation of 250 feet above tide, and five miles inland, at a point about forty miles from Sydney."

Should it hereafter be proved to occur in Illawarra, it will be well for the proprietors of the mines; but, called by whatever name it may be, it is satisfactory to have in this colony, within one hundred miles of the metropolis, so valuable a gas-producer as this mineral appears to be. The details of the results of its examination are too numerous to be given; but the general facts are most striking.

Assuming the standard candle in use among gas engineers to consume 120 grains of sperm per hour, one cubic foot of the mineral in question is equivalent to 26.54 candles, whilst the richest Boghead is only equivalent to 10.38; the Lesmahago to 8.77; and the Wigan to 3.04. The theoretical density of the gas obtained is 1.716, nearly double that of olefiant gas; whilst its loss of illuminating power under refrigeration to 6° Fah. is not greater than that of common street gas at that temperature. The average yield of five charges of gas per ton equalled 13,716 cubic feet; they gave coke, 420 lbs. per ton; and four bushels of lime purified 5686 cubic feet. This degree of illuminating power, says Professor Silliman, is, "so far as we are informed, *unexampled* in the records of gas-making from any material heretofore examined."

Professor Silliman mentions that Mr. Hall brought other "specimens of a bituminous shale, quite earthy in character, of an *elastic bitumen* and also of a cannel coal somewhat resembling Wollongongite, but unlike that substance in its essential features. It has a well developed laminated structure, a nearly black colour, and is streaked with micaceous and earthy particles, visible in the mass." A block of this sent to Columbia College School of Mines was examined by Professor Chandler, who communicated to him its analysis:—density, 1·106; gravity of crude oil, 0·876; quantity per ton of 2000 lbs., 96·8 gallons (of 231 cubic inches). The coke was 40·48 per cent., whilst in the Wollongonite the coke per centage was 17·50.

On the 3rd June, 1869, Professor Silliman writes further respecting his subsequent test of the *Wollongongite*, by the hydro-carbon gas process, by which it appears that when 5 per cent. was mixed with 95 per cent. of the bituminous caking coal of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, the increase of gas was equal to 1.08 cubic feet, or 16,464 cubic feet per ton of 2240 lbs. "There is an increase, therefore, of 232¼ per cent. in the gas obtained under the influence of the hydro-carbon process." . . . "Wollongongite has, therefore, the power to raise the illuminating intensity of gas from common coking-coals, when treated by the hydro-carbon process, even when so small a quantity as 5 per cent. is employed, much above the average of illuminating gas in common use; whilst, at the same time, the volume of the gas produced exceeds 16,400 cubic feet per ton against 10,000 cubic feet by the common process of a much lower illuminating power."

There remains only one suggestion of Professor Silliman to be mentioned. He says:—"The probabilities are, that the material occurs in various degrees of purity, and that these shade off by imperceptible degrees into each other, as is observed of many cannel coals. It is, therefore, quite possible that the Wollongongite may sometimes be found, on more extensive exploration, free to a greater degree of the contaminating 'ash.' In that case we may expect to see it assuming a more or less transparent *honey* or *wax yellow aspect*, such as it now shows in thin shavings under the microscope."

I cannot help remarking that this aspect was that which I mentioned as *resin* in my paper on the Coal Fields in the catalogue of our Exhibition in 1861, (which paper was afterwards *burked* in the London reprint,) and it was that which induced me to think well of it as a profitable material; and it now appears that Succinite (which it represents) is a material characteristic of Torbanite and Bathvillite, especially the latter; so that the conclusion of my paper before the Geological Society was correct, on this ground as well as on that I adduced, that the Reedy Creek cannel is an analogue of the "Boghead cannel of Scotland."

If I receive from Professor Silliman any fresh information on the subject I will communicate it hereafter.

W. B. CLARKE.

St. Leonards, 22nd March.

P.S.—In a private communication furnished by Mr. Hall to Professor Silliman, the crude oil, as determined by Mr. Young, of Glasgow, gave—

Mineral.	Gallons.
Turpentine (light naphtha)	8
Burning oil	72
Lubricating oil	33
Paraffin, 49 lbs.	5
Loss, ash, &c.	32
	150 for 152

The gas is said to be 16,000 cubic feet per ton. The *maximum* yield stated by Professor Silliman is 14,000.

THE KILLING OF COLIN CAMPBELL, AT CASINO.

THE evidence taken in this case before the Casino Bench was very voluminous, and resulted in the committal of the Police Magistrate, Mr. C. H. Fawcett, on a charge of manslaughter. A man named Robert Palmer was also arrested, but he was released from custody. Much collateral evidence was given, which is reported in the *Examiner*; but that which relates immediately to the occurrence is contained in the following testimony:—

Henry Cooper, who deposed: He was senior-constable stationed at Casino; on the morning of the 1st of March he heard cries of murder coming from Mrs. Askew's; he got up and went away towards Walsh's house for assistance; when there Henry Palmer came up and said, "some one was murdering Mr. Fawcett and his old woman:" he asked witness if he was a constable, and said "don't go unless you are armed, or you will be murdered too;" he ran towards Mr. Fawcett's and saw him standing in the verandah with Charles and James Page; he asked what was up; Mr. Fawcett replied, "that it was not his place to lay an information;" he asked James Page where the disturbance was; Page replied "up at Palmer's;" he and his brother then went with witness up to Palmer's, also Palmer, who had been with him all the time from when he met him at Walsh's; they met Mrs. Palmer at the gate; she said "Oh dear, Harry, I thought it was you who was killed," pointing towards where the body lay; he went to the body and struck a match, and found a man all covered with blood, and a wound under the left ear about two inches long and one inch deep; he found life still in him; he left him in charge of the young Pages, and went for the doctor and constable Walsh; he called in at Mr. Fawcett's, and told him murder had been committed; Mr. Fawcett was looking stupified at his clothes; witness asked him how it happened; Mr. Fawcett said "with my penknife, to defend myself;" he said he did not think a penknife would cause so deep a cut; prisoner replied that "it could not be deep, as the knife was a broken-backed one;" he left him to go for Dr. Markey, and on his return to the wounded man he again called on Mr. Fawcett, and told him he would take charge of his clothes, which he was then taking off; Mr. Fawcett said take them; he left them on the chair; at a subsequent period he called again for them.

Elizabeth Palmer being sworn deposed: She was a married woman, residing at Casino; she remembered Monday week night; a strange man came to her place; he asked could he put his horse in the paddock; her husband and herself asked him to come in and take some supper; just after supper her husband went to bed; she was dressed lying on the bed asleep when the row began; Campbell (the stranger) caught hold of her husband before he got off the bed; he threw him down in the next room and put the candle out; he locked the front door and put the key in his pocket; he got her husband down, and said he would tread his throat out, and when she came to his assistance, he knocked her down and kicked her; her husband then got out of the window to call for assistance; the man got out after him; she knew no more about it, only that she was screaming from fright; she went out at the back door and round to the front verandah; Perks was not in the house when her husband left it; her husband unfastened the window to get out; she did not see Perks after he called them out of bed; he could not have got out at the window without her seeing him; he could have got out at the back door; the lights were out; she next remembered meeting Mr. Fawcett under the verandah, and asking for protection; she did not see anyone with Mr. Fawcett; she did not hear him speak to any one; she remembered clinging to his arm; he said "Get away, woman;" after she left Mr. Fawcett's arm, she stood under the verandah a good while; she did not hear anyone shouting for help; she went to the front gate to look for her husband, and saw some one lying down; she fancied she saw some one at the corner of the lane towards Mr. Fawcett's; she could not say how long it was from when her husband went away till she saw some one lying on the ground; while she was waiting in the verandah she heard some one call out for "help" outside of their gate somewhere; although she was standing in the front of her house, and near where the body was found, she did not hear any struggles, nor any cries for help except once or twice; she was not at her own gate when the two Pages and the constable came; she next saw her husband upon his returning from calling for help, while at her own gate; he asked her if Cooper had come; witness replied that he had not; she thought Mr. Fawcett was with him, no one else; the man was lying on the ground at this time; she did not draw his attention to the man lying outside; she could not tell who first went to the wounded man. By the prisoner: She saw him, and spoke to him, and considered he was sober. Almost all of the above evidence was elicited from the witness by interrogating.

Henry Palmer, residing at Casino, deposed: He was a labourer; he remembered the night of the 28th of February; there was a disturbance caused by a stranger who came about dusk; he asked if he could put his horse in the paddock; witness replied, "Yes," and asked him to have some tea; deceased had some tea; witness sat there a little while, and went to bed; some time after this, his mate (Perks) came into his room, and said "are you going to lie there and let us get murdered?" he jumped up and came out, when Campbell seized him by the throat, and they both fell, deceased on top; he put his foot on witness's throat and treadled it about; his wife came up and said "are you going to murder him?" deceased then sprang from him and struck her; witness then went out of the window to look for assistance; he made all the haste he could down to Cooper's place, calling out for help and a constable; he went to Cooper's place and called out for him; he came out; he said he must go to the lock-up for his firearms; he replied, "Never mind your firearms, man, come on;" he then went down to Walsh's; witness ran down after him; when he went away from Walsh's he did not see any more of Cooper; he saw two people going away from his gate towards Mr. Fawcett's; he followed them down, and met Cooper just at the side of Mr. Fawcett's gate, next his house; he went back along with him to his own place; he went into the verandah; before doing this, he saw a body lying on the ground; he came out again and went to the body; when he went to the body there was a light, and the doctor was there; he then went into the house and did not come out again till the body was brought in. By the Bench: When he went out at the window, he unbolted it in order to do so; he thought Perks went out before him, and that he went out by the back door; he could not be sure when he saw Perks last; he had drunk a few glasses, but could not say whether Campbell had done so or not; he had not with witness; Perks had had a few glasses with him, but was not drunk; when deceased came he was not sober; when he got out to go for assistance, Mr. Fawcett was coming to the gate; he saw a man behind him just after he came out of the gate, and saw him strike at Mr. Fawcett, who was outside the gate; he could not say whether he was knocked down or not; he thought he fell; the two men to whom he referred as having followed from his house to Mr. Fawcett's gate were Charles and James Page; they did not return to his house in company with senior-constable Cooper; he did not see his wife at the gate when he went there; upon coming to think of it, he thought she was at the gate; after seeing the man strike at Mr. Fawcett, he did not remember hearing the latter call out for help. By the prisoner: He remembered meeting Mrs. Askew when he went for help; she said there was a man murdering Mr. Fawcett; he did not state anything to senior-constable Cooper about him. By the Bench: He met Mrs. Askew near her own house.

Mr. Fawcett then made the following statement, having had the usual caution:—"He thought that from senior-constable Cooper's imperfect hearing he did not rightly understand what he said about the knife, and he thought it very possible he had not that knife in his pocket at the time, as he was generally in the habit of emptying his waistcoat pockets when he came in of an evening, before retiring. Constable Cooper told him that he was 'flustrified' when he saw him looking at his bloody clothes, he (Mr. Fawcett) replied, 'so would you, if you had been in the same predicament:' he said he was frightened and agitated by being knocked down and hammered on the ground—and calling until he was weak for assistance; the truth is that he (Mr. Fawcett) thought it was a plan laid to murder him, from the man who was a stranger to him, who came to him for assistance, having deserted him; he knew that the man was to go for the police, but he thought the man would have returned when he heard him (Mr. Fawcett) crying for help; he also thought it strange that none of the neighbours came near him; he had no other knife in Casino but the one he gave to senior-constable Cooper, except a garden knife. Had he thought it would have been a serious row, he should have taken a pistol with him, and certainly have used it in self-defence; he was perfectly sober at the time, but startled at being awakened suddenly, and hearing cries of 'murder'; he made no concealment of his bloody clothes, and told his servant not to wash them, but to leave them for the police. The only supposition that he could have was that the man (deceased) seized him (Mr. Fawcett) when he was bleeding, and that he (Mr. Fawcett) got away from deceased when weakened by loss of blood; deceased held him down, and being described as a strong man, he could have no chance with deceased."

WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

WE are once more in receipt of the English mail in about thirty hours in advance of contract time. The P. and O. Company's steamers have for a long time past been so regular, that we, on this side, have got into the habit of looking for the delivery of this mail with the punctuality of a railway train; and the great steam navigation company appear to have determined that the Australian colonists shall not be disappointed.

The news with respect to our chief staple is of a limited and, in some respects, an uncertain character; but such is usually the case during the interval between two series of public sales. It was the confident expectation that by this last inward mail we should receive, by telegram, via India, some information of the February sales, but the postponement of the series rendered this impossible. I need scarcely say that most parties directly interested in wools are much disappointed; but, as far as I can judge, the powers that regulate the London sales acted for the best, and probably exercised a wise discretion. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and probably the old proverb will be amply accomplished in the case under review; for if the sales originally intended to be held on the 10th February had not been postponed, many thousands of bales, which will by this time have been disposed of in the early series, would have been held over for the sales in April next. There is, however, a consideration arising out of this postponement, and it is one concerning which the trade on this side are entitled to early information. The question is, will this, or any other postponement involve a similar delay in the commencement of subsequent periodical sales?

By this mail we have received the usual circulars issued by London brokers; all of which deserve the notice of the trade on this side of the world. Space however, will not admit of special reference to more than one, and I select the elaborate and truly valuable article of Mr. Helmuth Schwartze.

I venture to commend it to the careful consideration of all who are interested in wool-growing in this colony. I make special reference to the paragraph in which cross breeding is specially treated; and try to draw attention to the differences which, in his estimation, the climate and soil of New Zealand, Tasmania, and some portions of the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, afford for the growth of classes of wool at variance with the *true merino type*, which I believe to be the *only* description suitable to the semi-tropical climate of the greater portion of New South Wales.

It may be thought that in commending Mr. Schwartze's circular to general notice, I am only proclaiming my own ideas expressed long ago. I care not either to accept or disclaim any such imputations; and if the result eventually be the appreciation of New South Wales as a fine wool-growing country, *not to be surpassed*, I shall be perfectly content.

There is, however, one paragraph in Mr. Schwartze's circular, to the justice of which I cannot agree. With reference to the continuous decline in the value of wools in the English market, he quotes the recent movement in Sydney, and says:—"It is seriously believed—for the vehement denunciations of the London sale arrangements admit of no other interpretation—yet it is believed, that this universal fall in the value of wool, protracted over four years, and taking place in all corners and markets in the world, is in great part due to machinations of jobbers, and artificial gluts and scarcities in the London market."

Mr. Schwartze is grievously mistaken in this respect. I feel well assured that the promoters of the movement, and those who countenanced it by their presence and support, never for a moment contemplated anything so utterly absurd as that which Mr. Schwartze charges them with. It is difficult to believe that such an astute gentleman as the author of the Circular could seriously believe a body of intelligent mercantile men in this colony capable of submitting a proposition so much at variance with common sense.

The object of the movement (which I trust will be vigorously prosecuted) is to obtain such amelioration of the present depressed state of the wool market as may be afforded by a different system of warehousing, and a consequent reduction of charges, which at their present rates are regarded as excessive. The movement also comprised the question of more frequent sales; but on this subject I have nothing to say, as the propriety of a departure from the old routine has been already anticipated by the authorities in the Home market.

For my own part I can safely repudiate any participation in such opinions as those which Mr. Schwartze proposes to saddle us with, for a reference to former articles will show that many months ago I called attention to the over production of wool, especially of such qualities as can be grown in other countries at a smaller cost; and warned our settlers of the necessity of turning their attention to such wools as this colony is eminently adapted to produce, and which perhaps cannot be grown with equal facility by any other country in the world.

With reference to this subject, it may be interesting to know that the warehousing facilities and largely reduced charges proposed by Messrs. Cousens, Renshaw, and Co. are likely to become an accomplished fact; and that their new stores on the premises of the Millwall Dock Company will be ready for the receipt of wools in time for the April series of sales. Such at least is the promise held out by their January Circular of the firm above alluded to.

As far as I am able to learn there has been no adjustment of the claims for the destruction of property by fire at the recent conflagration in the Blackwall Stores; and, in consequence, some parties who contemplated returning to England by the last mail are still detained in Sydney. It is to be hoped that matters may sooner or later be settled without the intervention and consequent expenses of the Supreme Court; but this, unfortunately, at the present moment still remains to be proved.

The extremely inclement weather which has prevailed almost without intermission since the departure of the last mail has greatly retarded the delivery of the limited quantity of the season's clip which has still to arrive. This is especially the case with respect to many of the clips from the far North, which usually come to Sydney either for sale or shipment. The arrivals in Sydney have necessarily been limited, and the catalogues submitted at the public sales have largely comprised wools which had been previously offered (in some cases) several weeks ago. The market, on the whole, has exhibited much firmness, and latterly an upward tendency has been manifest for fleece and scoured wools. Wools in grease have not exhibited any material advance, which may be in a measure attributable to the recent unfavourable weather; for though the woolwashers are more than abundantly supplied with water, they have been for some weeks deprived of the means of drying their wools when washed. Scoured wools up to the present time have occupied a very insignificant position in the catalogues; but probably during the ensuing winter months they may put in a different appearance, and may be in better demand, for though wools in this condition have been comparatively neglected in the English market. There is no reason to suppose that they will not some day have their turn, and command their commensurate values.

The first public sale subsequent to the departure of the last mail was held, on the 2nd instant, by Messrs. Mort and Co., who catalogued close upon 800 bales. The principal lots disposed of were as follows:—H&CT, 19 bales fleece at 11d.; same mark, 13 bales pieces at 7¾d.; TS, 72 bales fleece at 15¼d.; ditto, 7 bales locks and pieces at 8¾d.; W over I, 11 grease at 6¼d.; JB, 9 grease at 5¼d.; Compari, 6 ditto at 5¼d.; TD over X, 24 fleece at 14¾d.; P over Ry, 6 ditto at 14d; PB, 7 grease at 6d.; TB over J, 11 fleece at 13d.; M in heart, 12 ditto at 11d.; MC, 15 ditto at 12½d; EH, 11 grease at 6d; JIP, 10 fleece at 10¼d; DOR, 22 ditto at 12¾d; X over crescent over D. Downs, 50 grease at 5¾d.; C&MD, 29 fleece at 13d.; EI, 10 ditto at 16d.; HW over L, 9 ditto at 12d.; BT, 17 ditto, at 12¼d.; DMcD, 6 ditto at 11d.; TJ conjoined over xB, 16 ditto at 13¾d.; C&WD in diamond, 9 scoured at 15¾d.; and X over WHB, 10 ditto at 14¼d.

On the following day the usual sales were held by the associated auctioneers. Messrs. Harrison and Jones were first on the roster, and sold the following parcels most worthy of note:—CL, 31 bales fleece at 14¾d.; same mark, 8 pieces at 7¾d.; ML&Co., 13 fleece at 13d.; same mark, 12 grease at 5¾d.; and LH, 9 fleece at 14d.

Messrs. Irwin and Turner sold—P over GP, 17 fleece at 13¾d.; WS, 24 grease at 5¼d.; COB, 28 fleece at 13¾d.; HH over WH, 27 ditto at 14d.; CLN, in diamond, 15 grease at 5d.; MC, 25 ditto at 5¾d. Mr. J. Devlin sold—CMR, 20 bales scoured at 15¼d. Mr. O. B. Ebsworth sold—DA&Co. in diamond, 12 bales fleece at 13d. And Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck—BW, 21 bales in grease at 6d. per lb.

On the 9th instant, Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued about 650 bales, and sold several important lots, of which the following were the most worthy of notice:—H over HC, 12 grease at 6¾d; JD, 10 ditto at 6¼d.; GC, 9 lambs at 5¾d.; HB, 7 grease at 5¼d.; same mark over B, 8 ditto at 5¼d.; PW, 21 ditto at 6¾d.; DB, 15 fleece at 13d.; HL conjoined, 9 handwashed at 11¾d.; Cas over Car, 31 fleece at 13d.; EJW, 23 ditto at 13d.; IMK, 14 ditto at 12¼d.; J, 49 ditto at 13¼d.

On the 10th instant, the usual weekly sales were held. Mr. O. B. Ebsworth sold RH, 11 bales in grease at 6¾d.; Messrs. Irwin and Turner's catalogue comprised a large assortment, chiefly small lots. The principal sales were as follow:—MX, 13 bales fleece at 10d.; WS, 15 ditto at 12¼d.; and S in circle, 11 in grease at 7d. per lb. Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold—PK, 6 bales fleece at 11d.; Mona, 9 ditto at 14¾d.; A, 13 ditto at 11d.; GP, 10 grease at 6¼d.; and J&H, 36 ditto at 6¾d.

On the 15th instant, Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued about 700 bales, and sold the greater part of the lots offered. The following were the principal sales:—TOR, 10 bales fleece at 11¼d; JΓ, 10 grease at 6¼d.; RA, 11 ditto at 6¼d.; HB over 5, 27 fleece at 12¾d; WH over OC, 16 grease at 6¾d.; M over Sydney, 149 bales grease at 5d., 36 ditto pieces at 3d.; AMcD, 45 fleece at 13¾d.; GC, 13 fleece at 12¼d.; F&F Bigge, 13 scoured at 13¼d.; AMcD, 12 pieces at 9d.; SKU, 61 fleece at 11d.; X over WHE, 12 scoured at 14d.; RL, 10 fleece at 11¼d.; HM over B, 17 fleece at 13d., and same mark 13 pieces at 6d.

On the 14th instant the usual sales were held, and the following were the parcels disposed of most worthy of notice. By Mr. J. Devlin: W, 18 scoured at 13¼d. By Messrs. Harrison and Jones—A conjoined diamond, 8 fleece at 13¾d. By Messrs. Irwin and Turner—J heart S, 5 fleece at 13¼d.; IHS, 10 scoured at 12¼d.; and Taurus Downs, 7 ditto at 12d. By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench—W over N, 13 fleece at 13¾d. By Mr. O. B. Ebsworth—6 fleece at 13d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. on 23rd catalogued only about 200 bales, inclusive of some parcels held over from previous sales. The following were the principal lots disposed of:—M diamond M, 7 grease at 6¾d.; TGGN, 6 fleece at 12¼d.; HB over 4, 11 fleece at 12¾d.; RF, 23 grease at 6¼d.; C&F over Bundi, 21 fleece at 12¼d.; and MG, 34 scoured at 14¾d.

To-day the associated auctioneers held their usual weekly sales, but only three put in an appearance. Messrs. Harrison and Jones sold:—JD&JD, 8 bales scoured at 15d.; same mark over 1869, 18 ditto at 15d; BRN in oblong, 15 grease 6¾d.; M. McM., 13 scoured at 14¼d., and RM, 5 fleece at 13¼d., per lb. Messrs. Irwin and Turner's principal sales comprised: B over stroke, 30 bales fleece at 14¾d.; and TQ, 10 bales fleece at 13d. Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold 119 bales scoured wool at 18¼d.; 18 bales thirds and locks of the same brand were bought in.

The market for tallow has been very firm throughout the month, and latterly the low rates of freight have induced greater competition for shipping parcels. At the last public sales prices ruled at £34 to £35 for beef, and £36 to £36 15s. per ton for good mutton in shipping condition.

Hides have been very firm throughout the month, and all well cured parcels have been taken by the trade at the extreme prices ruling for many weeks past.

GEORGE R. HIRST,
Export Produce Broker, 379, George-street.

THE AURORA AUSTRALIS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—This phenomenon was again seen here last night. When my attention was first drawn to it—namely, at 8.28 p.m.—it appeared as a tolerably well-defined patch of red light, about two or three degrees in breadth, and extending upwards about 12° from a point on the horizon about 10° W. of S. Several whitish streamers were also visible, whose coruscations were very beautiful. Almost all traces of the phenomenon had disappeared by 8.38 p.m.

Professor Neumayer, in his report on the Aurora Australis of August, 1859, in the *Herald* of September 6, 1869, remarks that auroræ are usually accompanied by strong winds from the north. It will therefore be interesting to note that on the present occasion the phenomena was preceded for about twelve hours by winds from the same quarter.

JOHN TEBBUTT, jun.

Windsor, March 23.

CONTINUATION Sale of General Drapery, Slops, Fancy Goods, &c.—Charles Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and others to their unreserved sale of the above, to take place at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	510	16	4
Gin	68	5	1
Whisky	14	[illegible]	0
Rum	206	0	0
Wine	29	3	[illegible]
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	46	17	5
Tobacco and snuff	185	1	6
Cigars	6	10	0
Tea	317	15	8
Gold	402	15	6
Pilotage	20	0	6
Dues	1	0	0
Ad valorem	93	4	1
Total	£1912	7	9

The R.M.S. Malta takes 52,855 sovereigns, 7387 oz. gold, 1411 oz. silver.

Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck sold by auction yesterday three blocks of country, known as Merry-Merrimba and Noonbah, on the Marthaguy and Merri Merri Creeks, Bligh district, together with 14,000 sheep, at 8s. per head; stores, &c., at a valuation.

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—The small quantities of wool now offering at auction have induced more competition on the part of shippers, and sales have been effected of a larger proportion of the catalogues at slightly advanced rates. Tallow has also met a readier sale at full rates. Transactions in hides were confined to local manufactures; only 1370 were shipped for England since the 1st of January. The principal exports of colonial produce to London during the month ending to-day were:—The Sobraon, with 5137 bales wool, 122 bales cotton, 363 casks tallow, 92 cases essence of meat. The Canaan, with 2098 bales 1 pocket wool, 99 casks cocoanut oil, 582 casks tallow, 12 bales cotton, 46 bales leather, 39 packages butter, 255 packages wine, 3656 ingots copper. The Sir John Lawrence, with 2621 bales wool, 418 casks tallow, 200 hogsheads treacle, 152 cases extract of meat. The Nineveh, with 2879 bales 6 pockets wool, 168 bales cotton, 498 casks cocoanut oil, 168 casks tallow, 1099 hides, 9 bales skins; and the Underley, with 4163 bales 1 pocket wool, 16 bales skins, 55 bales leather, and 778 casks tallow. The Tamana is almost ready for sea, the Kirkham, Duleep Singh, and Patriarch are nearly full ships, and will leave in a few days. Ben Lomond, Bracklay Castle, and Winefred are also on the berth. The departures for San Francisco have all been coal laden—from Sydney, the Rover of the Seas took 480 tons; from Newcastle, the Voyager 290, Lizzy and Rosa 385, Bayonnaise 400, Conquest 700. The Martha Rideout, from Newcastle, with 1200 tons, put in here to-day leaky. James Hannell, the Moneta, and Old Dominion are now loading here; the Savenake, R.P. Buck, and Sea Chief load at Newcastle. Since the opening of the present wool season, 75,619½ bales 8 pockets were cleared for London, against 63,423½ bales 4 pockets during the corresponding portion of the previous season. Exports of tallow from 1st January to date, 7234 casks; hides, 1370; cocoanut oil, 1486 casks; cotton, 871 bales; leather, 394 bales; extract of meat and preserved ditto, 1805 cases. In the same portion of 1869 the shipments of tallow amounted to 2774 casks; hides, 18,112; oil, 2286 casks; cotton, 1551 bales.

The wool sales held to-day exhibited a firm market. Almost every lot offered changed hands at full rates. The principal lots were scoured wools which brought 12¼d. to 18¼d.; fleece, 12¾d. to 14¾d.; greasy, 5d. to 7¼d. The few sheepskins offered found buyers at fair prices. The sales were as follows:—

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: Hill, 119 bales scoured at 18¼d.; EV over K, 9 greasy at 5d, 2 scoured at 13d, 1 greasy at 7¼d, 1 broken at 4¾d, 3 pieces at 2¾d.

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: J & JD, 26 bales scoured at 15d, 2 at 13d, 3 at 12¾d, 2 skinwool at 11¼d., 3 at 14¾d.; BRN in oblong, 15 greasy at 6¾d; M M'M, 13 scoured at 14¼d., 1 ditto pieces at 11d; RM, 5 fleece at 13¼d., 2 skinwool at 14¾d., 1 locks at 9d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: BO in square, 9 mixed at 4¼d., 5 greasy at 5¼d.; B over —, 30 fleece at 14¾d., 1 at 13d.; TQ, 10 at 13d.; EM, 6 greasy at 6d., 2 scoured at 12¼d., 1 fleece at 12¾d., 1 broken at 9¼d., 3 greasy at 5¼d., 1 mixed at 5d., 1 broken, damaged, at 3¼d., 5 lots sheepskins at 3¼d. to 4¼d., pelts at 1¾d.

THE IMPORT MARKETS.—The general dulness prevailing since the opening of the year has increased lately, in consequence of the floods having stopped the transmission of goods to the interior. Stocks of English goods are equal to several months' supply; and although only two vessels—the Sattara and La Escocesa—have arrived from England, since departure of the February Mail, the non-arrival of other vessels now due, has not influenced the market. A considerable reduction in exports from England is absolutely necessary to establish any activity in trade and prevent goods being sacrificed. The bulk of arrivals from foreign ports have been from California; the Jean Pierre and Miako brought breadstuffs, Mary and Edith and Adele, Oregon lumber; the latter vessel finding this market glutted proceeded to Melbourne without breaking bulk. The Nereid, also from California, came on here from Auckland with a small portion of her original cargo. No vessel has arrived here from the Eastern States for several months. The Witch, from Boston, is overdue. The mail steamer Wonga Wonga for Honolulu, takes no cargo this voyage, pending arrangements, which will probably be effected prior to her next voyage.

There is very little alteration in the stock of bonded goods. The quantities held on the 19th instant, as per Government returns, were: Rum, 167,788 gallons; brandy, 167,800 gallons; geneva, 156,067 gallons; whisky, 30,484 gallons; gin, 8049 gallons; liqueurs, 2430 gallons; all other spirits, 6776 gallons; wine, 200,133 gallons; manufactured tobacco, 678 half-tierces, weight 242,368 lbs.; 579 qrs., 138,187 lbs.; 1316 boxes, 142,113 lbs.; repacked, 8062 lbs.; leaf ditto, 59 hogsheads, 46,846 lbs.; 3 cases, 96 lbs.; 290 bales, 36,312 lbs.; cigars, 11,737 lbs.; snuff, 571 lbs.; tea, 2,238,191 lbs.; chicory, 125,775 lbs.; opium, 1142 lbs.; sugar, 144 tons 17 cwt.; coffee, 90½ tons.

AMERICAN GOODS.—The absence of any direct arrivals has caused importers of hardware to look for better rates. Much of our recent supplies have come from Melbourne, where there is a full stock. L.H. shovels are quoted up to £3 5s. per dozen; D.H., to £3; axes, £2 10s. to £3 15s., according to brand; picks, assorted weights, at £2 5s. to £2 7s. 6d.; brooms meet a steady sale at about 15s.; French nails are taking the place of other descriptions; American cut are worth about 21s. for a parcel. The lumber market is overdone, and prices quite nominal. Pitch and tar are unsaleable at remunerative rates. Best bright amber rosin has been selling at £9 10s. Kerosene has hardened since the arrival of the mail; 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. is quoted for a parcel, and 2s. 6d. for small lots. American turpentine dull at 3s. 6d. 1 lb. oysters are rather scarce, and bring 8s. 6d. for retailers' lots; lobster, 7s. 6d. Oregon salmon, in bulk, 5d. to 5¼d.; preserved, in 1 lb. tins, realised 12s. 6d. net cash, at auction. Dried apples are inquired for; a line of inferior was quitted by public sale at 6¼d.; good samples sell privately at 7¼d.

BREADSTUFFS AND CEREALS.—Receipts coastwise have been limited to the cargoes of Californian already

mentioned, and three from Adelaide. The high prices ruling at the latter port have given a very firm tone to this market, and no sales of flour have been made below £14. Bakers' lots sell up to £14 10s. Sydney made is quoted at £13 to £13 10s. The shipment of Californian ex Nereid was placed in one line at £11 10s., equal to 5 dollars 52 cents. per barrel. Wheat by the same ship brought a shade over 5s. 6d., say 2 dollars 20 cents per cental. South Australian is saleable at 6s., and Tasmanian has been quitted at 5s. 6d. Small lots of country wheat, chiefly inferior, are coming to hand, and find buyers at 4s. to 5s. 6d.; choice Western is worth the latter. The prospects of the market indicate increased firmness, unless something unlooked for transpires. The destruction of maize by the recent floods caused a rapid advance in prices; samples which a month since were obtainable at 2s. 9d. to 3s. 2d., now command 4s. to 4s. 6d. Other feeding grains are likely to share in the improvement. Californian oats sold last week at 3s.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Lumber is so dull that quotations are impossible to fix. Cement is in better request, with sales at 15s. Slates dull, at £8 to £12 10s.

COALS.—The exports during the last four weeks were unusually small in consequence of vessels being prevented from loading by the inclement weather which has prevailed since the 1st instant. To foreign ports the shipments were, to San Francisco 2863 tons, Bombay 1644, Shanghai 1420, Hongkong 960, Java 360, Singapore 267. The price at Newcastle is unaltered—8s. per ton, f. o. b.

COFFEE.—Bulk of sales consist of plantation at 9½d; good Java brings 7½d. to 8d. for trade quantities; Manila, 6½d; chicory, 2¾d. to 3d. Cocoa has been forced by auction at very low rates. Private sales are made at 1s. to 1s. 5d., according to brand.

CANDLES.—In steady demand at a slight reduction on last month's quotations. De Roubaix's brings 10½d. Prices command a higher figure; inferior sell at 10½d to 10½d, and light weights at 8d to 8½d.

DRIED FRUITS.—Currants continue saleable, at 5½d to 5¾d, with only a moderate stock. Muscatels in better supply; inferior have been sold at 7½d; choice fruit found buyers at 9d; Eleme, 5½d to 6d; Sultana, 5d to 5½d; Jordan almonds, 1s 10d; figs, 8d.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Soda crystals are inactive at £6 to £6 10s; forced sales of caustic have been made as low as £13, while the principal holders demand £17. Quicksilver has been inquired for; holders ask an advance of 3d. per lb. Carb. soda, nominal.

DUNDEE GOODS.—Cornsacks are saleable in parcels at 11s. 6d.; for small lines 11s. 9d. is asked. Woolpacks, full weights, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. Sales of twine at prices leaving a loss to importers.

FISH.—There is less demand now that the Lent season is drawing to a close. Sardines continue scarce, sales of quarters at 6s., halves 10s. to 10s. 6d.; quarters are now held for 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. Really prime white herrings sell in small quantities at 30s. to 32s. good samples are worth 25s. to 27s.; dried ling, 5d. to 5½d.; 1 lb. salmon, 13s. to 14s.

HOPS.—Market well supplied with all qualities. A parcel of very good American, recently received, has been partly sold on private terms. New Kent sell from second hands at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; old, from 1s. upwards: inferior, nominal.

LEATHER.—Sole and kip are scarce, but without any improvement in value: basils, harness, and kangaroo are slightly lower. Private sales were made at the following rates: Kip, 1s. 3d to 1s. 8d.; colonial calf, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d; English calf, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; French ditto, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; kangaroo, 21s. harness, 11d. to 12d.; bag, 11s. to 14s.; basils, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; sole, 8½d. to 11d. At auction a fair quantity of colonial found buyers: Sole, at 7½d. to 8½d.; harness, 10d. to 11½d.; kip, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8½d.; calf, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 7d.; kangaroo, 1s. 8½d. to 3s. 7½d.; bag, 13s.

LIQUORS.—Bulk ale of the new brew has moved freely at fair rates; considerable transactions in Marian' and Joule's at £7 5s. to £7 10s. Berry's has been cleared out of agents' hands at £6 15s. to £7; Trent Brewery, £6 15s. to £7; inferior brands, are worth from £5 upwards. In bottled we hear of sales of Devenish's at 10s; other good brands, at 8s. 9d to 9s. 6d. Bulk porter, £5 10s. to £6. Edmonds' stout has been placed to arrive at 10s. Blood's, on the spot, 9s. to 9s. 3d. Guinness' by O'Brien, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. Dawson's, 7s. 9d. to 8s.; other second brands at 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. Brandies have a lower tendency; the trade are indisposed to purchase, except small quantities, for which from 7s. to 7s. 3d. is present value of Hennessy's and Martell's; other good brands, 6s. to 6s. 9d. Hennessy's case finds purchasers at 26s. A parcel of Otard's changed hands at 24s.; other good second brands bring 20s. to 22s. Rum is hardly so firm, and 4s. to 4s. 3d., full value, for 30 o.p. in small quantities; inferior quality, 3s. 9d. Geneva is extremely dull, and prices nominal. Bulk whisky o ordinary brands sell at 4s. to 5s. 6d.

METALS.—The trade are overstocked with all descriptions. Yellow metal is also in full supply. Tin plates command 20 to 25 per cent. advance on invoice sheet lead £27. The Woolgarlo Lead Company have commenced manufacturing pig, but none has yet reached this market.

OILMEN'S STORES, PROVISIONS, &c.—There is hardly any substantial improvement in prices. Bottled fruits are a little dearer; best are quoted a 12s to 12s 6d; inferior, 10s to 10s 3d. ; 1 lb. English jam 8s to 8s 6d 1lb. Mustard in glass, 13s; tins, 10s 6d. Pint pickles—best, 8s to 8s 6d; inferior, 6s to 6s 9d. Half-pint salad oil, 6s to 6s 6d; pints, 9s to 10s 6d; quarts, 17s to 19s. Bulk vinegar, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; bottled, 7s 6d; starch, 4½d; blue, 9½d to 10d. There is no English bacon in first hands; hams are also scarce. Cheese is saleable at 1s. to 1s. 3d.

OILS.—Colza and boiled linseed in drums have found buyers at 4s.; castor has also changed hands at 5½d., and cocoanut at £28 upwards.

RICE.—No new Patna has yet come to hand; old in good condition is worth £18 to £19. The market is bare of other qualities.

SALT.—Rock and coarse Liverpool sell slowly at £2 15s. to £3; for small lines of fine £3 10s. is asked; an improvement is looked for by holders as short shipments are advised by last mail.

SUGARS.—The principal sale of the month was the shipment of Mauritius sorts ex Surprise, every line of which was placed under the hammer at advanced rates. White crystals realised £41 7s. 6d. to £41 17s. 6d.; yellow and gray crystals, £36 2s. 6d. to £38 2s. 6d; yellow to fine counters, £33 2s. 6d. to £38; rations, £32 to £33. The market is quite bare of ration sorts. The Guiding Star, from Bourbon, with a supply, is reported on the coast. The Sugar Company's quotations are at present unaltered, but latest advices from Mauritius may lead to advanced rates being required.

TEAS.—Advices from China, per Geelong, are not encouraging to importers who hold heavy stocks. The damaged portion of the cargo ex Else was quitted at 8d. to 17d. in bond, net cash. Damaged, ex Meteor, were sold to-day by Messrs. Stubbs and Co. on similar terms, at fair rates.

TOBACCO.—Holders of negrohead and honeydew are very firm at last month's prices—say 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. for best brands of the former, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. for first quality of the latter. Medium honeydew is scarce at 10d. to 1s. per lb. Aromatics have been selling at exceeding low prices. For pounds 1s. full is the highest quotation for best make; fancy, at from 1s. to 1s. 3d. Manila cigars have experienced a decline. We quote Havannah shapes at 75s., cheroots 72s. 6d. per 1000. Hamburghs dull of sale.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

[PER MAIL STEAMERS MALTA AND WONGA WONGA.]

STOCK AND SHARE LISTS.

LENNON AND CAPE.—There has been a slight increase in business in our Stock and Share market since our last circular, the principal transactions having been in Bank shares and Debenture securities. The advices by the January mail of the improved position of Colonial Government Debentures in the London market are very satisfactory, and the investing public there are at length becoming alive to the unquestionably safe and remunerative character of such securities. Banks: New South Wales have changed hands to a good amount at £39 and £39 10s; the principal sales have been on English account. The half-yearly meeting takes place next month, and the usual dividend is anticipated. Commercials have realised £56 and £56 10s. Australian Joint Stock have been in fair demand at £8 17s 6d and £8 15s. City Banks have found purchasers at £11 15s and £11 12s 6d. Bank New Zealand: The few sales reported are at £16 15s., £16 12s. 6d., and £16 10s. Union Banks—a few shares have changed hands at £49 and £49 10s.; at the half-yearly meeting, held in London, on the 10th January, the usual dividend at rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared. Gas: Australian Gas Light shares are sought after, and have realised £12 5s and £12 7s 6d for fully paid-up, and £5 2s 6d, and £5 5s for £3 paid-up shares. Insurance: Business in these shares continues limited, and quotations nominal. The few sales reported are in Australian General Assurance at 30s, 32s 6d, and 35s; New South Wales Marine, at £2 7s 6d. and £2 10s; Sydney Insurance at £2 5s to £2 6s, and Pacific at £2 5s and £2 7s 6d. Steam:—A sale of Australasian Steam at £15, Hunter River New Steam at £9 2s 6d ex dividend, and Illawarras at £3 and £3 2s 6d, comprise the transactions of the month. The Australasian Steam Navigation Company have at length obtained the contract for carrying the Queensland mails; the Adelaide contract has also been secured, and with the charter of the Wonga Wonga and City of Melbourne, for the San Francisco line, the prospects of this company seem somewhat brighter than for some time past. Mining.—Waratahs, at £6 15s, are the only sale of coal shares. Peak Downs Copper shares are quiet, a few sales are reported at 30s. In other mining shares there is a dull market; a few Victorian Trunkey, £1 paid, at 7s 6d and 8s, and Woolgarlo Lead shares, £1 paid, at £1 1s 6d, comprise the transactions since last circular. Debentures.—Quotations for these securities are without change—a fair business is reported in New South Wales Government 5 per cent. at 100 and interest. Queensland Government 6 per cent., due 1891, at 107½, and 6 per cent Treasury bills, due 1873, at 101½. New Zealand Government, £6 1s 8d per cent. Treasury bills, due 1874, at 100, and City of Sydney 6 per cents. at 100 to 101. In local companies' debentures, sales are reported of Australasian Steam 6 per cents. at 100; Clarence and Richmond Steam 6 per cents. at 100; and Newcastle Gas and Coke 7 per cents. at 101.—March 24.

J. MULLENS.—The share market during the past month has been quiet, and the price of most stocks is somewhat lower. Debentures of various kinds are in full supply, the banks having attracted a great deal of floating capital by raising the rates of deposit, and to a considerable extent checked the demand for these securities. Banks: Australian Joint Stock Bank shares slightly improved early in the month, but are now again £8 15s. Bank of New South Wales shares have been sold in fair quantity at £39, and within the last few days have touched £39 10s. Bank of New Zealand shares have been freely sold at from £16 12s to £16 15s, closing at the latter price. City Bank shares have declined 2s 6d per share. Commercial Bank shares have given way, sales having been made at £56 and £56 10s. Union Bank shares have also receded 10s from last month's quotations. Steam Companies: Little has been done in Australasian Steam shares this month; sales have been made at £15. The settlement of the long standing dispute with the Queensland Government will probably give more firmness to the stock, and would cause an advance in value if there were more spring in the market. New Hunter Steam shares have been quiet this month. Clarence River Steam shares have also been quiet. Illawarra Steam shares have been saleable at £3, and a fair number placed at that rate. Insurance Companies: These shares have mostly declined this month. Sydney Insurance have been placed at £2 5s and £2 5s 6d. New South Wales Marine shares at £2 10s and £2 7s 6d. Pacific Insurance shares at £2 7s 6d. United Insurance shares have not been offered. A parcel of Australian General Assurance shares have been sold at last month's quotations. Mining Companies: I have sold Wallsend Coal shares at £5, and Waratah Coal shares at £6 15s. There are very few of the latter to be obtained. In Bulli shares buyers seek a reduction, to which sellers are not inclined to submit. Peak Downs Copper shares are offered at 30s, and are slow of sale. This may be attributed to the low price of copper, and the heavy rains in Queensland, which have, for the time, checked the cartage of copper from the mine. Woolgarlo Lead shares have been saleable, and are now quoted at 2s 6d to 5s premium. Miscellaneous Companies: Gas shares are in good request, and have improved 2s 6d per share. Debentures: New South Wales Government debentures maintain their price, but sales have not been made to any large amount. The remainder of the New Zealand Government Treasury bills is again offered in the market at par. Queensland Treasury bills have declined ½ per cent, and City of Sydney debentures have given way to the same extent. I have sold some parcels of Clarence River Steam debentures, 6 per cents. at par.—March 24.

W. CHATFIELD.—Some fair parcels of Bank and Debenture Stocks have changed hands during the early part of the month; the inclement weather has lately been detrimental to business. Meeting: The Hunter River New Steam Company, at the half-yearly meeting on the 24th February, declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. £1900 was placed to the Insurance Fund, which now stands at £5400, and £4612 2s 6d was placed to depreciation account. Banks: The price of Commercial Bank shares has at last been made at £56. Bank of New South Wales' have fluctuated between £39 and £39 10s. City Banks are not so firm, £11 12s 6d having been accepted. Australian Joint Stock Bank shares have been done at £8 17s 6d; the last sales were at £8 15s. (Bank of New Zealands have ruled at £16 15s; one parcel sold at £16 12s 6d. Union Bank shares have not been offering. Steam: The only sales have been in Australasian at £15, and Illawarras at £3 and £3 2s 6d. Insurance: There has not been any great demand for Insurance stock. New South Wales Marine have been done at £2 7s 6d. General Assurance at 35s, Pacific at £2 7s 6d, and Sydney Fire at £2 5s, £2 5s 6d, and £2 6s. Gas: Fair parcels of Gas shares have changed hands at £12 5s and £12 7s 6d for old, and £5 2s 6d and £5 5s for new shares. Mining: The only transactions in coal mining shares were in Waratah at £6 15s. Peak Downs are heavy at 30s. Woolgarlo Lead were in demand the early part of the month at 20s; sales have since been made at 21s 6d, and private sales reported at 24s. This company has begun to smelt. Victorian Trunkey stock sold at 7s 6d the early part of the month, but in consequence of the delay in crushing, and the necessity of increasing the capital by a call of 1s, the demand for this stock has at present ceased. Debentures: There has been no change in debenture stock. The City of Newcastle Coal and Coke Company put a parcel of their new issue 7 per cents., due 1st January, 1873, in the market, which were placed at 101.—March 24.

A. H. RICHARDSON.—The Treasurer's Estimates for the current year are still under debate in the Assembly and nothing further is known of his plan for raising the Deficit Balances of £700,000 or £800,000 by local loan:—The 12 months Treasury Bills Loan of £343,200 negotiated last year will fall due on the 1st May. Rates of interest and discount remain as before. Exchange on London is easier owing to the negotiation in London of the balance of the Victoria loan, the drafts against which will find a ready market. The market generally throughout the month has been dull with a tendency to lower prices.—March 24.

PROPERTY CIRCULARS.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—The market remains without much animation, the inclement weather during the month having interfered considerably with business, and induced vendors to postpone intended sales. The market is indifferently supplied with good investments, and we are unable to satisfy the many demands on us for eligible properties; those that have been brought forward during the month for bona fide sale were eagerly purchased at full market rates. City building land, in first-class positions, is in request. Suburban lots have not excited much attention, but with the renewal of fine weather a more active inquiry may be anticipated. Country estate is in demand, and can now be placed with more advantage than formerly. Our sales since last mail comprise: Three Crowns Inn, Charlotte-place, and Cumberland-street, for £1650; Old Lighthouse Hotel, Sussex-street, for £500; family residence, No. 219, Macquarie-street North, for £3100; Castner's orchard, orangery, &c., Parramatta Junction, for £2500; butcher's shop and dwelling-house adjoining, Crown and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo, for £760; cottage, No 95, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, for £255; cottage, No. 214, Crown-street, ditto, for £310; stores and premises, adjoining Commercial Hotel, Wagga Wagga, for £1800; allotment, Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga Wagga, at £8 5s per foot, or £165; ditto, ditto, ditto, at £7 15s per foot, or £155; allotments, ditto, ditto, at £7 per foot, or £420; allotment, ditto, ditto, at £6 10s per foot, or £130; allotments, ditto, ditto, £5 15s per foot, or £230; ditto, ditto, ditto, at £5 15s per foot, or £46; Waterview Cottage, Wagga Wagga, for £500; 1 acre land, ditto, for £225; 2 suburban blocks land, ditto, at 84s per acre, or £106; 10 allotments, ditto, for £167; 2 shops and dwellings, Newtown Road, for £850; block land, about 8 acres 2 roods, Marrickville, for £600; allotment land, Harris-street, Pyrmont, at £5 5s per foot, or £105; allotments Barlow's subdivision, Blue's Point, for £116; the Thornthwaite Estate, Upper Hunter, 9600 acres, with sheep, for £7500.—March 24.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO.—Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather during the past month, the public sales of real property have been fairly attended, and the competition fully equal to expectation. The sales have included city, suburban, and country properties, and the confidence exhibited by buyers has been noteworthy and cheering to holders, particularly has this been the case in the sales of unimproved building allotments. Among our recent sales we enumerate the following:—The Colonnade Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, £2800; small weatherboard cottage, South Head Road, Woollahra, £95; allotment land fronting Missenden Road, 45s. a foot; two three-story stone stores, Queen's-place, off Pitt-street, £800; two-story brick house, Crescent-street, £510; allotment land, 20 feet frontage, Alma-street, South Sydney Estate, £60; two iron houses, Longview-terrace, Point Piper Road, £220; block of land, 40 feet frontage, Alma-street, South Sydney Estate, £120; shop and dwelling-house, Paddington, South Head Road, £365; block of land, 120 feet frontage, Alma-street, South Sydney Estate, £360; the residue of 67 years' lease of allotment of land, Elizabeth-street, Redfern, subject to a ground rent £6 1s per annum, with 8-room brick and weatherboard house, £460; block of land, 40 feet frontage, Alma-street, South Sydney Estate, £120; allotment of land, 20 feet frontage, Alma-street, South Sydney Estate, £60; allotment of land, 19 feet frontage, Clarence-street, £304; block of land, 43 feet frontage, Clarence-street, £602; allotment of land, 21 feet 5 inches frontage, Clarence-street, £300; allotment of land, 20 feet 10 inches frontage, York-street, £625.—March 24.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—Wool: The sales of the past month have passed off with more animation than characterised the transactions at the earlier part of the season. The arrivals since our last monthly report comprised odd lots of fellmongered wools and remnants of clips, manifestly showing that the bulk of the year's clip has passed on to the London market. Our quotations are as follows:—Scoured, 9d to 20d; handwashed, 9d to 13d; fleece (superior), 14d to 17d; ditto (fair), 11d to 13d; ditto (inferior), 8d to 10d; greasy, 4d to 7d per lb. Sheepskins continue in full demand for fellmongering purposes, at prices proportionate with wool. For shipment there have been no transactions noticeable in our market. Prices rule thus:—Pelts, 1d to 2d; full growth, 3d to 5d per lb. Tallow: The late inclement weather has much retarded arrivals, consequently a limited business has been done. Market rates may be given as follows:—Mutton, £35 to £37; beef, £33 to £35; station, 31 to £34 per ton. Hides: The transactions in this class of produce remains entirely in the hands of local tanners, whose prices are such as shut out operations for shipment. Quotations are as follows:—Heavys, 16s to 24s; light, 12s to 16s; inferior, 6s to 10s each. Leather: Local manufacturers have worked off all lots of kip and sole offering at a slight advance in prices. Harness for some weeks has been in full supply, beyond the requirements of the trade; the stock however now being low, we may anticipate some improvement on late rates: Our prices are—Calf, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; kip, 1s 2d to 1s 7d; harness, 10d to 12d; sole, 7d to 9d per lb.—March 24.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—Wool: Since our last circular the market has shown a decided improvement in price, and all wool submitted to auction, except such as have been offered with absurd reserves, have found buyers at an advance in rates as compared with the previous month's quotations. Wools are now falling off in supply, and the selling brokers' weekly catalogues are beginning to have a very bare appearance—proving beyond doubt that nearly the whole of the clip, except that grown in the far off districts, is to hand and shipped, thanks to railways and, until recently, the favourable season for road carriage. The stock of greasy on hand at the several wool washing establishments is also very small as compared with that at this time last year. On referring to our circular of March 1869 we find the aggregate shipments to that date quoted at 63,400 bales. The scourers then held very large stocks of greasy. Now, taking into consideration the favourable season for road carriage, the increased accessibility given by the railways north and south, and the low stocks of all sorts on hand, it is pretty evident that the shipments to date, numbering 74,589 bales, do not indicate an increase in our total export, but only show that the clip is now more quickly brought to market and dispatched home than it used to be—a circumstance which every extension of the railway is bound to further. During the month there have been offered at auction 3674 bales, of these 2766 were sold under the hammer, leaving 908 bales for shipment on owner's account. The Canaan sailed on the 10th March, carrying 2098 bales, and the Underley and Nineveh are now ready for sea with 7069 bales, making our total export to date 74,589 bales, as mentioned above. Tallow: The quantity submitted was hardly up to that at previous month's sales, 1141 casks having been offered, of which 1059 found buyers at prices about equal to last quotations, viz, beef £32 10s to £35, mutton £34 to £36 per ton. Hides were in fair supply, and moderately taken by buyers at rates showing a slight advance for first heavies. Prices may be quoted at 12s 3d to 23s.—March 24.

STOCK AND STATION REPORTS.

BREWSTER AND TERRICK.—Stations: During the past month some good properties have been brought forward. Those situated in our fattening districts have attracted attention, and have changed hands at the following rates:—In the western districts sheep stations from 7s 8d to 8s 6d per head, and cattle stations from £3 5s to £4 10s per head. Buyers still show a preference for compact fattening cattle stations. We sold by public auction on Wednesday last the Carwell stations on the Merri Merri in the Bligh district, together with 14,000 sheep, at 8s per head—stores, stockhorses, &c., at a valuation. Store Cattle are in good demand, but as the rates for fat stock have fallen considerably, buyers are trying to purchase at lower rates; prices may be quoted at—for superior bullocks, delivered south, £3 17s 6d to £4 7s 6d; ditto, on northern stations, 55s to 60s. Store Cattle, equal sexes, 40s to 45s; mixed ditto, 6 months and upwards, 30s to 37s 6d per head. Store Sheep: The late general rains have caused an active demand for good framed wethers, and we could readily place several thousands at from 5s to 5s 6d per head deliverable on Liverpool Plains.—March 24.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—A considerable business has been transacted in this market since our last circular, several large operations having been closed, besides the important sales made by us under the hammer on the 28th ultimo. The demand for good properties, either sheep or cattle, is steadily increasing, and a much stronger feeling seems now to rule for sheep stations—these properties so long neglected, especially those in Queensland, are again being inquired for, and we expect to find that even the present unsaleable at any price stations will presently change hands at something like reasonable figures. Amongst our sales for the month may be mentioned those made by public auction on the 28th ultimo, on account of Messrs. Christie and Wentworth, viz.:—Butterbone and Merangbone Stations, Bligh district, together with 3000 cattle at £4 10s per head, and 4000 sheep at 8s per head; stores, working plant, &c., &c., at a valuation; total purchase, about £15,000—purchaser, Mr. George Hill, jun. Wambiana or Belgeren Station, Bligh district, with 6134 head of sheep at 10s per head; 304 cattle, pure-bred herd, at £11 per head; 431 acres purchased land at 20s per acre; stores, working plant, &c., &c., at a valuation; total purchase, about £7150—purchaser, Mr. Francis Todhunter. Ganalgang Station, Bligh district, together with 1500 cattle at £4 per head; stores, working plant, &c., &c., at a valuation; total purchase, about £6200—purchaser, Mr. Francis Todhunter. Narramine and Collibuhl stations, Wellington and Bligh districts, together with 3500 cattle, at £3 5s per head; 700 acres of purchased land, at 20s per acre; stores, working plant, &c., at a valuation; total purchase, about £12,450; purchaser, Mr. William Sherwin. Haddon Riggs station, Bligh district, together with 39,224 sheep, at 7s 8d per head; 480 acres purchased land, at 20s per acre; stores, working plant, &c., at a valuation; total purchase money, about £17,240; purchaser, Mr. Fitzwilliam Wentworth.—March 24.

SYDNEY LABOUR MARKET.

W. FROWN.—The inclement weather during the last few weeks has to some extent checked transactions in the labour market. Married couples as domestic and dairy servants, gardeners and stout lads are in request, but the demand for ploughmen, farm servants, splitters and fencers, shepherds, and ordinary labourers is limited. Mechanics of most classes are sufficiently numerous for present requirements. The large number of men in daily attendance as applicants for employment in town and country enables employers of labour to obtain the hands they require readily. Female servants are in request, a larger supply that at present obtains is necessary to facilitate the prompt execution of current orders. Rates of wages have undergone no material change, and may be quoted as follows, viz:—Compositors (*Sydney Morning Herald*), 13d per 1000; ditto (*Empire*), 10d ditto. With board and lodging or hut room and rations per annum:—Carpenters and blacksmiths, £60 to £70; rough carpenters, £35 to £40; married farm and domestic servants, £45 to £60; grooms and gardeners, £35 to £50; farm and garden labourers, £30 to £32; surveyors' men and bushmen, £30 to £40; ploughmen, stockmen, and shepherds, £32 to £35; shepherding families, £45 to £65; boys for farms and stations, £16 to £20; female servants, £20 to £30.—March 24.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FLOOD IN THE HUNTER DISTRICT.

(*From the Newcastle Chronicle of yesterday.*)

SINCE Monday evening the weather has taken a favourable turn, and the floods have consequently subsided to some extent, but not to the extent that might have been anticipated, seeing that the wind changed to the westward on Tuesday morning, and that the whole of that day, as well as yesterday, were both fine dry days. According to the latest intelligence, the river at Maitland had only fallen to within 28 feet of its usual level, whereas at Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, and Hexham, it has fallen considerably less than at the first-named place, and the state of the flooded out still as pitiful as ever.

The most heart-rending incident in connection with the floods is the drowning of Mr. John M'Lauchlin, baker, West Maitland, and Mr. John M'Fadyen, Pitnacree, near East Maitland, two well-known and esteemed residents of that part of the district. From the scanty particulars that have reached us, it seemed, that, on Monday afternoon last, Mr. M'Lauchlin—who is also well known in Newcastle—proceeded in a boat, laden with bread, in company with four other men, to East Maitland, to serve customers and others in that town with the staff of life, and whilst returning (after dusk) the boat—a somewhat frail one—was sunk on a fence in the rear of Mr. Saunders' garden, about a mile from West Maitland. Mr. M'Lauchlin was drowned, but those who were with him were saved by clinging to the fence. In this perilous position they remained for upwards of three hours, when they were rescued by Mr. Thomas Hyndes' volunteer crew—the rescue taking place about 10 o'clock on Monday night. Search was speedily made for Mr. M'Lauchlin's body, which was not recovered till some time on Tuesday. The deceased carried on an extensive baking business in West Maitland for the past eight or nine years, and was greatly esteemed. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn their loss. Mr. M'Laughlin was part owner of one or two vessels trading to this port. The drowning of Mr. John M'Fadyen, also took place on Monday, near his residence at Pitnacree, which is situated within a quarter of a mile of the Pitnacree Bridge. He is said to have been crossing a strong current which ran between his house and the Hunter when he was carried away and lost his life. A neighbour warned him of the danger of attempting to wade across the current, but he would not apparently be dissuaded from his purpose. He held a stick in his hand, and when he got half-way through the stream he lost his footing, and was carried onwards towards a fence over which he fell into deep water, losing his hat just as he had sunk to rise no more. Search was made for the body as early as circumstances permitted, and the body has since been recovered. Mr. M'Fadyen—whose parents and other near relatives reside in the immediate neighbourhood—was a sober, steady, and industrious man, and has left a wife and two children unprovided for. He rented a farm on the Pitnacree estate, but, from adverse circumstances, over which, we believe, he had no control, he failed to succeed as a farmer, and was, we heard, about giving up his possession. These are the only fatal accidents that have, as yet, occurred since the flood began. Two or three narrow escapes took place at Phœnix Park and at Miller's Forest, and one or two up the Williams.

On Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, the steamer Dooribang left Newcastle for Raymond Terrace with boats and crews belonging to the Harbour Department and to the dredges—intelligence having been received here that many lives were in danger at Miller's Forest, Nelson's Plains, and up the Williams. The steamer arrived at the Terrace at 3 in the afternoon, the strong current flowing down the river rendering the passage a most difficult one. The boats and crews were speedily landed near the Raymond Terrace wharf, and a telegram was immediately sent to Morpeth to inquire whether or not any of the boats were required there. A reply was quickly received to the effect that there were already a sufficient number of boats available at Morpeth and its vicinity. The Dooribang returned to Newcastle on the evening of the same day, leaving the boats and crews at the Terrace, where they found enough work to do in removing families from Miller's Forest, Nelson's Forest, and nearly as far up the Williams as Seaham. A boat belonging to the harbour department, and sent by Captain Allan, by rail, to Hexham, proceeded from the railway station there to Raymond Terrace, and on its way thither rescued a family who took refuge on the top of their house, between Hexham and Miller's Forest, and who had scarcely anything to eat. This family was landed at the Terrace. All the inhabitants of Miller's Forest, Nelson's Plains, and the Lower Williams, have had to be removed to Raymond Terrace, where they have met with a hospitable reception as far as it was possible for the people to entertain them. Never was there such a demand for house room at the Terrace on any previous occasion as there was on Monday, and it was with difficulty the people could be accommodated. Every public-house was crammed, and nearly all the private houses were also filled with flooded families—so much so that the boats' crews were necessitated to take up their quarters in the lock-up. The Police Magistrate, Mr. Bolding, and the police rendered all possible assistance to the sufferers, and so did the Rev. S. Simm and the Rev. J. M'Culloch, to both of which gentlemen many are deeply indebted. Nearly one hundred persons were obliged to seek shelter at Mr. M'Pherson's ship-building yard on the Williams.

Up the Williams, as far as Clarence Town, the flood has made sad havoc, and the gale on Sunday destroyed houses and carried away haystacks that were on unflooded lands. Some damage has been done to Mr. M'Pherson's ship-building yard, but, fortunately, a vessel he had on the stocks escaped, although the water rose to a considerable height on both sides of her. The stores in the vicinity of the Raymond Terrace wharf have been flooded to a height of eight or ten feet, but fortunately their contents were removed in due time, and thus they escaped injury. Several families at Nelson's Plains and Miller's Forest clung to their homes to the last, and it was with the greatest reluctance they could be induced to leave them. Some of the cattle here were drowned in attempting to get to the haystacks, which were less submerged than others.

Between Hexham and Morpeth the scene is pitiable in the extreme, and completely baffles description. Nothing is to be seen along that part of the valley of the Hunter but water, roofs of houses, and tops of maize, the locality having been entirely deserted by the inhabitants to save their lives. The oldest inhabitants at Raymond Terrace regard the present visitation as the most disastrous that has ever visited the district within their recollection—everything in the shape of crops having been literally destroyed, not to speak of the damage to furniture and other effects.

Hinton, Phœnix Park, Brisbane-field, Berry Park, Wallalong, and the Albion estate, where stood the finest crops ever seen in the country, are all under water. Not only have the growing crops been destroyed, but the majority of the haystacks have been also damaged, and in several instances carried away. The cattle have had to be driven to high land, and it is believed that some of them will be lost for want of people to look after them.

At Morpeth, the Municipal Council made ample arrangements for rescuing the flooded people in due time, and thus no inconvenience was experienced when the water reached the highest altitude.

On Tuesday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, the Dooribang started hence with the mails for Raymond Terrace, Morpeth, Maitland, and up the country, arriving at Raymond Terrace at half past 10. The river had then fallen ten inches at Hexham and Raymond Terrace. The steamer arrived at Morpeth at 2 o'clock, when she landed the mails, which were immediately dispatched by train to East Maitland, and forwarded thence by boats to West Maitland and Stoney Creek. The mails from up the country—which had been accumulating at West Maitland since Sunday—and also those of the two Maitlands and Morpeth—consisting of seventy-four bags—were placed on board the steamer about 3 o'clock, and in half an-hour afterwards, she left Morpeth, arriving here at 6 o'clock.

At Tomago, the low lands have been submerged to a greater extent than they have ever been known to have been, and many of the settlers are great sufferers in consequence.

The loss of crops at Hexham is much greater than it has been for the past twenty or thirty years. The river here is said to have been up to Mr. J. Hannell's balcony on Monday.

We have to supplement the account of the inundation of Stockton, which appeared in our last issue—further particulars concerning it having been gathered by ourselves whilst on a visit to that locality on Tuesday. The spring tide on Sunday, aided by the river flood, flooded the most of the houses at the North Shore, and damaged several of them considerably. The house occupied by Mr. Boyce—a weatherboarded structure of four rooms—was afloat, the waves dashing against it with great fury. When the inundation was at its height the house was lifted off its foundation (it rested on heavy blocks of timber) and now stands in a tilted position—the back portion having fallen down, on the blocks giving way, whilst the front part remained as it was.

FLOOD IN THE CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.

(*From the Examiner.*)

SINCE our last issue, it has continued to rain almost without intermission, and at times it has been so heavy that the surface water lying about Grafton, has given the town the appearance of being flooded, though we are happy to state that up to the present time we have been spared such a catastrophe. On Tuesday last the river was some six feet above high water mark, and about noon, the weather presented the appearance of clearing up, but it was only a delusion, as the rain in the afternoon descended in torrents, the river rising very rapidly, and about 9 o'clock was some ten or eleven feet above its ordinary level. The waters continued to rise slowly all night, and by Wednesday morning they had reached the eaves of the C. and R. R. S. N. Company's shed on the wharf, being some fifteen feet above high tide. During the forenoon the waters remained stationary, and about mid-day, the river showed signs of falling, the waters continuing to recede, though very slowly, up to Thursday evening, at which time the river had fallen about two feet six inches. All Thursday night it blew and rained very hard, causing the river to again assume an upward tendency, and during all Friday the waters rose eighteen inches. During the night of Friday it continued to rise very slowly, but though the weather showed no symptoms of clearing up, yet there was little heavy rain. On Saturday morning the river was again slowly rising, having during the night risen only some twelve inches; but by the evening the waters were again falling, and continued to do so all Saturday night. On Sunday morning, by daylight, the river had gone down fully two feet, and continued falling, notwithstanding it was showery at intervals, though there was a strong westerly wind blowing. In the evening the rain again set in, but cleared up at midnight. The river continued to fall all Sunday, and yesterday (Monday) morning, the wharfs were only submerged about three feet, the river still going down very slowly. All the steamers were yesterday busy discharging their inward cargoes, though lying off the wharfs, by the aid of the company's droghers, so as to be enabled to leave to-day (Tuesday) for Sydney—having been detained here over a week by the flood. The river continued to fall slowly all yesterday (Monday), and late last evening the wharfs were only a foot under water, so that we may expect that they will be visible early this (Tuesday) morning.

We understand that the sugar mill of the Carr's Creek Company has sustained some slight damage—owing to the earthwork around the donkey engine having given way; and it is said that the brickwork of one of the flues has also sustained some damage from the great flow of water from the roof.

There has been no communication with the Lower Clarence or inland, so that we shall have to await the receding of the waters before we can glean any particulars; but we may mention as a rather singular coincidence, that Mr. Freeburn, the pilot at the Clarence Heads, reported on Friday, by telegram, that the waters at Woolli, were even higher than at the time of the great flood in 1863, the stonework forming the dyke being more than three parts submerged. This may readily be accounted for by the high tides and the bad weather along the coast, causing a heavy sea to break on the bar, and thus prevent the free egress of the great body of waters running down, to empty itself in the Pacific Ocean.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE LAST FRESH.—As regards the last and very sudden rise in the river there is little to say so far as the position of the water is concerned, and the damage that has resulted, beyond what has already been stated respecting the fresh of last week. But there were connected with the flood of Tuesday some features worth alluding to. The water had fallen within a few feet of its usual level, and the morning broke out clear and fine, the sun shone brightly all day, and only a few fleeting clouds, which now and then passed over the horizon, intercepted for a few moments the solar rays. Not a drop of rain fell, nor has any fallen since day dawn on Tuesday. The river, however, began to rise about 2 p.m. on that day, but there was no significant increase until 4 p.m., when the current was observed to be getting stronger, and there was a difference in the height of the water of about two feet. From that time it rapidly increased both in force and the rate of rise until 8 o'clock, p.m., rising from twelve inches to two feet an hour. Between 7 and 8 o'clock it rose two feet six inches, and the current was something tremendous. The roar of the rushing water could be distinctly heard all over the town; and everybody manifested the greatest excitement and alarm. Most of the settlers had returned to their homes, but the menacing flood drove them more speedily back to town, bringing with them everything they could carry or drive away. By 12 p.m. on Tuesday night the river was within eighteen inches of being as high as the previous fresh, having risen no less than fourteen feet in ten hours. The water ran up the South Creek like a mill race, and quickly reflooded all the land along the borders of that stream, as well as the farms along the Eastern Creek. Rickaby's Creek of course was again flooded. Not much further damage has been done. Certainly some fresh land would be covered owing to the extra rise of two feet; but the extended immersion did not continue many hours; the crops, therefore, which were subjected to it would not be likely to sustain much injury. Those, however, which had been previously under water might be farther damaged by their continued retention in that sub-aqueous position. It was a most fortunate and extraordinary circumstance that during this great rush of southern, or what is generally designated Goulburn water, the weather remained fine here; had it been otherwise a large flood would have been inevitable. That there should have been a flood without rain is an almost unparalleled fact. It is, however, in the remembrance of many persons in this district that some years ago a flood of large dimensions, covering the greater portion of the Cornwallis and the other low lands, actually took place in the night, quite unexpectedly, and without the least sign of rain, causing great confusion and disaster. It is pleasing to state that the weather continues fine, and that the water is falling.

N O T I C E.

J. ROBERTSON wishes to return his sincere thanks to his customers and the general public for the liberal patronage he has received for the past twenty-five years, and to inform them he is now prepared to supply all descriptions of vehicles and materials at a lower rate than any other establishment in the colonies.

Having the largest premises, and the largest and most perfect and extensive machinery, he is bound to sell at reduced prices, and is determined to refuse no reasonable offer. Sketches of anything in the trade for intending purchasers will be forwarded on receipt of application.

The proprietor would recommend all before they purchase anywhere, to call and see the following, now on SALE—
Concord, cut-under, eureka, slide-seat, and sociable buggies
Cut-under and gipsy sociables, cab-phaetons, with and without doors, first-class barouche, for one or two horses
Surveyors' and express waggons, gipsy and side-door gipsy waggons
Spring and pagnel carts, grocers' and wholesale warehouse carts
Bicycles, tricycles, and velocipedes
Wheels, of every description, with and without tyres
Wheelstuff, of every description, dressed or in the rough
Bent buggy felloes, blue gum felloes, spokes, of every description (rough or dressed), turned stocks, bored and morticed, and every description of coach materials.
ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory,
483, 485, 487, 489, and 491, Pitt-street South, Sydney.

£5 SET New Silver-mounted Gig and Buggy HARNESS; best stock Saddles, 50s. Gibson's.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Carcoar—Mr. George Rowlands.
Cowra—Mr. R. N. M'Diarmid
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Mount Vittoria, Rydal, Sodwalls, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stone
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick.

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Berrima, Bowrall, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Mossvale—Mr. A. J. Powell, Berrima
Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. L. Harrison
Burrowa—Jos. J. Coughlan
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. William Hewlett
Kiama, Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Harold Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle

NORTHERN.

Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallam
Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Miller's Forrest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. K. Osborne, postmaster, Bendemeer
Scone and Blandford—Mr. N. F. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mrs. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Taree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Richmond River—Mr. E. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Bird
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher.

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. George Slater
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Day, Adelaide.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	87, Harrington-street, near Essex-street
John Davis	477, Brickfield-hill, three doors south of Bathurst-street.
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
Charles Lea (late F. Larter)	92, South Head Road
R. Iredale	Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
J. J. Cooper	Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road: Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

TO LADIES.—Mrs. (not Widow) Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 348, Castlereagh-st.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S Colonial Ointment (registered), at all Chemists and Storekeepers. In lid pots, 1s. each.

LONG'S AUSTRALIAN HERB PILLS are a certain, safe, and effectual family aperient.

LONG'S Australian Herb Pills should be used by seamen, bushmen, and others exposed to hardships.

LONG'S AUSTRALIAN HERB PILLS are the best cure for chronic headache, habitual constipation, &c.

LONG'S AUSTRALIAN HERB PILLS act by stimulating the mucous membranes of the bowels, consequently a healthy action is kept up, a tonic effect produced, and regularity attained. MARK H. LONG and CO., Chemists, opposite Telegraph Office, George-street.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully dispensed at reasonable rates, by MARK H. LONG and CO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—Mawson's and Thomas's Collodions, in ½ and 1-lb bottles; Cyanide Potassium, in jars and casks; Nitrate of Silver, Pyrogallic Acid, Acetate Soda, Nitrate Soda, Glacial Acetic Acid, and all other chemicals connected with Photography, wholesale, at lowest prices. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

FARINA.—This most wholesome and nutritious food which is a preparation of the corn flour in combination with two other farinaceous substances, will be found highly beneficial and agreeable for invalids and children. Sold in packets 1s each, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

NOW LANDING ex Sataras, and Winefred.

Montreal pearlashes, bluestone, Bombay senna, castor oil (half-pints and pints), essence of lemon, Swinborne's gelatine and isinglass, Nelson's gelatine lozenges, oil of peppermint, De Jongh's cod liver oil, Steedman's powders, Cockle's pills, sap. carb. detergens, mincasia, muriate of ammonia, quinine, Swann's syrup of hypophosphite lime, camphor, sodawater bottles, sodawater corks.
E. ROW and COMPANY,
Wholesale Druggist, 219, Pitt-street.

THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY.

Have you horses galled with the collar?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.
Have you a broken-kneed horse?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.
Have you a horse girth-galled or saddle-galled?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.
Have you a horse sprained in the back sinews?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.
Have you a horse staked or gored?
Use ROW'S EMBROCATION.

Never be without a bottle of it. Its cost is trifling, and the more frequently you have cause to use it, the more satisfied you will be of its general utility.
UNIVERSAL REMEDY.

As such no stable or station is complete without it. Numerous instances have occurred where parties observing its beneficial effects on their cattle, horses, dogs, &c., have applied it with pre-eminent success to the human body.
Ask for ROW'S EMBROCATION,
or
FARMERS' FRIEND.
EDWARD ROW and COMPANY,
Wholesale Druggists, Sydney.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
E. DEEPER, Hairdresser and Perfumer, 302, George-street, has for SALE a varied stock of fine HUMAN HAIR Frizettes of all shapes, and Hairdressing Materials; also his usual selection of Perfumery, Brushes, Hair Nets, and the principal proprietary articles for the TOILET, imported direct to his order, including his well-known hollow-ground RAZORS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

REPAIRING and TUNING PIANOFORTES thoroughly and carefully; the latest improvements adopted. W. KING, Pianoforte Maker, 70, Hunter-street. N.B.—Pianos for Sale carefully examined and valued.

PIANOFORTES by FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, just landed
ex
WINEFRED and SATTARA,
at
VERY LOW PRICES.
HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDRE,
in
EVERY VARIETY.
NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC
at
REDUCED PRICES.
PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS
for
SALE on EASY TERMS,
or
FOR HIRE at moderate charges.
W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Kirkman, and Alexandre, 83, Wynyard-square.

BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC

JAMES SPICER and SONS, WHOLESALE and EXPORT STATIONERS, 50, Upper Thames-street, and Queenhithe, London, E.C.

Goods packed on the Premises, and Lightered from OWN WHARF.
Samples and prices sent out by post on application.
JAMES SPICER and SONS.

COWAN AND CO.'s GOLD MEDAL NOTE PAPER, No. 26, The finest manufactured.
THE EMU PEN, a superior magnum bonum, supplied wholesale only, at 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

BOOKS. — JOHN FERGUSON, Bookseller, 426, George-street, having contracted to supply the Council of Education with School Books and Apparatus, finds it needful, for the proper working of this undertaking, that he should have a large portion of his premises exclusively devoted to the arrangement of the special stock required. With his present very large stock of books, in every department of literature, together with a stock of stationery suitable for every conceivable purpose, this he finds would be impossible. He has therefore determined on clearing out at least one-half of it, and to this end has made a sweeping reduction in the prices of both books and stationery. The reduced rates will be continued for the whole of the current month, by which time he trusts to make sufficient room to enable him to fulfil his contract with advantage to himself and comfort to his customers.

To Public Librarians, and other purchasers of quantities, special advantages are offered; and as the stock is replete with the newest books and latest editions of standard works, it is hoped that this offer will be practically appreciated.
JOHN FERGUSON, Publisher and Bookseller to the Council of Education, 426, George-street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ex MAIL STEAMER.—
Mrs. Somerville's Connection of the Physical Sciences, 11s, post 12s 3d
Pilgrimages in the Pyrenees and Landes, by Denis Lawlor, Esq., 21s, post 22s 6d
Lectures on Obstetric Operations, by Robert Barnes, M.D., 22s 6d, post 24s 6d
Geology and Revelation on the Ancient History of the Earth, in the light of Geological Facts and Revealed Religion, by the Rev. G. Molloy, D.D., 9s 6d, post 10s 9d
Families of Speech, by the Rev. F. W. Farrar, 8s, post 8s 10d
Who's Who in 1870? 4s, post 4s 6d
The Garden Oracle, 1870, 2s, post 2s 4d
England and France in the 15th Century, by Henry Pyne, 9s 6d, post 10s 6d
Chapters and Speeches on the Irish Land Question, by John Stuart Mill, 4s 6d, post 5s
The Odes and Epodes of Horace, by Lord Lytton, 18s, post 19s 3d
The Magyars: their Country and Institutions, with maps, by Arthur J. Patterson, 2 vols., 24s, post 28s
Transatlantic Sketches in the West Indies, South America, Canada, and the United States, by Greville John Chester, 12s 6d, post 13s 9d
Brittany and its By-ways, by Mrs. Bury Palliser, 16s, post 17s
Dana's Descriptive Mineralogy, comprising the most recent discoveries, 2s 5d, post 2s 8d
History of Japan, by Walter Dickson, 20s, post 21s 9d
Deeds's Ten Months' Residence in the United States, 6s, post 6s 9d
The Subjection of Women, by John Stuart Mill, 7s, post 7s 9d
The Literature and Curiosities of Dreams, by Frank Seafield, M.A., 9s 6d, post 10s 9d
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket-book, 8s 6d, post 9s 3d
Engineer's, Architect's, and Contractor's Pocket-book, 9s, post 9s 6d
Mystrom's Pocket-book of Mechanics and Engineering, 9s 6d, post 10s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, George-street.

PART I. of SECOND VOLUME of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. J. READING and CO., Booksellers, George-street.

COOKE'S Shilling Packet of Cream L. NOTE PAPER is most excellent. 570, George-street.

COOKE'S 250 Cream-laid ENVELOPES, 1s 6d, are very cheap. 570, George-street.

9D. EACH MARKING-INK PENCILS, just received. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, George-street.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, a splendid assortment, very cheap. W. A. COOKE, opposite the Cathedral.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS of every description. 20 per cent. saved if purchased at COOKE'S.

LINEAR NOTE PAPER, thick, assorted colours, 9d. per packet. W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, Geo.-st.

FAMILY BIBLES, a splendid assortment, just received. J. J. MOORE, Importer, George-street.

CHURCH SERVICES, Prayer Books, new supply just received. J. J. MOORE, Importer, George-st.

CATHEDRAL HYMN BOOKS, various sizes. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Illustrations of Sydney—the harbour, &c., each 1s, 100 varieties. Clarke, Hunter-st.

ARTHUR CUBITT'S CITY AND SUBURBAN HOUSE AND ESTATE REGISTER, to be published on MONDAY, April 4th, and on the first Monday of every subsequent month.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

The advertiser, in introducing the above MONTHLY to the attention of parties interested in House and Landed Property, takes this opportunity of thanking the very large and influential number of supporters who have accorded to him their patronage; and, thus encouraged in his new undertaking, combined with the General News and Advertising Agency, he has resolved to establish upon a similar system to that so long adopted by the great London firm of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, and Farmer,

A MONTHLY REGISTER

of all properties placed in his hands to let or for sale. The circulation which this publication will enjoy makes it a most desirable medium for giving publicity to properties of every description. It will be supplied regularly to all the Clubs, Schools of Arts in city and suburbs, Free Public Library, Exchange, Greville's Commercial Rooms, the Reading-rooms of the principal Hotels, to most owners of house property, to all persons placing their properties in Arthur Cubitt's hands, and can be had gratis by any one on application at the office, No. 8, Bridge-street.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

the REGISTER will be found of special value to parties whose business avocations are intimately connected, directly or indirectly, with house property. The architect and builder, the painter and paperhanger, the plumber and gasfitter, the upholsterer, the furniture dealer, the auctioneer, and the general contractor will all find

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN HOUSE REGISTER

the most legitimate organ for advertisements, and, as the terms will be moderate, this offers a further inducement.
Publishing office, 8, Bridge-street, where all communications are to be addressed.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 138, Pitt-street.

BUILDING SITE for SALE, cheap, near Sydney, to close accounts. R. NOTT, 305, George-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FOR LEASE or SALE, the property well known as WALKER'S WHARF, comprising extensive deep-water frontage, large warehouses; also, together, or separately, the large and beautifully situated dwelling-house on these premises, containing 10 rooms, with servants' apartments, out-offices, &c. Apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

FOR SALE by TENDER, the STOCK-IN-TRADE and BOOK DEBTS of a lucrative and old-established BUSINESS, in one of the most important towns of the Western District. The stock is general, in fine order, and not too heavy; the premises are first-class, and possess every appliance for the carrying on of a large trade. They could be rented either for one or a term of years. Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CHRISTIE, LEE NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., Sydney; or from Mr. THOMAS HILES, Beehive Store, Mudgee.

Tenders for the above will be received, addressed to the office of C. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., 440, George-street, Sydney, until THURSDAY, 31st March.
March 14, 1870.

NISSEN'S CAFE.—For SALE in consequence of the ill-health of the proprietor, the LEASE of that magnificent newly-built brick three-storied hotel, so long and well known as NISSEN'S CAFE, situated in Bourke-street East, Melbourne. This deservedly popular and fashionable hotel and café is fitted up with all the latest improvements, and is, without doubt, one of the leading hotels and cafés of the city. Principals only treated with. Further particulars apply to BEAUCHAMP, MOXHAM, and CO., 38, Collins-street East; and corner of Gardiner's Creek Road and Chapel-street, South Yarra.

FOR SALE, the Lease, License, and Fixtures of Royal Albert Hotel, Lower George-st. Apply on premises.

TO BE disposed of, a good paying PUBLIC-HOUSE, in Woolloomooloo. Lee, 92, South Head Road.

STOCK AND STATIONS

FOR SALE.
A pure bred Brahmin BULL (imported).
Also,
10 Ewes and 1 Ram, half-bred, Southdowns.
DAWSON and CO.,
246, Pitt-street,
Stock Agents.

FOR SALE.
2000 Bullocks, 2 to 6 years old
500 Speyed Cows, ditto ditto
500 Dry Cows, ditto ditto.
WANT and SIMPSON,
271, George-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC

HOSIERY for Winter.—Every description for men ladies, and children. W. KELK, op. Royal Hotel.

HANDSOME Black Silk Fringes, very cheap; Tartan Trimmings, great variety. W. KELK, George-st.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets.—A splendid pair for 28s. W. C. KELK, 415, George-street.

FASHIONABLE DRAPERY for the WINTER SEASON, 1870.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have now opened the SECOND SERIES of importations for the approaching winter, ex PATRIARCH, NINEVEH, and MAIL STEAMER.
Their efforts for this season are upon a MOST EXTENSIVE SCALE. Their purchases have never been SO LARGE, or bought SO ADVANTAGEOUSLY.
Being CASH PURCHASERS, the best markets in the world are open to them, and they would assure the families of New South Wales of their intention to supply goods of ACKNOWLEDGED SUPERIORITY, at prices UNPRECEDENTEDLY moderate.
Patterns of the NEW DRESS FABRICS to the country POST FREE.

DENISON HOUSE, George-street.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
to our
NUMEROUS PATRONS, and the Ladies and Gentlemen generally,
RESIDING AT—HOMEBUSH
BURWOOD
ASHFIELD
ENFIELD
PETERSHAM
COOK'S RIVER
MARRICKVILLE
RANDWICK
NORTH SHORE
BALMAIN.
We, THOMPSON and GILES, take this opportunity of thanking our numerous Patrons in the above SUBURBS, for all past favours, and have much pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for the delivery at their RESPECTIVE RESIDENCES, on the EVENING of the day of PURCHASE, All PARCELS, whether LARGE or SMALL, FREE of ANY CHARGE whatever.
Denison House, 376, 378, and 380, George-street,
THOMPSON and GILES.

DENISON HOUSE, George-street.
THOMPSON and GILES take this opportunity of thanking their numerous patrons in the city and near suburbs for their past favours, and to inform them that they have made very complete arrangements for the PROMPT DELIVERY of all parcels purchased at their establishment, by which the late delivery will be avoided.
All goods purchased before 11 a.m. will be delivered before 3 p.m.; and
All goods purchased between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be delivered the same evening before 9 p.m.
IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
" " PYRMONT
" " REDFERN
" " SURRY HILLS
" " WOOLLOOMOOLOO
" " DARLINGHURST
" " WOOLLAHRA
" " PADDINGTON
" " WAVERLEY
" " DARLING POINT
" " NEWTOWN.
MOURNING OR OTHER GOODS wanted IMMEDIATELY will be IMMEDIATELY SENT.
PARCELS for the WHARFS and RAILWAY at any moment.
DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.
THOMPSON and GILES.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Just opened direct from London, Ex ship Winefred, Seventeen Hundred RICH SILK DRESSES to choose from, all at 26s 11d the dress.
CABLE and TICKLE, General Draper and Importer, 664, George-street, Brickfield-hill, and Central House, opposite Wynyard-street, Sydney.

RICH SATIN STRIPED SILKS, 26s 11d the dress. CABLE and TICKLE.

RICH SHOT SILKS, 26s 11d the dress. CABLE and TICKLE.

THE CHEAPEST SILK DRESS in Sydney, 26s 11d the dress. CABLE and TICKLE.

FRENCH SATINS. FRENCH SATINS.
Three hundred French SATIN DRESSES, in all beautiful shades and designs, and suited for evening wear.
We are now prepared to offer the above at 28s 9d the full dress.
One half their original price. CABLE and TICKLE.

LADIES are respectfully solicited to call early and inspect the above choice lot of rich FANCY SILKS and SATINS, which are now on sale at both establishments, and will be sold at 26s 11d and 28s 9d the full dress.
CABLE and TICKLE, 664, George-street, Brickfield-hill, and Central House, opposite Wynyard-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM SMITH, Shirt Maker, 312, George-street, formerly of Park-street; established quarter century.

SMITH'S UNRIVALLED EUREKA SHIRTS,—50s half-dozen
Dress Shirts, fancy fronts
Printed Cambric, with collars to match
Silk Shirts, extra quality
Crimean Shirts, well shrunk
Also Boys' and Youths' Shirts, any style.
Made to Measure—FIT guaranteed. 312, George-street.

NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS, plain or twilled silk, at 17s 6d. New Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, and Ties, at SMITH'S.

SMITH'S EUREKA SHIRTS for studs or buttons, 36s half-dozen
—— LINEN COLLARS and Linen faced, best quality, in all the new shapes, 11 to 19 inches.

G. R. SWYNY, 124, William-street.—Just opened—
Ladies' cashmere boots, sewn, at .. 3s 9d
Ladies' cashmere boots, military heel, at .. 5s 6d
Ladies' soft kid boots, smart toe cap, at .. 6s 6d
Ladies' elastic front slippers, very neat, at .. 3s 6d
Ladies' felt slippers, lined, for house wear, at .. 1s 6d
Ladies' fine memel elastic sides, M.H., at .. 5s 6d
Ladies' best lasting elastic sides, MH., at .. 8s 6d
Children's kangaroo elastic sides, good .. 4s 6d
Children's kid boots, very cheap, at .. 3s 6d
Gent's kangaroo elastic sides .. 10s 6d
Gent's stout calf E.S., clump soles, at .. 12s 6d
Gent's soft kangaroo E.S., mock lace, pegged, at .. 13s 6d
Gent's French calf E.S. emperors, good, at .. 16s 0d
Gent's, ladies', and children's boots made to measure in a superior style.

FLOWERS, in every variety, just received by HENRY FRENCH, Excelsior House, 44, South Head Road.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES, in all the principal makes, at Excelsior House.

FRENCH MERINOES, Flannels, Trimmings, &c., at the lowest prices, at H. FRENCH'S, 44, S. H. Rd.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Blankets
Flannels
Gray calicos
Rough browns
Winseys
Shirtings
Reefing jackets
Mole trousers
Carpet bags
Forfars
Irish linens
Diapers
Damasks
French merinos
Hosiery, &c., &c.
Woodrow's drab shell and patent silk hats
GEORGE MOORE and CO., 163, Pitt-street.

C R O W N
MOLESKIN TROUSERS
may be
PURCHASED RETAIL
from
ALL DRAPERS and STOREKEEPERS,
and
WHOLESALE
from
ALL WAREHOUSEMEN and IMPORTERS
in
THE COLONIES.

CLOTHS, Tweeds, and Doeskins, for SALE, in all lengths, wholesale prices. W. HOWES, 88, King-st.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.—Corns, Bunions, and Defective Nails prevented by wearing BOVIS'S BOOTS Campaign House, 62, Market-street.

C. BOVIS, Prize and Anatomical Bootmaker, late of Campaign House, King-street), 62, Market-street. Boots and Shoes of every description made to order.

FURNITURE ETC

WANTED, to SELL, a BILLIARD-BAGATELLE TABLE, slate bottom, with balls, cues, and marking board complete. Price, £18; a bargain. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class Cabinet SEWING-MACHINE, by Singer, in perfect order; to be sold a bargain. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a Cottage PIANOFORTE, trichord, by Allison and Sons; a bargain. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL IRON BEDSTEADS (single and double), in every design; also, a large assortment of children's cots, at reduced prices. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL Hair, Palm, and Flock MATTRESSES, and BEDDING of every description, cheap. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to country buyers and parties furnishing, New and Second-hand FURNITURE of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other House in the trade; largest stock in the colony to choose from. Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, COUNTRY BUYERS and parties Furnishing to call and inspect our large and varied stock before making their purchases elsewhere.
N.B.—Furniture carefully packed by experienced hands for transmission to all parts of the colony.
Hardy, Brothers, Brokers and Valuators, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

PASSENGERS for San Francisco.—Bedding, Utensils, &c., at J. NEWTON'S, 161, Kent-street North.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.
Leaf tobacco, superior Virginia strips
Aromatic tobacco
Pounds ditto
Stoughton's bitters
Dew of the Alps, a liqueur took first prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867
Horse rakes (Burt's wheel)
Ditto ditto, 28 tooth wire
Windmill pumps
Axe and pick handles
Resin (pale amber), beautiful sample
Bright varnish
American buggies and waggons
Set of heaving-down blocks.
WILLIAMS and CO.

FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
Port and sherry wine, in butts
Geneva
Barclay's stout, in quarts
Bass's pale ale, imperial pints
Best long velvet wine works, in bales
Sardines, in halves,
Preserved peas.
Also,
To arrive per Strathnaver,
Sodawater bottles, in crates.
CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

DUNDEE GOODS, ex recent arrivals, for SALE.—
3-bushel bags, 2½ lbs
Bran and biscuit bags 27 x 49
Woolbagging and sheeting
Hessians and forfars, various widths
Twine
Woolpacks, 10½ lbs., striped and plain
Dray covers, canvas and waterproof.
CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

CURLED HORSE-HAIR
Cotton flock
Black fencing wire, No. 4
Galvanized, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8
White lead, best
Paints, assorted colours
Galvanized iron, corrugated and plain
Ditto ridging
Bolts and nuts, assorted sizes
Best pan-head rivets, ditto
For SALE by
CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt street.

STEAM ENGINE.—1-8 horse-power improved, combined vertical engine and boiler.
For SALE, by
CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned.
ALE—Joule's No. 3 ale, in bulk
COOPER's, in pints
GUINNESS'S STOUT, by O'Brien, quarts and pints
PIG STOUT, in quarts and pints ex La Escocesa
BRANDY—Renault and Co.'s V.P., in case
WOOLBAGGING, 28 in. 22 oz.
CURRANTS—A small parcel just landed
RAISINS—CAPE
EPSOM SALTS, 7-lb. boxes
PICKLES—STOWER'S new rounds and squares
RED CABBAGE—STOWER'S, in round bottles
VINEGAR—STOWER'S, in case
HILL'S, in bulk
MOGADORE OIL—To land ex La Escocesa
PAINTS—BLACK, RED, and YELLOW, ex La Escocesa
IRON—BAR and ROD, HOOP, various gauges
BOILER PLATES
COFFEE—Plantation No. 1
CHICORY—LAINE'S, in 28 and 56 lbs. tins
GINGER—Bleached and unbleached
ROSIN—Pale amber, per La Escocesa
CAUSTIC SODA, 80 per cent.
SODA CRYSTALS, ex Winifred
TEAS, ex Hongkong, new season's
CHAMOIS SKINS, various sizes
CIGARETTES—Cope's, Peerless, and Bouquet brands
STARCH—Hall's No. 1 London, blue and white
ALMONDS—soft shell in frails
TURPENTINE in 5-gallon drums, ex La Escocesa
HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

GUINNESS' STOUT, by O'Brien, quarts and pints. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

PIG STOUT, in glass and stone quarts and pints. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

CURRANTS.—A small parcel just landed. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

PICKLES.—Stower's, in round and square bottles. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

RED CABBAGE.—Stower's in round bottles. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

WATCHES and JEWELLERY, ex MAIL.—A very elegant assortment of the above, in latest designs.
F. ALLERDING, Chronometer and Watch maker and Jeweller, 25, Hunter-street.
Manufacturer of Russell's Anemometers, price 25s each.

CHRONOMETER for SALE, by Walker, London. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

STOCKHOLM TAR, Pitch, Wire Rope, Oakum, Resin, Duck, for Sale. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 48 and 50, Pitt-street.

M. B. FOSTER'S and SONS' Ale (BASS'S), Porter (GUINNESS'S).
For SALE, in parcels to suit the trade, the above favourite first-class bottling, in splendid condition.
JOHN BLACK and CO., Agents, 14, Spring-street, Sydney.

WARREN, RUSSELL, and CO.'S BLACKING, assorted sizes, small parcel, just landed ex Patriarch, for SALE.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

BERRY'S LION BRAND celebrated ALE.—New brew. Shipments to arrive by the Walter Hood, City of Aberdeen, Yang Tsze, and other ships—on SALE by
WILLIAM TUCKER, 379, George-street.

BERRY'S bottled ALE—in champagne bottles—quarts and pints, in splendid condition—on SALE by
WILLIAM TUCKER, 379, George-street.

DAWSON'S celebrated bottled STOUT and ALE, in fine condition, on hand and to arrive, for SALE by
WILLIAM TUCKER, 379, George-street.

TRENT BREWERY, A1 ALE.—New brew. Shipments of this celebrated ale, to arrive by the Walter Hood, City of Aberdeen, Yang Tsze, and other ships from London—on SALE by
WILLIAM TUCKER, 379, George-street.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche, and other sorts. Quality unsurpassed. Invoices of the above fine wines on SALE by
WILLIAM TUCKER, 379, George-street.

BERRY'S LION and TRENT A1 ALES.—The trade is earnestly requested to give the above a fair trial and support. The strength, body, flavour, and colour will be found to be, at least, equal to the best imported. A shipment of the Trent famous stout, in fine condition, on SALE by
WILLIAM TUCKER, 379, George-street.

PRINTING MACHINES, TYPE, PRESSES, and Materials of every description. LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES, INK, and PAPER. Newspaper and Jobbing Ink, from 8s per dozen.
GORDON and GOTCH, Printers' Brokers, &c., Sydney and Melbourne.

MYERS and SOLOMON, General Merchants, Importers, and Manufacturers of Boots and Saddlery 542, George-street South.

INDENTS for all classes of merchandise executed at the lowest market rates.

INDENTS executed by the undersigned on favourable terms. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

HUNT'S PORT WINE.—The undersigned, sole Agents for these favourite Wines, continue to receive regular shipments direct from Oporto.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

CURRANTS, EX LATE ARRIVALS.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

COLONIAL WINES.—Fallon's Albury and Barker's Maryland Wine. J. MALONY, William-street.

C. J. MULLER and CO., Agents for the following houses:—
Participation Charentaise, at Cognac—Brandy
P. Melcher's, at Scheidam—Geneva
De St. Marceaux and Co., at Rheims—Champagne.
Warehouse, 305, George-street, Sydney.

WHOLESALE WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.—C. J. MULLER and CO., Importers, 305, George-st.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's Superfine
Colman's ditto
Noarlunga ditto
BATHURST—Union Mills ditto
CALIFORNIAN—Best brands ditto.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned,—Swallow and Ariell's celebrated plain and fancy biscuits; G. Bencraft and Co.'s Victorian oatmeal; Melbourne moulds; yellow, mottled, soft, wool-scouring, and toilet soaps; French and colonial confectionery, jams, pat. groats, sarsaparilla, grocers' and confectioners' paper bags, Cheshire and North Wilts cheese.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, have for SALE, at 50, Pitt-street:
Salt, coarse and fine; carbonate soda, caustic soda, saltpetre, ginger, castor and salad oils, vinegar, white starch, wax vestas, sauces preserved potatoes, chutney, light blue
Epsom salts, soda crystals, bottled ale and porter, raisins, kerosene, zinc, cement, tanks, tobacco, cigars
Tea, in chests, halves, and boxes; scented orange pekoe Mauritius sugar, Patna rice, sherry, port, brandy.

THE ONLY INDIAN CONDIMENT WAREHOUSE in the colony.—J. M. HASMOTT, Importer and Pickle Merchant.—Chutney, Curry Powder, Sauces, Pickles, Essences, Cayenne Pepper, Curry, Mullagatawny Paste, Jams and Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., of the greatest purity, and highly recommended by the medical profession for promoting the healthy action of the digestive organs.
Grocers, storekeepers, and others supplied on the most reasonable terms. Address—153, Pitt-street.

ON SALE.—De Roubaix and paraffin candles 4's and 6's, Colman's mustards 1lb. and 7lb. tins, blue starch, light blue, oatmeal, pearl barley, macaroni and vermicelli, arrowroot, tapioca, Maravilla cocoa, Taylor's cocoa and chocolate, Hora's hair oil, castor and salad oil, Ledger's pickles, vinegar, capers, anchovies, Lea and Perrins' sauces (pints and half-pints), D. and M. blacking (all sizes), jar salt, fine and coarse ditto, cream tartar, blacklead, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, Schooling's and Kellor's pastilles, candied peel, Nelson's and Swinborne's gelatine, fresh salmon, preserved potatoes (cwt. and ½-cwt.) carbonate soda, ground ginger, Borwick's baking powder in drums, Epsoms in 1oz. packets, knife powder, sulphur, bluestone, alum, Field's night lights, canary and caraway seeds, Colza oil, boiled and raw linseed oil.
JOHN HUGHES, 93, York-street.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.
Very best 4d sugar in the colony
Our 2s tea, equal to any 3s tea
Salmon—very best salmon, 6d per lb.
Lobsters, 8d; fresh herrings, 8d; best pickles, 8d
Sardines, 7d and 11d; tins mustard, 8d each
Best rice, 7 lbs. 1s; best flour, 7 lbs. 1s
Best mould candles, 4½d per lb.; soda, 6 lbs. 6d
Fine salt, 9 lbs. 6d; butter, 3 lbs. 1s
Best soap, 7½d bar; best corn flour, 6d per lb.
Borthwick's quart porter, 8s. dozen, delivered.
N.B.—Goods delivered to any part of the town or suburbs.
C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, 100, William-street, Lower George-street, and Parramatta-street.

J. J. CURRAN has for SALE—
Congou Tea, in chests, halves, and boxes
Orange pekoe gunpowder and young hyson
Sugars, light crystals, counters to ration
Full-weight sperms, and light ditto
Devoe's kerosene, soda crystals, whiting
Colman's mustard, starch, and light blue
Crosse and Blackwell's jellies, pickles, and oils
Whybrow and Stower's and Ledger's oilmen's stores
Woolpacks, 3-bushel bags, seaming twine
Double-stoved fine salt, rock and coarse
Black pepper, nutmegs, bleached ginger
Saltpetre, shot (all sizes), caustic soda
Oysters, lobsters, salmon, fresh herrings
White herrings, ling fish, and red herrings
Sardines, half and quarter; kippered herrings
Taylor's cocoa and chocolate, Fry's ditto
Day and Martin's blacking, A B C blue stone, Bath bricks
Castor oil, in bulk; blue stone, black lead
Clothespegs, vestas, all sizes; paper and paper bags, &c.

NOW LANDING ex Moneta, in prime condition, WHITE HERRINGS, Ling Fish, and Fresh Herrings. J. J. CURRAN, Wholesale Grocer and Importer, 600, George-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE, a first-class PHAETON, with doors, to carry six persons, painted lake, trimmed drab cloth and maroon leather, silk lace, &c., to match, hung in the American style, Collinge's patent axles, hickory wheels, &c., at O'BRIEN, KERRIDGE, and M'KAY'S, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, Pair bay phaeton or buggy HORSES, quiet, and capital hacks. Norfolk's, Castlereagh-st.

AMERICAN Made extension top, four-seated BUGGY for SALE, cheap; also 2 express Waggons, made by Hale, Boston, Mass. O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay's, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, first-class single and double seated no top BUGGIES. O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kays.

FIRST-CLASS single and double seated top BUGGIES, for SALE. 267, and 269, Castlereagh-street.

SECOND-HAND English PHAETONS, in good order, £35 and £25 each. O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay's.

DOGCARTS, two, second-hand, for SALE very cheap. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, an Open and Close BAROUCHE, second-hand. W. T. Angus, 185, Castlereagh-st., nr. King-st.

HORSES, £4, £5, £9 each, trial in sand; Break-gig, £4; Harness, £2. Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

FOR SALE, HORSE, DOGCART, and HARNESS cheap. J. J. CURRAN, 600, George-street.

LIGHT Hooded PHAETON, carry 6, in thorough good order, £18. Light Dog Cart, £18. New Spring Cart, £12. Second-hand ditto, £9. Gardener's Cart and Harness, £9. GIBSON and CO., Pitt-street.

CHESNUT HORSE, good double-seated BUGGY and HARNESS, nearly new. £40 lot. GIBSON and CO.

WELL-BRED Bay HORSE, first-class hack, good paces and showy, £12. GIBSON and CO.

FOR SALE, Spring CART, £9; superior-built Cart, £16, suitable for a butcher; Tip Dray, £6; Spring Carts and Vans of every description. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street.

STRONG BUGGY, suitable for country, with lamps, break, &c. FIRMAN'S, York-street.

FOR SALE, good Saddle and Harness HORSE, perfectly quiet. G. HAYWOOD, 209, Lower George-st.

AUCTION SALES

At the Pitt-street Yards.

THIS DAY.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock,
Several first-class saddles and bridles
Patent plaited reins
A patent safety, horse, and harness; all in first class order
A most fashionable buggy, with harness
A dealer's cart, with horse and harness
A break gig
A well-bred kangaroo slut, and
The "Glencoe" bicycle.

Friday's General Sale.

Horses broken to Saddle and Harness.

DAWSON and Co. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Pitt street Yards, Several superior horses, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, The Galatea omnibus, with horses, harness, and license.

Horses. Horses.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Camperdown Yards, at half-past 2, 15 head superior horses, broken to saddle and harness, all in top condition.

Fresh Draught and Coach Horses from the South Country.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from James Wade, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, the 25th March, at 2 o'clock, 25 really superior horses.
☞ These horses are represented to be really very good, and fit for draught and coaching purposes.

Horses, heavy and light Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, As above.
Regular Sales: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Country Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Patrick Kelly to sell by auction, at the Bazaar. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 8 useful young horses, broken to saddle and harness.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. B. Watt, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock, 500 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from B. O. Mullins, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock, 200 head of very superior weighty fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Wamerawa station.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from D. Eaton, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock, 170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

H. S. GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, at 10, Lucerne and oaten hay, straw, potatoes, wheat, &c. Offices, 282, Pitt-street.

Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Terms, cash.

By order of Captain Sayers.

For the benefit of whom it may concern.

Wreck of the Barque Rangoon.

G. K. WALDRON will sell by auction, at the Steam Packet Hotel, Kiama, THIS DAY, March 25th, at 1 o'clock p.m., The wreck of the barque Rangoon, as she now lies stranded at Eureka.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
40 fat sheep, from R. M'Innis, Esq., Picton
40 fat lambs, from ditto
20 ditto, from C. Nicholson, Esq., Sutton Forest.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, suckers, 60 coops poultry.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, best brands; eighty (80) cases cheese, including the No. 6, and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, honey, &c.
Terms, cash.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne
28 bags potatoes.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, poultry.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, cheese (Farrant's prize and other brands), honey, lard, fruit, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Tallow, hides, sheepskins, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck. Terms, cash.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.—Terms, cash.

HENFREY and TOOHEY have been favoured with instructions from Mr. C. Lea, Darlinghurst Royal Hotel, corner of William-street and Darlinghurst Road, to sell by auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY next, March 28th, The lease and license of the above Hotel. Also, the following valuable furniture, fittings, &c., viz.:—
4-pull beer-engine, counter, gas-fittings
Stock-in-trade, chairs, tables, pictures, oilcloth
Cut-glass decanters, wine-glasses, &c., and other glassware
Pewter and copper measures, enamelled spirit kegs (gold hoops, very handsome)
Outside lamp, timepiece, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th March, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, hair
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th March, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, Kip, sole, calf, H. T. kangaroo, and harness leather. Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, March 25, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Horns
Bones.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

JAMES DEVLIN, JUN., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 25th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones, mess beef, &c.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.

At the Furniture Auction Rooms, 278 and 280, George-street.

Household Furniture and Sundries
Office Fittings, Scales, Presses, &c.
Mahogany Square Piano
4 Cottage Pianofortes
MAGNIFICENT Grand Piano, by Oetzmann and Plumb, cost 120 guineas
Cases of new brew Bottled Ale
Large Camphor Chest, with drawers, 6 feet by 3 feet
Thomas' Sewing-machine, Buggy Harness
Two Colonial Ploughs, superior quality
Drawing-room Suite, in green damask
Bedsteads, Palliasses, and Mattresses, Toilet Glasses
Toilet Stand and Sets of Ware, Chests of Drawers, Bookcase
Marble Slab Toilet Stand, Decanters, Glassware
Large Garden Seat, Squirrel and Dormouse Cages, and a very large quantity of sundries.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.

At the Furniture Auction Rooms, 278 and 280, George-street.

Office Furniture, Wool Scales and Weights, &c., Removed from the Premises of Messrs. Goldsbrough, Burt, and Co., for Unreserved Sale.

Large Cedar Forms, admirably adapted for a school, &c., &c.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from D. M. Parker, Esq., to sell by auction, as above.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

200 Bales Prime LUCERNE and OATEN HAY, on the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. Without the least reserve.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, as above, to close consignment accounts.
Terms, prompt cash.

FRIDAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock.

Unredeemed Pledges.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets, east side.

H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Lewis Levy to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock, The whole of the pledges as advertised in full last week, comprising—watches, jewellery, clothing, &c. Terms cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thursby and Moss, builders.

TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock.

To Builders, Contractors and others.

On the Premises, Derwent-street, Glebe.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estate to sell by auction, on the premises, Derwent-street, Glebe.
A first-class mortice machine, cost £31, by Powis and James, London, circular saw bench complete, crab winch and chain complete, cramps and dogs, grindstone benches, slates, bricks, tiles, lumber and racks, press, tressels, galvanized iron pump, &c.
Also,
Horse, spring-cart, and harness; and large shed or workshop.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock.

At the Furniture Rooms, Pitt-street.

To FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN
GENTLEMEN COMMENCING to FURNISH
GENERAL FURNITURE DEALERS and Others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Drawing-room furniture
Dining ditto ditto
Handsome pier glasses
White and gold lustres
Bohemian glass vases
Electroplated ware
Engravings
Washstands and furniture
Dressing tables, and a large quantity of household furniture expected in the Rooms during the day, full particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.

120 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE
30 HOGSHEADS CHINA.
Just landed, in splendid order.

To Storekeepers, China and Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
120 crates assorted earthenware
20 hogsheads china.
Without reserve. Terms at sale.
Full particulars will duly appear.

Important Unreserved Sale of 56 Packages Drapery, Slops, &c.

Just landed ex Patriarch and Moneta.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Fine Aberdeen winceys
Chambrays and shepherds' plaids
French merinos and cachmeres
French and British reps
Camlets and cobourgs
Parramatta cloths and alpacas
Imitation Welsh flannels
Saxony and electoral ditto
Printed and self-coloured ditto
Forfars and flax sheetings
Longcloths and shirtings
Domestics and grey sheetings
Linen sheetings and pillow linens
Blankets, assorted sizes.

CLOTHING.
Men's mole trousers, Z. ZZ, and Q
S. mens' and B and Y ditto, Y
Men's fancy tweed and doe trousers
Ditto fine melton overcoats
Ditto blue pilot reefers
Ditto fancy doe suits
Ditto crimean and victoria shirts
Ditto black and fancy doe sacs, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Pomades.

To Fancy Warehousemen, Dealers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
2 cases assorted pomades.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Black Satin Straw Hats
Black Velvet Ribbons.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
2 cases of the above goods,
New and fashionable shapes.
1 case velvet ribbons, assorted widths.
☞ For unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

To Fancy Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

Black Leather Bags
Ladies' Morocco Bags
Brussels Bags, &c., &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, without any reserve, for cash,
A shipment of
Black leather travelling bags, impervious to rain
Picnic, ditto
Luncheon ditto
Best Brussels ditto
Ladies' morocco ditto
Ditto walnut work boxes
Ditto ditto writing desks
Mahogany writing cases
Ditto folding mats, in sets, &c.
Terms, cash.

COMMISSARIAT SALE.

T. W BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 25th March, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant General of her Majesty's Navy, Flannel, materials for trousers, boots, shoes, biscuit dust, casks, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 30th March.

☞ Postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the 30th MARCH, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms, 246, Pitt-street,

VALUABLE COUNTRY, SUBURBAN, and TOWN PROPERTIES.

LOT 1.—30 acres of land, HOMEBUSH, NEAR SYDNEY, within a quarter of a mile of the HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATION.
LOT 2.—House and land at MUSWELLBROOK, a really valuable property, let to a respectable tenant at a good rental.
LOT 3.—House and land at ABERDEEN, also a first-class property, and let at a good rental to a respectable tenant.
LOT 4.—The estate of BAW BAW, 4 miles from GOULBURN, occupying a MOST ELIGIBLE POSITION, and well adapted for a gentleman's residence.
LOT 5.—527 acres 2 roods and 9 perches of FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL LAND, adjoining the Baw Baw Estate, and situated in a very desirable position.
LOT 6.—WINGELLO HOUSE and GROUNDS, a most desirable family residence, commanding an extensive frontage to the main Southern Road.
LOT 7.—3 acres 1 rood 20 perches of Land, at BRINGELLY.

DAWSON and CO., Auctioneers, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION SALE.

DAWSON and CO. beg to notify that, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the SALE of LAND and HOUSES, advertised for THIS DAY, has been POSTONED until WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.
246, Pitt-street, Sydney, 21st March.

BURWOOD.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE, RIVER VIEW-TERRACE, near BURWOOD HOUSE, about five minutes' walk from the RAILWAY STATION.

TITLE—REAL PROPERTY ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor (in consequence of his intended departure for Queensland) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL that BLOCK of LAND, having 80 FEET frontage to RIVER VIEW-TERRACE, with a depth of 210 feet, upon which is erected a WELL FINISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandah, six rooms, kitchen, servants' room, and pantry, with detached stables, cow shed, fowl house, &c.
The grounds are tastefully laid out as flower gardens back and front, and there is a never-failing supply of good water from a well at the rear.
☞ This property is worthy the attention of any one in search of a really well situated residence in this favourite suburb. It is immediately beyond the station, on the most elevated part of Burwood, and commands uninterrupted views of the surrounding country, extending to HEN AND CHICKEN BAY, and the PARRAMATTA RIVER.
It is at present let to T. G. SAVAGE, Esq., at a rental of £80 per annum, but arrangements for possession can be made if a purchaser should desire it.
Plan of the position may be inspected, and cards to view obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

CITY FREEHOLD, SURRY HILLS.

TWO NEWLY ERECTED TWO-STORY HOUSES, ANN-STREET, near the corner of Smith-street, built of brick on stone foundations, and containing each balcony, four rooms, and kitchen, with good yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
The Land has 23 feet frontage to the south side of Ann-street, with a depth of about 70 feet.
The Houses are both let to good tenants, and realise a rental of 28s per week, or £72 16s per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Patrick Healey to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described freehold property, Ann-street, Surry Hills.
Terms at sale.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

For Unreserved Sale,
Three splendid Blocks of fattening country, called
BUNDILLA
MERRIGAL BACK RUN
CARWELL MARIAN,
Situated about 70 miles from Dubbo, and adjoining the noted properties of WOMBOBBIE and HADDON RIGGS.

With the above will be sold
5030 MIXED SHEEP, more or less.

Terms at sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Alexander M'Gregor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 4th APRIL next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable property.
The three blocks above-named adjoin each other, and, together, contain about 70 square miles of rich fattening country, principally myall plains interspersed with open box forest. Part of the country is watered by Bullock Creek, and the upper portion by Cowal Marian.
The improvements are sufficient for the present number of sheep. They comprise—hut and paling yards, small stockyard, and a paddock enclosing about 200 acres.
The Sheep to be sold with this property are as follows, viz.:—
3000 ewes, maidens to aged, (now with the rams).
1200 weaners, mixed sexes
800 wethers, 18 months to 3 years old
30 rams.
5030 sheep, more or less.
A small quantity of working plant, if required, may be taken by valuation in the usual way.
☞ With a small outlay for water the above property could be made to carry, in all seasons, twice the number of sheep to be sold with it, while for fattening qualities it cannot be surpassed in this noted district.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

For Positive Sale.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

That Compact Sheep Station,
COONABARABRAN,
adjoining the Coonabarabran Township, together with sundry improvements, and
3400 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS,
and about 100 Head of Quiet Cattle, a Milch Herd.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 4th April next, at 11 o'clock,
The above healthy sheep property.
COONABARABRAN is estimated to contain 16,000 acres of fine open white box forests and ridges, of a good fattening nature, and is abundantly watered by the Castlereagh, and several creeks and springs. On nine acres of purchased land (part of the township of Coonabarabran), are erected a substantial verandah dwelling-house, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen, stockyards, &c., capital garden, planted with fruit trees and vines. There are also forty acres of purchased land, of rich alluvial soil, on the river frontages, which secures some splendid waterholes. And at the out-stations there are huts and yards.
With the above station will be sold
1230 ewes, more or less, nearly all 3 and 4 years old
1050 weaners, ditto, mixed sexes
1150 mixed flock, ditto, principally 3, 4, and 5 year wethers, and including about 350 maiden ewes.
3430 sheep, more or less, bred from Cox and Bayly's rams.
☞ The above property is well known as belonging to Mr. Croxon, and it can with perfect confidence be well recommended to small capitalists, as capable of carrying double the number of sheep, and being worked profitably.
Terms at sale.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

Capital FARM, 60 acres by grant, about 70 acres by measurement, about two miles by the road from the town, and known as being formerly Bourke's grant.

MR. ARTHUR LENON has been favoured with instructions from Benjamin Warby, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Graham's Hotel, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY, 2nd April, at 3 o'clock, p.m.,
Bourke's farm, near the Appin Road, about two miles from Campbelltown, being two original grants of 30 acres each to Messrs. Robinson and Summers, and adjoining Mr. D. Graham's farm.
This is a valuable piece of good land, the greater portion rich alluvial soil. The improvements comprise fencing, clearing, and a small cottage.
Terms: One-half cash, at fall of hammer; and the remainder (if required) approved bills at six and twelve months, bearing interest at 7 per cent.
Title, unquestionable.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Campbelltown.

DISTRICT OF CLARENCE.

RIVERTREE EAST STATION,
situate on
THE CLARENCE RIVER,
adjoining the well-known
TABULAM AND BUNALBO RUNS,
and but a short distance from Tenterfield.

Estimated Grazing Capabilities,
2000 HEAD OF CATTLE, IN ALL SEASONS.

With the Station will be sold
700 (MORE or LESS) HEAD OF CATTLE,
A mixed herd, to be mustered and delivered, calves under six months old given in.

Terms:—Half cash; balance by approved promissory note, at twelve months, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum added, secured by mortgage upon the station and stock.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from A. K. Cullen, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
"RIVERTREE EAST" STATION;
together with
700 (more or less) head of cattle, a mixed herd, to be mustered and delivered, calves under 6 months old at time of delivery, and 6 stock horses, given in.
This compact station is situated upon the Clarence River, and is abundantly watered. The country consists of open ironbark ridges, luxuriantly grassed.
The improvements comprise cottage, large yard, &c., &c.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect this favourably-situated pastoral property, which can be with confidence recommended—the cattle being well bred, and the country sound and but lightly stocked.
Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Auctioneers.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. PATRICK RUSSELL are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, ...ebe-street, Glebe, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South; 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. TIMOTHY MAHER, of Woodstown Park, Five Dock, are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Margaret Blanche; to move from St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Cemetery, Devonshire-street. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

A SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS will be celebrated for the Repose of the Soul of the late MARGARET BLANCHE MAHER, in St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN JONES, late of Grenfell, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from No. 27, Park-street, on SATURDAY MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South; 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM BEACH are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Bridget; to move from his residence, No. 21, Wilmott-street, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, at Petersham. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 337, George-street South, opposite Christ Church; 118, South Head Road, near Crown-street; and Sussex-street 8,

PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, G.U.O.F.N., of the Sydney District.—The Officers and Brethren of the above Lodge, also the Officers and Brethren of the various Lodges are requested to attend the late beloved WIFE of Brother WILLIAM BEACH; to move from his residence, Wilmot-street, on SATURDAY, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham.
By order of the N.G.,
THOMAS SAUNDERS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th March, 1870.
COUNTY OF CAMDEN.—It is hereby notified for public information that the price of the engraved Map of the County of Camden has been REDUCED from 10s. to 2s. 6d. per copy.
WILLIAM FORSTER.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, GOULBURN. POSTPONED TO 31st MARCH.

Live Stock and Implements to and from the Show will be conveyed by the ordinary trains, as under:—
To the show, if not for sale, FREE
From the show, if unsold, FREE
From the show, if sold, FULL RATES.
To be loaded and unloaded by owners, conveyed at owners' risk, and subject to the usual conditions.
JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1870.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, GOULBURN. POSTPONED TO 31st MARCH.

Excursion Tickets at single fare for the double journey will be issued at all Stations for Goulburn on 30th and 31st instant, available for return on any day up to and including 2nd April.
(Signed) JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI. GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

By desire, and positively last time of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
HERR BANDMANN as MERCUTIO.
MISS MILLY PALMER in her great character of JULIET.
MISS ROSA COOPER as ROMEO.

LAST TIME OF ROMEO AND JULIET.

HERR BANDMANN as MERCUTIO. TO-NIGHT. LAST TIME.

MISS MILLY PALMER as JULIET. LAST TIME. LAST TIME. LAST TIME.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, MONSTER BILL, Great Attraction; 4 acts of Merchant of Venice, and 2 acts of The Stranger. Box Plan at Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY,
Enormous Attraction,
A MAMMOTH BILL,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN
in
Two of their Great Characters,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
(in four acts),
and
THE STRANGER,
(in five acts),

Shylock .... Herr Bandmann
Portia .... Miss Milly Palmer

Stranger .... Herr Bandmann
Mrs. Haller .... Mrs. Bandmann

VICTORIA THEATRE.
MISS CLEVELAND,
the Great Tragic Actress,
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
in her great character of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Mr. EDMUND LEATHES,
as RUDOLPH,
his first and only appearance in Sydney.
N.B.—Miss CLEVELAND can only appear this evening, as she sails to-morrow, in the Wonga Wonga, for California.

THIS EVENING Friday,
will be performed the celebr... sensation drama,
LEAH!
Leah, the Forsaken .... Miss CLEVELAND
Rudolph .... Mr. EDMUND LEATHES.
Supported by the entire Company.

To conclude with
A GRAND BALLET,
by FRAULEIN FANNIE, HENRY LEOPOLD,
and the little wonders
BLANCHE and ALBERT.

MISS CLEVELAND, THIS NIGHT ONLY.

MR. EDMUND LEATHES, THIS NIGHT ONLY.

MISS CLEVELAND'S FAREWELL, TO-NIGHT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
SUN AND SHADOW,
and a
NEW BURLESQUE,
with a magnificent panorama of local scenery, painted expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Torning and Clint, called
KODADAD AND HIS BROTHERS,
or The Disguised Prince.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
FIRST BENEFIT OF
Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE,
MONDAY, 28th March.
On which occasion she will appear in two brilliant comedies.

LOOK OUT for the DUKE'S MOTTO.

AFTER THE HIRELINGS THE MASTER.

CHAMPION SCULLERS' RACE for £350, between M. RUSH and W. HICKEY, on the Parramatta River, on SATURDAY next, 26th March. Tickets, 2s 6d each.
M. RUSH begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has engaged the splendid steamship AGNES IRVING to accompany the race. She will leave the Circular Quay at 2.30 on Saturday next.

CHAMPION SCULLERS RACE, SATURDAY.—On the Parramatta River, TO-MORROW.—The steamers PELICAN and ADELAIDE will leave King-street Wharf, at 2.30 and 2.45 p.m. to accompany the race. The Pelican will call at Darling-street, Balmain and at Hunter's Hill, both going and returning. Tickets 1s 6d.

NEW SCENERY for the DUKE'S MOTTO by WILSON and HABBE.

STANCH AND TRUE.

I AM HERE.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 8.

These celebrated
HUSSEY, KELLY, AND HOLLY MINSTRELS, whose superlative performances and So... d'Ethiop create a furore nightly by their masterly delineations of negro life and character.

THIS EVENING, Friday,

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
RECHERCHE PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT, that beautiful quartette, "Come where my love lies dreaming," by ACKLAND, HERMANN, CAMPBELL, and AMERY.

KELLY TO-NIGHT, in new Songs and Dances.

First time of HUSSEY and HOLLY in the laughable burletta
SKYLIGHT ADVENTURES.
ASTONISHMENT, EXCITEMENT, and DELIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, at the Prince of Wales Opera House.
PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

HUSSEY, KELLY, and HOLLY EXCELSIOR MINSTRELS OF THE WORLD.
P. KIRBY, Manager.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PRACTICE will be resumed THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB — TO-MORROW (Saturday).—1st Eleven v. 1st University, on Albert Ground:—Anderson, Caffyn, A. Docker, W. Docker, Howell, Lieutenant Jackson, Jones, Oliver, Stack, Thompson, and Vivian; Hilder (12th).
2nd Eleven v. 2nd Newtown, on Newtown Ground:—Allan, Baly, A. Bennett, L Bennett, Cape, Cohen, Curtis, Isaacs, Johnson, Love, Parnell; Burnell (12th). 'Bus leaves Royal Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
C. A. W. LETT, Hon. Sec.

VICTORIA C. C. (15) v. 1st WARWICK on Domain.—Abbott, Ahern, Aldis, Banbury, J. Douglas, Debourcy, Fleming, Fleming, Fisher, Flood, Geary, Harris, Hoskings, Hinchy, Rigg.
2nd Eleven v. 2nd University, on Oval.—Armstrong, Bonner, Chatto, Douglas, Gosney, Holmes, Lawlor, M'Lachlin, Perry, Usher, Wilson, R. Parkinson, 12th. Members wishing to play in Woollongong match at Easter are requested to send their names to the undersigned.
W. RIGG, Honorary Secretary.

TEACHERS' CRICKET CLUB.—Married Members, with Humphries and Dettmann v. Single Members, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at Balmoral.
JOHN DART, Hon. Secretary.

NEWTOWN C. C., 2nd. v. 2nd. Alberts, Newtown Ground.—Smidmore, Davis, M'Cauley, Lucas, Crane, jun., Fowles, Danaher, Blakeney, C. Dawes, W. Dawes, Chesham; emergencies: Dunlop, Pierce. F. M'Kern, H. S.

CRICKET MATCH.
STAGE versus PRESS.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, March, 26th,
at the
SIR JOSEPH BANKS GARDENS, BOTANY.
Game to commence at 2 sharp.
Notice to gentlemen comprising the above teams.—Omnibuses will leave Café Français, 283, George-street, at 1.30.
T. KING, Secretary.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK and DAUGHTER give private Lessons in Dancing. Class days, Monday and Friday as usual. Families and Schools attended. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I, TIMOTHY JOSEPH KEARNEY, of No. 571, George-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under Articles of Clerkship to Robert Palmer Abbott, of Armidale, in the colony aforesaid, gentleman, an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this Honorable Court, intend to apply, on the last day of the ensuing term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court.
Dated this fifth day of March, A.D., 1870.
T. J. KEARNEY.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I, EDWARD SAMUEL WATSON NORTH, of Camperdown, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of clerkship to Stephen Campbell Brown, of Sydney aforesaid, Attorney-at-Law, intend to apply, on the last day of this present term, for admission as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this twenty-third day of March, 1870.
EDWD. S. W. NORTH.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of JOSEPH CROSSLAND, of Cleveland-street, near the City of Sydney, Milkman.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, on the seventh day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, on my behalf, for the release of my estate from sequestration, on the grounds that I have paid and satisfied the creditors who have proved against my estate.
Dated this twenty-third day of March, A.D. 1870.
JOSEPH CROSSLAND, by his attorney, Mr. William Roberts, 201, York-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I JOSEPH LOWE, of Miller's Point, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of Clerkship to WILLIAM TEALE, of Sydney aforesaid, Attorney at Law, intend to apply on the last day of this present term for admission as an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Dated this twenty-fourth day of March, A.D. 1870. JOSEPH LOWE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, FREDERICK HOLKHAM DANGAR, of the one part, and the undersigned, NICHOLAS MITCHELL and WILLIAM GOLDING (as the surviving acting executors of the will of RICHARD CAREY DANGAR, deceased), of the other part, carrying on the business of Australian Merchants, under the style or firm of DANGAR, DANGAR, and CO., at Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and under the style or firm of DANGAR and CO., at No. 30, Great Saint Helen's, in the City of London (save and except any partnership there may be existing between the said parties in respect of a Sheep Farming Station called Dalgangal, in Queensland), is dissolved by mutual consent, as and from the 1st day of June, 1868. All debts due to or owing by the said firms will be received and paid by the undersigned, Frederick Holkham Dangar, who will in future carry on the business of the said firm of Dangar, Dangar, and Company, and Dangar and Company, on his own account.
Dated the 5th day of January, 1870.
FREDERICK H. DANGAR,
NICHOLAS MITCHELL,
WILLIAM GOLDING.

With reference to the above announcement, the undersigned begs to intimate that the business of the two firms will be continued as hitherto until the 30th June next, after which date a new partnership will be formed.
F. H. DANGAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Honorable the Legislature of New South Wales, during the present session thereof, for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate a certain company established in Goulburn, in the colony aforesaid, under the name and style of THE GOULBURN MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY, for the carrying on the business of preserving, salting, smoking, freezing, drying, or otherwise curing of meat by any process whatever; the manufacture of tallow, and the general utilisation of animal matter, and for purchasing and importing the necessary materials for the making and manufacturing thereof, and for other matters necessary for the promotion and objects of the said company, under certain regulations and provisions contained in the deed of settlement of the said company, and to define the powers, rights, duties, interests, and responsibilities of the said company, and of its members, officers, and servants, and to limit the liability of the shareholders thereof, and to empower the said company, when incorporated, to sue and be sued, to purchase, acquire, and hold, and to sell lands, and for other purposes in the said bill mentioned.
Dated this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
JOHN THOMAS GANNON, Solicitor for the bill, Belmore-chambers, Goulburn, by CURTIS and GANNON, his Agents, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Honorable the Legislature of New South Wales, during the present Session thereof, for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate a certain Company, established in Goulburn, in the colony aforesaid, under the name and style of the "Goulburn Meat Preserving Company," for the carrying on the business of preserving, salting, smoking, freezing, drying, or otherwise curing of meat, by any process whatever, the manufacture of tallow, and the general utilization of animal matter, and for purchasing and importing the necessary materials for the making and manufacturing thereof, and for other matters necessary for the promotion and objects of the said Company, under certain regulations and provisions contained in the deed of settlement of the said Company, and to define the powers, rights, duties, interests, and responsibilities of the said Company, and of its members, officers, and servants, and to limit the liability of the shareholders thereof, and to empower the said Company when incorporated, to sue and be sued, to purchase, acquire, and hold, and to sell lands, and for other purposes in the said Bill mentioned.
Dated this first day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
JOHN THOMAS GANNON, Solicitor for the Bill, Belmore-chambers, Goulburn.

CAMPERDOWN MISSION HOUSE.—The following CONTRIBUTIONS are hereby acknowledged:—
Miss S. Garrett £1 0 0
Mr Carter 1 0 0
T. Morgan 0 10 0
Rev. R. Taylor 5 0 0
T. Thompson 1 0 0
Rev. Canon King 1 0 0
The Lord Bishop of Sydney 5 0 0
A. E. Dare 1 0 0
John Fairweather 10 0 0
Mr. Coulter 0 5 0
— Culbert 1 0 0
— Bennett 1 0 0
Julius Kerr 1 1 0
Mrs. Admiral King 1 0 0
Collections at, and since opening 4 18 1
Mrs. Carter 0 10 0
Collected by Miss Taylor—
George Davis 5 0 0
Sums under 5s 0 17 0
£1 2 0
Collected by R. Fowler—
R. Fowler, sen., first subscription £10 0 0
Ditto, second ditto 5 0 0
Mrs. R. Fowler, sen. 5 0 0
R. Fowler, first subscription 5 0 0
Ditto, second ditto 5 0 0
Ditto, third ditto 2 0 0
Mrs. R. Fowler 2 2 0
R. Fowler, jun., first subscription 1 1 0
Ditto, second ditto 0 10 0
J. Seale 1 1 0
J. Bennett, first subscription 1 1 0
Ditto, second ditto 1 0 6
S. Dickinson 1 1 0
C. Bedford, first subscription 2 0 0
Ditto, second ditto 1 10 0
J. Yeomans, first subscription 1 0 0
Ditto, second ditto 4 13 0
Messrs. Hudson Brothers 1 0 0
Mr. A. Thornley 1 0 0
W. Briggs 1 0 0
Messrs. Chapman and Co.:
Mr. R. Manning 1 1 0
G. Chapman 1 1 0
G. Shipley 1 1 0
W. J. Howe, 1st subscription 0 10 0
W. J. Howe 2nd subscription 0 10 0
F. Fox 0 10 0
W. Barnett, 1st subscription 0 5 0
W. Barnett, 2nd subscription 0 5 0
J. Nann, 1st subscription 0 5 0
J. Nann, 2nd subscription 0 5 0
W. Vivian 0 5 0
G. Exton, 1st subscription 0 5 6
G. Exton, 2nd subscription 0 10 0
G. Noble 0 5 0
A. Coulter 0 5 0
R. Tatham, 1st subscription 0 15 0
R. Tatham, 2nd subscription 0 10 0
A. Price 0 13 0
G. Davison 0 10 6
Mrs. Bennett 1 0 0
Mr. Drury 0 5 0
G. Hickson 0 5 0
D. Donohoe 0 13 0
C. Overton 0 13 0
R. H. Ducker 0 5 0
— M'Grath 0 10 0
A. Grocott 0 10 0
T. Hughes 0 10 0
C. Clitheroe 0 5 0
J. Morton 1 0 0
J. C. Williams 0 10 0
Sums under 5s. 0 15 6
£68 12 6
Collected by Mrs. Bell.
Lewis Moore, Esq. £0 5 0
Sums under 5s. 1 18 0
£2 3 0
Collected by Mrs. Bedford.
Captain Johnson £1 0 0
Mr. G. Johnson 0 5 0
Mrs. Scales 0 5 0
Mr. J. Banks 0 5 0
J. Jackson 0 5 0
Mrs. Jackson 0 5 0
A friend 0 5 0
Sums under 5s. 0 13 0
£3 3 0
Collected by Mrs. Staples.
R. Staples 0 10 0
Mrs. Staples 0 10 0
Sums under 5s 0 13 0
£1 13 0
Collected by Miss Done.
Rev. W. Scott 1 0 0
Mrs. W. Scott 0 10 0
A Friend 0 10 0
Sums under 5s 1 12 0
£3 12 0
Collected by Mrs. Todd.
J. B. Jones, sen. 10 0 0
S. C. Brown, M.L.A., first subscription 10 0 0
Ditto, second ditto 5 0 0
Miss Little 5 0 0
Mrs. Them 3 0 0
Mrs. Harrison 2 2 0
Mrs. Day 2 2 0
Mrs. Binnie 1 0 0
C. S. Jones 1 0 0
— Moyar 1 0 0
Sums under 5s 1 18 0
£42 2 0
Collected by Mr. Bourne.
Sums under 5s 1 2 4
£1 2 4
Collected by Mr. S. C. Brown, M.L.A.
Mr. Driver, M.L.A. 1 0 0
— Hart, M.L.A. 0 10 0
— Samuel, M.L.A. 1 0 0
— Sutherland, M.L.A. 1 0 0
£3 10 0
Collected by Mr. W. Wilson.
W. Wilson 1 0 0
Mrs Jordan 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 18 6
£2 3 6
Collected by Mr. T. Culbert.
T. Culbert 0 7 6
Sums under 5s 0 16 0
£1 3 6
Collected by Mrs. Thornthwaite.
Mrs Thornthwaite 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 15 0
£1 0 0
Collected by Miss E. Bucknell.
A Friend 1 0 0
Mrs. Cook 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 10 0
£1 15 0
Collected by Mr. Hamilton.
Mr. Hamilton 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 8 0
£0 13 0
Collected by Mr. Vincent Howell.
Mr. Hollands £1 0 0
Howell, 1st subscription 0 10 6
Howell, 2nd subscription 0 8 8
S. Baldish, 1st subscription 0 7 6
S. Baldish, 2nd subscription 0 5 4
G. Smith 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 1 0
£2 18 0
Collected by Mr. Willey.
Mr. J. Holland £2 0 0
Chadwick 0 10 0
Sums under 5s 0 7 0
£2 17 0
Collected by Mr. H. Willey.
Rev. T. O'Reilly £1 0 0
Mrs Hinton 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 4 0
£1 9 0
Collected by Mrs. Gash.
Mrs. Gash £0 5 0
Mr. Hinds 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 11 6
£1 1 6
Collected by M. Bedford 0 19 0
£0 19 0
Collected by Mrs. Elliott.
Miss Kilpatrick £0 10 0
Sums under 5s 0 4 0
£0 14 0
Collected by the Misses Garrett.
Mrs. M'Lean £1 0 0
A friend 1 0 0
Mr. Price 0 10 0
Tickle 1 0 0
Crocker 0 10 0
Mrs. Crocker 0 10 0
Miss Crocker 0 10 0
Mrs. Shadforth 0 10 0
Mr. M. J. Parnell 1 0 0
Sums under 5s 0 15 0
£7 5 0
Collected by Mrs. Vickers.
Mr. H. Vickers £0 10 0
Sums under 5s 0 13 6
£1 3 6
Collected by Miss Amy Smith.
Mrs. E. Chisholm £1 0 0
Sums under 5s 0 3 0
£1 3 0
Collected by Mrs. Jordan 0 16 6
Collected by Mr. J. B. Jones, jun.
Mr. J. B. Jones, junr. £2 0 0
Sums under 5s 0 5 6
£2 5 6
Collected by Mr. Palmer.
Robert Kidd £0 10 0
John Palmer 0 10 0
Sums under 5s 0 2 6
£1 2 6
Collected by Mr. W. Morgan.
W. Morgan £1 1 0
Mr. Birch 0 5 0
Miss Jane Morgan 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 16 0
£2 7 0
J. Hutchinson and family 0 7 6
Collected by Mr. A. Humphrey.
James Bridger £0 5 0
William Beiler 0 5 0
James Harrison 0 5 0
Jos. Allen 0 10 0
D. Henry 0 5 0
W. Curtis 1 1 0
M. Harrison 0 5 0
B. Hardaker 0 5 0
A. Humphreys 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 8 6
£3 14 6
Collected by Mr. A. Price 0 11 6
Collected by Mr. Yeoman.
W. Yeoman £0 10 0
Mrs. Yeoman 1 0 0
W. D. P. 0 5 0
T. Wormleaton 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 8 6
£2 8 6
Collected by Mr. J. Culbert.
Mr. Heslet £1 0 0
Love 0 10 0
R. Elliott 0 5 0
Gordon 0 5 0
J. Culbert 1 0 0
Sums under 5s 0 3 6
£3 3 6
Collected by Mr. Leslie.
J. T. Leslie £1 0 0
W. Lemon 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 0 15 6
£2 0 6
Collected by Mr. R. Tatham.
Mrs. Tatham £0 10 6
Mrs. F. Croft 0 10 6
Mr. Magee 0 5 0
John Tatham 0 5 0
Sums under 5s 2 19 0
£4 1 0
Collected by Mr. J. Harris.
Mr. J. Harris 0 7 6
Sums under 5s 0 7 0
£0 14 6
Collected by Mr. Vickers.
Mr. H. Vickers, 1st subscription 10 0 0
H. Vickers, 2nd subscription 2 18 0
H. Vickers, 3rd subscription 0 13 6
W. Crane, 1st subscription 2 18 0
W. Crane, 2nd subscription 2 2 0
J. Howard 2 2 0
Misses Garrett 2 2 6
Miss Donnithorne 1 1 0
Mr. E. Williams 0 10 0
James 0 10 0
J. B. Holdsworth 2 2 0
J. P. 1 1 1
F. Humphreys 1 1 0
Collection by four boys 2 8 6
£31 9 6
Collected by Mr. Thompson 15 0 0

Gifts to the Building and Mission.
Conveyance of land, by Mr. S. C. Brown.
Large drain pipes, by Mr. R. Fowler.
Description of land, by Mr. Rouse, surveyor.
One centre lamp, by Mrs. R. Fowler.
Ironwork for centre lamp, by Mr. James Bennett.
Labour: Messrs. G. North, R. Tatham, W. Barnett, G. Hickson, A. Price, T. Culbert.
Plans and specifications for building, by Mr. A. Thornley, jun.
ROBERT TAYLOR, Treasurer.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, Furniture Auction Rooms, 278 and 280, George street, opposite Jamison-street.—SALES at the Rooms for FURNITURE every SATURDAY, and other days according to instructions. OUT-DOOR SALES conducted with every regard to economy and the interests of vendors.
PARTIES who prefer can immediately receive the FULL VALUE IN CASH. Advances made.

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL, &c.—Wool will not be received at the stores of the undersigned, in Macquarie-street, after 5 p.m., and on SATURDAYS, 1 p.m. Shipping notes must accompany each load, with marks and numbers specified, or receipts will not be given. No cargo received at the stores, Circular Quay, without the current rate of storage being paid thereon.
TALBOT and SON,
MARSDEN and SON,
READ and CO.
3rd December, 1869.

MONUMENT to the late W. BLAND, Esq., Surgeon R.N. Subscriptions received by the undersigned:—
Robert Johnston £5 0 0
Campbell, M.L.C. 1 1 0
Richard [illegible], M.P. 1 1 0
William Walker 1 1 0
William Redman 0 10 6
Dr. W. Walker 1 1 0
T. Buckland 1 1 0
Frederick Lee 0 10 6
J. J. Curran 0 10 6
Walford and Sparkes 1 1 0
Captain J. Evans 0 10 6
[illegible] May 0 10 6
John Barlow 1 1 0
A. Hordern 1 1 0
J. H. Neale, M.P. 1 0 0
W. Tucker 0 10 0
H. Bull 0 7 6
W. D. Stewart 0 10 0
Moss and Allt 0 10 6
R. W. Cameron 1 1 0
T. S. Mort 1 1 0
W. Berny 0 10 0
P. Frechill 0 10 0
S. Lyons 0 10 0
G. Ferguson 0 10 0
Edward Lord 0 10 6
James Kelly 0 10 6
J. L. Montefiore 0 10 6
Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D. 1 1 0
W. T. Pinhey 1 0 0
H. Prince 1 1 0
D. B. Hutchinson 0 10 0
Dr. Bennett 1 0 0
John Hay, M.L.C. 0 10 0
Tucker and Co. 0 10 6
W. R. Newman 0 10 6
Sir T. A. Murray, M.L.C. 1 0 0
Dr. Nolan 0 10 6
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart. 1 1 0
H. Halloran £1 1 0
Mrs J. T. Hughes 1 0 0
J. Bluck 1 1 0
M. Gannon 0 10 0
T. A. Dibbs 0 10 0
R. T. Stubbs 0 10 6
J. G. Raphael J.P. 0 10 0
W. Church, M.P. 0 10 6
R. Stewart 0 10 0
Captain W. F. Norie 0 10 6
J. P. Burns 0 10 6
R. Greville 0 10 6
W. Bradley 1 1 0
Sir James Martin, M.P. 1 0 0
G. Lord, M.P. 1 0 0
James Powell 0 10 6
J. T. Neale 0 10 0
W. Spain 1 0 0
W. H. Suttor, M.P. 0 10 0
W. M. Alderson 1 0 0
John Hourigan 0 10 0
A. J. Ralston 0 10 0
Dr. J. Belisario 1 0 0
O. B. West 1 1 0
J. Campbell, J.P. 0 10 6
H. M'Crae 0 10 0
M. Farrell, sen. 0 10 0
C. Newton, Bros., and Co. 1 1 0
S. Bennett 0 10 6
J. Merryman 1 0 0
T. B. Ward 2 2 0
H. Dobson 0 10 6
T. A. Bliss 0 10 6
John Clarke 0 10 6
G. W. Comins 0 10 6
Archbishop Polding 1 1 0
E. Hollingdale 0 10 0
Smith and Wright 0 10 0
Hon. S. Samuel, M.P. 1 0 0
FREDERICK LEE, Hon. Treasurer.
2, Bridge-street, March 24th, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROTESTANT STANDARD.—The right use of the power of the Press is an important consideration affecting public liberty.
You have inveighed against the leading journal for suppressing articles, &c., but you have practised what you have condemned. Rom. ii. ch. 21 22 v. But, worse still, you have not merely suppressed an ARTICLE AND ADVERTISEMENTS but published a most offensive leader in SUBSTITUTION.
You have duties as an editor, but they should be fulfilled equitably, and not partially. You could have stated that my farewell article was INADMISSIBLE, and this WITH CIVILITY AND CHRISTIAN COURTESY to a colleague, but to suppress an article and publish in its place a tirade of abuse, and shut me out from any reply, ending with an invitation to continue my GRATUITOUS co-operation (judging, perhaps, by your own feelings that I was lost to all sense of self-respect) is certainly a reward for past services, I much regret, as a piece of editorial insolence. A parting word to the Rev. J.S.—Neither boasting nor defamation are proofs of victory, nor good evidences of the Ministerial office.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.
GREVILLE'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Reuter's agents) have the satisfaction of informing merchants, bankers, professional men, and others, that the charges of the Indo-European Company have lately undergone considerable reduction, and that they are in consequence enabled to establish lower charges. Messages sent through this company average from 21 to 23 days in their transmission to London.
Printed scale of charges can be had on application, at GREVILLE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM, George-street, next door to the New Post Office.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by any person in my name from this date. LUCY WAGSTAFF, Belmore House, Emu Plains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEAD WANTED, 5 or 6 cwt. Mr. Walters, 227, George-street.

REVOLVER wanted, a second-hand cheap one. F. G., HERALD Office.

HORSE HAIR.—Wanted, Long Tail Hair. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, 160, Pitt-street.

MUSIC.—Wanted, the use of a PIANO for two hours of an evening, twice or three times a week. Apply Music, HERALD Office.

WANTED, set Tinman's Rollers, Boring Machine. Apply Mr. Swinston, tin-plate worker, 15, Market-st.

WANTED, a good GOAT, just kidded. Apply on board the John Williams, Walker's Wharf.

WANTED, Ironbark BLOCKS, for turning 1000 pairs cart stocks. J. Robertson, coach factory, Pitt-st.

WANTED, £250, on Bill of Sale, for 4 years. Address S. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to buy a first-class young Kangaroo DOG. 66, William-street.

WANTED, to purchase 4 nuggetty cart HORSES or Mares. Gibson and Co., 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Purchase a good PIANO, for cash. T. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Rent a CELLAR, or Ground-floor, near to Spring-street. Apply D. Cohen and Co.

WANTED, to rent a MACHINE, Wheeler and Wilson's preferred. E. H., 31, East-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to rent for the St. Andrew's Society, a LARGE ROOM (first floor), centrally situated. Apply A. Torning, 160, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, also a Ladd and Webster's, in good working order; price £6 each. No. 1, Little Macquarie-street, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED known, saws sharpened and set, keys fitted to locks; also, a large shipment of wire nails, cheaper than any shop in Sydney. R. Milham, ironmonger, Southern Star, 711, George-street South.

BALD HEADS and TUMBLERS, cheap. L. B., HERALD Office.

AMALGAMATED ANIMAL MANURE, now proved to be the most suitable of all manures for the soil and climate of New South Wales.
J. B. NORTH and CO., Agents, 278, George-street.

TANDSTICKOR MATCHES, sound, at 3s per gross, at W. DOUGLASS and CO.'s, opp. Police Court.

PROFESSIONALS TRADES ETC.

A LADY wishes to recommend her Visiting Governess of much experience and efficiency. E. D., HERALD.

APPLICANTS for the situation as OVERSEER for a country newspaper are informed that the vacancy has been filled. GORDON and GOTCH.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—Applications, with testimonials, for the appointment of Council Clerk will be received at the Council Chambers until noon, THIS DAY. Particulars as to duties, salary, &c., may be obtained on application to the Council Clerk.
By order of the Mayor, HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, young Lady as JUNIOR HAND. Leader, Charters, and Co., S. H. Road.

LAW.—A Gentleman of several years' experience in a first-class office in Sydney, desires an ENGAGEMENT as Common Law Clerk. Address Lex, HERALD Office.

LAW.—A YOUTH, lately from school, is desirous of a Situation in a Solicitor's Office. F., HERALD.

NEEDLEWOMAN wanted, with a knowledge of dressmaking. Miss Thynne, King-street.

TO MERCHANTS requiring a CONFIDENTIAL MANAGER, with a view ultimately to partnership. An old experienced merchant of this city, with excellent foreign correspondents, universal knowledge of the commercial requirements of the Australian colonies, acquired by an active commercial life of over one-third of a century spent in this colony, not possessing sufficient capital to work his connection advantageously, offers his services to any firm whose principle partner or manager may be leaving for a time. Any capitalist wishing to embark as a sleeping partner, or to place his son in business, has an opportunity now offered, embracing experience and efficiency seldom to be met with. All communications, strictly confidential, addressed to A. B., care of B. Lee, HERALD Office, will have immediate attention.

TO FURNISHING DRAPERS.—An experienced Carpet Salesman, lately arrived, can take plans and cut out, is open to an ENGAGEMENT, town or country. Address Hill, HERALD Office.

TO BOILERMAKERS.—Wanted, repairs done to boiler. W. Cooper, 552½, George-st., op. Cathedral.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a SALESMAN. James Clark, 614, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a first-class BAKER; good wages given. Apply to William Robertson, Woolgarlo, near Yass.

WANTED, at Camperdown Glassworks, two good BOTTLE BLOWERS and one FLINT HAND.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. Apply to C. Barnett, Pottinger-street.

WANTED, a Mutton BUTCHER. L. Uhde and Co., Haymarket.

WANTED, a young MAN, to assist in making small goods. E. S. Hulle, 573, George-street South.

WANTED, a French POLISHER. Apply Stephen Gottenhof, Potts' Point.

WANTED, a TAILOR and TAILORESS, for the country. Apply Forbes Hotel, King-street, between 9 and 10, and from 5 to 6.

WANTED, a good COATMAKER. Apply J. Robertson, Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a PLUMBER, to connect two closets. Apply 138, Palmer-street, near William-street.

WANTED, to Apprentice a girl as dressmaker, and make herself useful. Address W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, COPPER SMELTERS, for the Peak Downs Copper Mine. Apply at the Company's office, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a young Man, as CLERK, and assistant in a country store. Apply, this morning, to Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co., George-street.

WANTED, a good DRAPER, for the country, who thoroughly understands his business, and slops; also a LAD up in the business; good references. Apply Mr. Asher, S. Owen and Co.'s, George-street.

WANTED, a young WOMAN, to serve in a shop; good reference as to competency and honesty indispensable. Apply at Lea's news agency office, 92, South Head Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A YOUNG WOMAN, with one child, would give her services for a home; would assist in housework, washing, or other work not too heavy. Open for a week. 535, Kent-street South.

FOR ENGAGEMENT, first-class House and Parlour Maid, Cook, and Laundress. 6, Bridge-street.

SITUATIONS wanted in one house, by two Females (Protestants). References. M., 120, Phillip-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, having no children, a BABY to nurse. 137, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, 1 or 2 children to take charge of. 72, Yurong-st., Woolmloo.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as parlour maid or house and parlour maid. Open for a week. Apply to Mrs. Pawsey, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, SITUATION as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family. Address, E. M., 305, George-street.

WANTED, by two sisters, SITUATIONS, as Cook and Laundress, House and Parlour Maid. E. M., Pierce's, William-street.

WANTED, a Place for a little GIRL, 11 years old, where she would be learnt to work. A lady with no children preferred. Address E. S., 12, Abercrombie-street, near St. Benedict's Chapel.

WANTED, by a Youth of 15, a respectable SITUATION, no objection to a country store; writes a good hand and quick at figures. A. D., Post-office, Newtown.

SERVANTS WANTED

BOY WANTED, to distribute handbills. S. E. Lees, 285, Castlereagh-street.

GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL. — Wanted, a fine LAUNDRESS; age, under 30; salary, £50 per annum, with board. Apply personally, with testimonials, to the undersigned. Henry W. Statham, Assistant Superintendent.

WANTED, a BOY, to deliver meat, 294, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to work among cows and drive a milk-cart. A. Matthews, 16, Market-lane.

WANTED, a steady Man, as GROOM. Apply Cauliflower Hotel, Waterloo.

WANTED, a single MAN, to work in a market garden. R. Pfoeffer, Marrickville.

WANTED, a young LAD, as boots; references required. Apply Post-office Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. 277, Pitt-street; apply at 9 o'clock, one door from Market-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to work a Circular and Frame Saw. W. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an Office BOY. Apply Kemp and Toogood, solicitors, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to milk and make himself useful. Pierce's, William-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to make himself useful. H. Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged Person, as working HOUSEKEEPER. Randwick Tollgate.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 14 years old, to nurse a baby. Mrs. Allerton, 650, George-street.

WANTED, by a General Servant, a SITUATION, 2½ years' reference. Mrs. Bradford, 126, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to be generally useful. Yorkshire Stingo, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a COOK. C. J. Roberts, George and Market streets.

WANTED, a smart WAITER, for the Luncheon Rooms, Currency Lass Hotel, Hunter-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, private family; references; also Girl, about 15. 211, Macquarie-st. N.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. Parsons, Austenham, near Petersham.

WANTED, immediately, General Servants, also a Rough Carpenter, small job. Blake, Pitt & Bridge sts.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. 115, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a clean willing GIRL, to assist in housework. 161, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; good reference required. 499, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Town Hall Dining Rooms, 497, George-st., nr. Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as Nurse. Mrs. W. A. M'Crea, 626, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a WAITER. Kearney's, Crown Hotel, 571, George-street.

WANTED, a Woman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, Married Couples, and Porter for a country store. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to assist in housework. 568, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, General Servants; also Nurse Girls. The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., S. H. Rd.

WANTED, a GIRL, to attend children and make herself useful. 18, Church-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a WAITRESS, and a Person to assist from 12 to 3 daily. City Restaurant, 28, York-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT (English); must wash and iron well. Wages, 10s. 180, Woolloomooloo-st.

WANTED, a strong GIRL as General Servant. Apply Tradesman's Arms, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Runnymede, Point Piper Road, fourth house, Woollahra.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; references indispensable. Mrs. Sedgwick, Newtown.

WANTED, a good female COOK. Apply Moore's Liverpool Arms, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a young Woman as nurse, and to assist in housework; wages, 8s. 156, Burton-st., D'hurst.

WANTED, a smart active young WOMAN, as Cook and Laundress for an hotel. Apply Barley Mow Hotel, Park and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a young and experienced BARMAID for a country hotel. Apply Barley Mow Hotel, Park and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to assist in housework, and to attend to children. 22, Point-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to deliver meat and make himself useful. Mr. W. Alleyn, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

A GENTLEMAN, who has received the utmost kindness and attention while resident in a private family, is anxious to introduce another in his place. Chambers, 128, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished, 3 rooms, with use of kitchen. Apply Post-office, Coogee.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A separate room vacant. Miss Digan's, 19, Cowper-ter., Church-hill. Terms 21s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 1, Randle-street, near Alfred Park.

BURWOOD and VICINITY.—A lady and gentleman (the latter an invalid) require APARTMENTS, with board, good sitting-room and bedroom; if suitable, may be retained during the winter. State terms, &c., to V. Retlan, Burradoo, Bowral.

DRAWING-ROOM and Bedroom vacant, at Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-st., op. St. Stephen's Church.

FURNISHED Bed and Sitting ROOM, use of kitchen; terms moderate. A. F., HERALD.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, also single ROOM for a lady. Corner of Goulburn and Macquarie streets.

GENTLEMEN can obtain BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family; every convenience; situation very central, and within two minutes' walk of the Domain. Address J. S., HERALD Office.

PARTIAL or Full BOARD and RESIDENCE for a gentleman, in a private family. 222, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

REGISTER your Apartments, &c.—The Clerks' Mutual B. Society's Offices, 307, George-street.

REGISTER of Apartments, &c.—List forwarded weekly to Melbourne. Clerks' Mut. B. Society, 307, Geo.-st.

SITTING with one or two Bed Rooms to LET, near Hunter-street. A., Box 312, General Post Office.

THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Residence in a healthy and pleasant situation, Milson Point, N. Shore; two minutes' walk to ferry. Terms moderate; no children. H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, furnished Sitting Room and 2 Bedrooms, with attendance, without board. M. S. J., Post Office.

TO LET

ARTHUR CUBITT, HOUSE AGENT, BRIDGE-STREET, DIRECTS SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following summary of PROPERTIES TO LET, full particulars respecting which can be obtained at the Office, 8, Bridge-street.

4 Houses, opposite St. John's Church, Glebe, 5 rooms
Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills
Commodious Premises, Elizabeth-street, facing Hyde Park
House, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park, 7 rooms
Richmond House, South Head Road, Double Bay, 15 rooms
Boarding-house, Jamison-street, excellent accommodation
Semi-detached House, Double Bay, 8 rooms, &c.
Detached Villa, Edgecliff Road, 7 rooms and kitchen
The Grove, St. Peters, Cook's River, opposite 5-mile stone
House, No. 51, Lower George-street, 10 rooms and kitchen
Rockville, Randwick, 6 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room
Como, Potts Point, 8 rooms, kitchen, 2 servants' rooms, stables, coach-house, bath-house, garden, green-house,
Shop and Dwelling, Wollongong, 8 rooms, kitchen
Willow Lodge, Newtown, 7 rooms, kitchen, good water
House, Station-street, Newtown, 4 rooms, kitchen
Cottage, Watson's Bay, 7 rooms, kitchen, paddock
Holbrook, Kirribilli Point, North Shore, water frontage
Agnes-terrace, Victoria-street, Surry Hills, 4 rooms
Chemist's Shop, Camden, 6 rooms, double front
House, Parramatta, 12 rooms, kitchen, 2 paddocks
Cottage, Randwick, 7 rooms, kitchen, 4 acres, low rent
Cottage, St. Leonards, 6 rooms, kitchen, servant's room
Fernbank, Edgecliff Road, 8 rooms, and garden laid out
House, Emma-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern
Petersham, 28 acres land, well watered
Stables and Coachhouse, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst
Sea View Villa, 12 rooms, kitchen, stable, &c.
Rockhampton House, Waverley, 9 rooms and kitchen
Morton, Edgecliff Road, 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, &c.
House, Lower George-street, 9 rooms, good view
Exchange Hotel, corner of Pitt and Bridge streets
House, Ashfield, 10 rooms, bath-room, coachhouse and stabling; 7½ acres land; splendid view
House, St. John's-terrace, Glebe, 5 rooms, kitchen
Cottage, Surry-street, Darlinghurst, 5 rooms, yard
Private Dwelling, Bridge-street, 4 rooms, kitchen
Land, to Let or for Sale, with two cottages, Waverley
House, Bourke-street, near William-street, 10 rooms
Hotel, Elizabeth-street; a well-known paying house
Stores and Offices, in various parts of the city
2 Houses, Cleveland-street, Redfern, 4 rooms and kitchen
Astor House, Cumberland-street North, 9 rooms
Burnside, Randwick, 8 rooms, bathroom, 1 acre of ground
Offices and Cellars, Lyons-buildings, George-street
House, Radnor-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, 8 rooms
Cottage, Darlinghurst, in thorough repair, 9 rooms
Offices, in George street, next to the Royal Hotel
House, Elizabeth-street, 6 rooms, kitchen, balcony, yard
Shop and Dwelling, Brickfield-hill, next to Mr. Cusack's
Family Residence, Randwick, everything complete, ground, &c.
Family Mansion, Macquarie-street North, fronting Inner Domain
Allotment of Land, Riley-street, Surry Hills, on building lease, 30 feet frontage.
Derwent-street, Glebe, 6 rooms, kitchen, large yard
No. 765, Kent-street, hall, 7 rooms, 2 kitchens, store-room
Tutuila Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern, 7 rooms, kitchen
Eden Cottage, Newtown, 6 rooms, kitchen, paddock
Craigend House, Darlinghurst, 7 rooms, kitchen, bath-room
House, Crown street, Surry Hills, 5 rooms, kitchen.
Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

A HOUSE to LET, in Hutchinson-st., near Botany-st., Surry Hills. Apply three doors below No. 25.

BALMAIN EAST.—To LET, the HOUSE now occupied by W. Laing, Esq. Possession about 14th April. William Looke, Looke's Wharf.

CRAIGEND HOUSE, Upper William-street South. Contains hall, dining, drawing, and sitting rooms on first floor, and 4 bedrooms upstairs; large kitchen, pantry, bathroom with bath, fowl-house, large yard, and small garden in front. Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

EDEN COTTAGE, Newtown Road, close to the Toll-bar.—Detached Cottage, brick and stone, 5 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room; gas laid on; never-failing supply of water; verandah; paddock, and garden with fruit trees. For further particulars apply to Arthur Cubitt, house agent, 8, Bridge-street.

GREAT BARCOM-STREET (129), a small Family RESIDENCE, replete; rent, 14s. Inquire next door.

MANLY BEACH.—8-roomed Furnished HOUSES to LET. Apply E. Zuccani and Co., 253, George-st.

NO. 165, Kent-street, close to St. Philip's Church.—This commodious HOUSE contains hall, dining, drawing, and sitting rooms. Upstairs are 4 bedrooms, all large and lofty, also fitted with fire grates and bells; 2 large kitchens, pantry, and storeroom, all flagged, large yard and outhouses. The view from the back is excellent. Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

SNUG PUBLIC-HOUSE To LET, with fixtures complete, immediate possession, and low rent, best position in a populous suburb; no bonus required. C. H. May, estate, house, and business agent, 109, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Brickfield-hill, SHOP, No. 511; rent, £2. Apply 117, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, the PRINCE ARTHUR HOTEL, Crescent-street. Apply T. Hart, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 3, Roslyn-ter., Macleay-st., a superior Family RESIDENCE. James Scroggie, 96, Pitt-st.

TO LET, opposite Free Library, double Coach-house and 3-stall Stable. T. M'Culloch, 165, Pitt-street.

TO LET, neat detached COTTAGE, &c., and ground. Apply Bourke-street, Surry Hills, op. Thurlow-ter.

TO LET, opposite Theatre, Pitt-street, HOUSE and SHOP. Apply 212, Pitt-street.

TO LET, House, delightfully situated, Darlinghurst, 4 rooms and kitchen. Agency Office, 92, South Hd. Rd.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen, balcony, large yard, &c. Rent moderate. 178, Devonshire-street.

TO LET, at Randwick, 8-roomed HOUSE; stable and coach-house, &c. Rent, £52. G. Denning, Randwick.

TO LET, commodious Family or Professional RESIDENCE, 67, William-street, close to the Park. Apply John Frazer and Co., 97 and 99, York-street.

TO LET, Furnished COTTAGE, immediate possession, low rent, every convenience. Leech, baker, Darling-street, Balmain East.

TO LET, on the Missenden Road, Newtown, near the University, a four-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen. Apply F. Cowell, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

TO LET, Woollahra, SELBY HOUSE, of stone, Point Piper Road, near the churches; including large rooms, bath room, well, coach-house, and 2-stall stable, and every convenience. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, having a fine view of the harbour, containing 8 rooms, bath-room, pantry, large verandah, and every convenience for a respectable family. Apply 178, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET or SELL, in a healthy place, a four-roomed HOUSE, with kitchen, water laid on, verandah back and front; also, good yard. Thomas Pryer, Forest-street, Glebe.

TO LET, BALLAMAC HOUSE and GROUNDS, at Coogee; garden, bath, stables, and every convenience. Apply to Chas. Moore and Co., 167, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, LAKEVILLE HOUSE, and 50 acres of Land, situate at Richmond, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Railway station. To persons seeking a country residence, this place can be recommended. Apply to G. M. Pitt, Post Office-chambers.

TO LET, 333, Macquarie-street, near Lyons-terrace, commodious Family RESIDENCE, 6 lofty rooms, ... and servants' rooms, kitchen, with superior stove; ... in front, &c. Apply Mr. Hogg, Fivedock; or Mr. ..., opposite.

TUTUILLA COTTAGE, Cleveland-street, Redfern.—Detached House, six rooms, kitchen and servants' room; bath, coach-house, and stable; garden in front, facing Alfred Park. Will be vacant in a few days. For further particulars apply to Arthur Cubitt, house agent, 8, Bridge-street.

TO LET, 422, Pitt-street, capital Verandah HOUSE, 8 rooms, pantry; coach-house and 2-stall stable, bath, wash-house, and every convenience for a respectable family; rent, 35s. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

OFFICES in George-street, with storeroom accommodation, to LET, cheap. A. Cubitt, agent, Bridge-st.

TO LET, OFFICES on the first floor. 400, George-street, opposite the Telegraph Office.

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